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# CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

(63 Vict. c. 4.)

## 1901.

# GENERAL REPORT,

WITH

# APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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(63 VICT. c. 4.)

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# CENSUS OF 1901.

# REPORT

TO

## THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WALTER HUME LONG, M.P.,

PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, &c.

Census Office, London,
1st July, 1904.

SIR,

THE eleventh Census of the population of England and Wales was taken on April 1st, 1901. It afforded the means for ascertaining the required information relating to the persons returned as living at midnight on Sunday, March 31st, and also for considering the growth of the population in the hundred years since the first English Census was taken in March, 1801.

Before discussing either the results of the recent Census or the growth of the English population during the last inter-censal period, it seems desirable to refer to the history of Census taking in England, to examine the various Census Acts, and to point out some of the principal changes that have taken place, from time to time, in the scope of Census inquiry, and in the organization adopted at successive enumerations.

**Census Acts, 1801–1901.**

As was stated in the final Report on the Census in 1881, the first proposal in Parliament to ascertain the number of the English population by enumeration was made in the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Thomas Potter, a son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Barrister of the Middle Temple, who sat in the House of Commons for St. Germans, brought in a Bill on March 30th, 1753, "for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of the people, and of the total number of Marriages, Births and Deaths, and also of the total number of the poor receiving alms from every parish and extra-parochial place in Great Britain." This Bill evidently had the support of the Ministry of the time, as it bore the name of a Lord of the Treasury, of a Lord of the Admiralty, and of the Lord Advocate for Scotland. It was, however, opposed with a virulence of language and with notes of alarm which can but cause surprise and amusement to those who have witnessed the small amount of public interest excited by the eleventh English Census. One of the chief opponents of the Bill in the Commons (Mr. Thornton, Member for the City of York) used the following words:— "I did not believe that there was any set of men, or, indeed, any individual of the human species, so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard. . . . . I hold this project to be totally subversive of the last remains of English liberty. . . . . The new Bill will direct the imposition of new taxes, and, indeed, the addition of a very few words will make it the most effectual engine of rapacity and oppression that was ever used against an injured people. . . . . Moreover, an annual register of our people will acquaint our enemies abroad with our weakness." Mr. Matthew Ridley, another opposing Member, stated that his constituents "looked on the proposal as ominous, and feared lest some public misfortune or an epidemical distemper should follow the numbering." The Bill was opposed generally, on the ground that the proposed enumeration would be costly and impracticable, and that it might serve as a basis for new taxation and for conscription. With Government support however, the Bill passed through all its stages in the Commons by large majorities; it was, however, thrown out by the House of Lords on the second reading.

The proposal for an enumeration of the English population was not renewed for nearly half a century, and in the meantime public opinion on the subject of population had materially changed. When the first proposal was made in 1753 it was feared that the population was decreasing, and that an enumeration would expose the inability of the country to supply an adequate army. In 1800 this fear had given place to alarm in an opposite direction—namely, that the population was increasing more rapidly than were the means of subsistence. This change was in some measure due to the great dearth which prevailed in this country at that period, and much time in both Houses of Parliament was consequently, during the year 1800, occupied in discussions on "the present high price of provisions." Public opinion had, moreover, been considerably influenced by Malthus' well-known work on the relations of Population and Subsistence, the first edition of which had been published anonymously in 1798.

A Bill "for taking an Account of the population of Great Britain, and of the Increase or Diminution thereof" was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Abbot, Member for Helston, on November 20th, 1800, and, under the circumstances referred to, passed through all its stages without opposition, and received Royal Assent on December 31st of the same year.

This Act, which did not apply to Ireland, provided that "within that part of Great Britain called England the respective Overseers of the Poor, or in default thereof some substantial Householder of every Parish, Township, and Place," shall at the time and in the manner directed "severally take an Account of the number of persons who shall be actually found at the time of taking such Accounts to be within the limits of such Parishes, Townships, and Places respectively," in accordance with the Form prescribed in a Schedule to the Act. It may be noted that the Act created no central authority for the control of Census operations. His Majesty's Printer was instructed "so soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act" to send a sufficient number of printed copies of the "Act and of the Schedule thereto" to the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks of the "several and respective Counties, Stewartries, Ridings, Divisions, Precincts, Sokes, Franchises, Liberties, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and Counties Corporate in Great Britain." The Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks were required to distribute "with all convenient speed" these copies among the "acting Justices of the Peace within their respective limits," they were also to cause a sufficient number of copies of the Schedule to the Act to be delivered to the High Constables, "or where there are no High Constables, to such other proper Officers" at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions of the Peace, 1801. The High Constables, or other proper Officers, were directed forthwith to deliver, or cause to be delivered, one of the Schedules to every Rector, Vicar, or Curate, or other Officiating Minister, and "to the Overseer or Overseers of every Extra-Parochial Place," and "if there be no such Overseer therein, then to some one substantial Householder residing within the said Parish, Township, or Extra-Parochial Place." The Overseers or substantial Householders were directed to take "to their assistance the Churchwardens or Chapelwardens, Sidesmen, Parish Clerk, and Vestry Clerk (if any), and to employ "if they shall think fit, the Constables, Tything-men, Head-boroughs, or other Peace Officers," who were required to "be aiding and assisting therein for that purpose."

The Overseers were, on the tenth day of March, 1801, to "proceed to take an account in writing of the number of persons at that time being within the limits of such Parishes, Townships, and Places, respectively, and inform themselves of the several particulars relating to the matters specified in the first three questions in the said Schedule." They were further required to inform themselves on these matters "by proceeding together or separately from house to house or otherwise" as they may judge expedient, and from the information thus ascertained to "prepare an answer or return to the said questions," and afterwards to sign the Form prescribed in the Schedule with their names and qualifications as Overseers or substantial Householders. They were, moreover, authorized and empowered to ask all necessary questions of the persons within the several Parishes, &c., "respecting themselves and the number and quality of the persons constituting their respective families"; and every person "refusing to answer, or wilfully giving a false answer to such questions or any of them" became liable to "forfeit a sum not exceeding Five Pounds, nor less than 40 shillings, at the discretion of the Justice or Justices before whom complaint thereof shall be made." The Justices of the Peace were required "at or so soon as conveniently may be after the said Epiphany Quarter Sessions" to appoint a time and place between the 10th and 30th April, which might be the Easter Quarter Session if they saw fit, for the Overseers or substantial Householders to attend with the returns and answers to the said first three

questions in the Schedule ; the said Overseers or Householders of each Parish being required so to attend the Justices for the purpose, and to " then and there deliver to the said Justices, in writing signed by themselves, a just and true answer and return to the questions," attested by oath or affirmation. The answers and returns were then to be delivered to the " High Constables or other proper Officers " to be by them transmitted to the several Clerks of the Peace or Town Clerks on or before the 8th of May. It was further enacted that the answers to the fourth and fifth questions in the Schedule should be transmitted by every " Rector, Vicar, or Curate, or other Officiating Minister to their Bishop on or before the 30th of April, and by the Bishops transmitted on or before the 8th of May to the Archbishops, who on or before the 15th of May " shall cause the same to be laid before His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, who shall cause an Abstract thereof to be prepared and laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks after the said 15th day of May."

It was further provided that the " several Accounts so taken in writing by the Overseers " or other persons for the purpose of enabling them to answer the several questions in the Schedule should be " safely kept and preserved " by the Parish authorities for the time being, to be in due time handed over by them to their successors in Office respectively ; and that the answers and returns, duly authenticated by the Overseers and others, should be transmitted with all convenient speed " by the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks (together with a list of the Parishes, &c., within their respective Counties, &c., from whence no returns have been made to them) to the Officer of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department," and that the returns so received " shall be digested and reduced to order by such Officer as such Secretary of State shall appoint for the purpose." In accordance with Section 9 of the Act, an Abstract of the English returns was to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks of the 15th of May, 1801.

We may now consider the precise Questions that were submitted in 1801 to the Overseers, &c., for obtaining " an Account of the Population of Great Britain," and to the Officiating Ministers of the several Parishes (the differentiation of Civil and Ecclesiastical Parishes was still in its infancy) for an Account " of the Increase or Diminution " of the Population. The first Schedule to this Act contained six questions, the first three of which were to be dealt with by the Overseers, &c., the fourth and fifth by the Officiating Ministers, whilst the sixth question applied equally to the Overseers and to the Officiating Ministers, and was in the following words :— " Are there any matters which you think it necessary to remark in explanation of your Answers to any of the preceding Questions ?"

The three Questions, to which Overseers were required to find Answers were :—

1st. How many Inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township, or Place ; by how many Families are they occupied ; and how many Houses therein are Uninhabited ?

2nd. How many persons (including Children of whatever age) are there actually found within the limits of your Parish, Township, or Place, at the time of taking this Account, distinguishing Males and Females, and exclusive of Men actually serving in His Majesty's Regular Forces or Militia, and exclusive of Seamen either in his Majesty's Service or belonging to Registered Vessels ?

3rd. What number of Persons in your Parish, Township, or Place are chiefly employed in Agriculture ; how many in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft ; and how many are not comprised in any of the preceding Classes ?

It will be noted that in this first attempt to take a Census in Great Britain the inquiry by the Overseers, &c., was of a distinctly simple character, being restricted to the numbers in each Parish, &c., of Houses (distinguishing those uninhabited), Families, and Persons (distinguishing sex), together with a return of the numbers " chiefly employed " (*a*) in Agriculture, (*b*) in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft, and (*c*) not included under either of those headings.

Having regard to the fact that there had been no previous systematic attempt to number the population of Great Britain, and that civil registration of Births, Deaths, or Marriages had not as yet been established, the fourth and fifth questions in the Schedule were submitted to the Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or other Officiating Ministers of the several

Parishes, with a view to supply the means for determining the "Increase or Diminution of the Population." The wording of these two Questions was as follows :—

4th. What was the number of Baptisms and Burials in your Parish, Township, or Place in the several Years 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, and each subsequent year to the 31st Day of December, 1800, distinguishing Males from Females ?

5th. What has been the number of Marriages in your Parish, Township, or Place in each Year, from the Year 1754 inclusive to the end of the Year 1800 ?

The duties and responsibilities thus thrown upon Overseers, &c., for enumerating the Population, and upon Clergymen for the elaborate Abstract of their Baptism, Marriage and Burial Registers were of an undoubtedly onerous character, and the responsibilities of Justices of the Peace, High Constables, and Clerks of the Peace or Town Clerks, in obtaining through those agencies the required Answers to the Questions submitted to the Overseers and the Clergy were far from light.

Section 10 of the Act provided an Allowance for the "Trouble and Expenses of the several persons employed in the Transactions aforesaid." The Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks were awarded the sum of one shilling for each Return made from any Parish, Township or Place ; the High Constables or other proper Officers the sum of one shilling and six pence ; and the Clerks of the Justices of the Peace throughout Great Britain the sum of one shilling for each Return. The Justices of the Peace in England were required to "make an order upon their respective Treasurers to pay the same out of the Rates." The Justices were further "required to allow the amount of any reasonable compensation for Trouble and Expenses which they shall be satisfied have been *bonâ fide* and necessarily incurred in the execution of the Act by such Overseers, Householders, Parish Clerks or Vestry Clerks in England," and were empowered to "order Payment thereof to be made by the Receiver General of the Land Tax for the County, Riding, or other Place in England." The Act makes no provision for the payment of any Allowance to the Clergy, for compiling the elaborate Abstracts from the Parish Registers or for collecting and transmitting them to the Privy Council, although an allowance is provided for the Trouble and Expenses of the Parish Clerks or Vestry Clerks, who it may be presumed assisted the Clergy in making the necessary Abstracts.

Having regard to the onerous duties attached to Census taking and the inexperience of those upon whom the duties were imposed in 1801, it is not surprising to find that the Abstract of the results of this First English Census which His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department was required to lay before both Houses of Parliament within Six Weeks of the 15th of May, was not ordered to be printed until the 21st December, 1801. The published Report on the first Census does not specify the Officer appointed by the Secretary of State, by whom the mass of local Returns was "digested and reduced to order" ; there appears, however, to be no doubt that this duty was assigned to John Rickman (the friend of Charles Lamb),* under whose superintendence the Reports on the three following Censuses were prepared. The Report for 1801 indeed includes only the printed actual results of the local Parish Returns. These are preceded by a "Summary of the Enumeration, 1801," giving the total numbers enumerated in England, Wales, and Scotland, with the following few modest "Observations" :—

> "1. The total Population of Great Britain must exceed the number of Persons specified in the above Summary, inasmuch as there are some Parishes from which no Returns have been received."

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* John Rickman appears in the Imperial Calendar for 1814 as Secretary to the Speaker ; in 1815 as Second Clerk Assistant in the House of Commons, and in 1822 as Clerk Assistant. A letter addressed to Thomas Manning by Charles Lamb, dated November 3rd, 1800, contains the following interesting description of John Rickman :—

"I have made an acquisition latterly of a pleasant hand, one Rickman, to whom I was introduced by George Dyer, not the most flattering auspices under which one man can be introduced to another. George brings all sorts of people together, setting up a sort of agrarian law, or common property, in matter of society ; but for once he has done me a great pleasure, while he was only pursuing a principle, as *ignes fatui* may light you home. This Rickman lives in our Buildings, immediately opposite our house ; the finest fellow to drop in a'nights, about nine or ten o'clock—cold bread and cheese time—just in the wishing time of the night, when you wish for somebody to come in, without a distinct idea of a probable anybody. Just in the nick, neither too early to be tedious, nor too late to sit a reasonable time. He is a most pleasant hand ; a fine rattling fellow, has gone through life laughing at solemn apes—himself hugely literate, oppressively full of information in all stuff of conversation, from matter of fact to Xenophon and Plato—can talk Greek with Porson, politics with Thelwall, conjecture with George Dyer, nonsense with me, and anything with anybody ; a great farmer, somewhat concerned in an agricultural magazine ; reads no poetry but Shakspeare ; very intimate with Southey, but never reads his poetry ; relishes George Dyer ; thoroughly penetrates into the ridiculous wherever found ; understands the first time (a great desideratum in common minds)—you need never twice speak to him ; does not want explanations, translations, limitations, as Professor Godwin does when you make an assertion ; up to anything ; down to anything ; whatever *sapit hominem*. A perfect man."

"2. The number of Houses in Ireland has been nearly ascertained by the Collection of a Hearth-Money Tax; and therefrom it has been computed that the Population of that part of the United Kingdom somewhat exceeds four millions of persons."

"3. The Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Sark, the Scilly Islands and the Isle of Man, are not comprised in this Enumeration. The Total Population of these Islands has been usually estimated at about 80,000 persons."

As the first of a now long series of English Censuses, the enumeration in 1801 possesses considerable historical interest and deserves attentive consideration, since neither the scope nor the machinery of the inquiry was materially altered at the three succeeding enumerations in 1811, 1821 and 1831.

The Act for the Census in Great Britain in 1811 did not receive Royal Assent until the 22nd of March in that year, and the Census was taken on the 27th of May, providing but a short period for the necessary preparation. The Schedule to the Act made the two following alterations in the Questions to which the Overseers in England and the Schoolmasters in Scotland were required to obtain answers. In addition to the number of Inhabited and Uninhabited Houses, they were required to ascertain "How many Houses are now building, and therefore not yet inhabited?" The other important alteration related to Occupations. At the first Census the inquiry related to the numbers of Persons in each Parish "chiefly employed in Agriculture" and in "Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft," and to the number "not comprised in either of the preceding Classes." For the purpose of the second Census (1811), the inquiry related to Occupations of Families instead of Persons, and in the "Observations" on the Census Results for 1811, it is admitted that the "Question regarding Occupations may be said to have produced no result in 1801, if indeed an incorrect result be not worse than none, as giving colour to unfounded speculations." This severe condemnation of the first Census inquiry on the important subject of Occupation is but an early example of the difficulty of deciding (1) what are suitable subjects for inquiry by questions submitted generally for answer to persons, a large proportion of whom are imperfectly educated; and (2) how such questions should be worded and explained, having regard to the deficiency of education referred to.

With regard to the two Forms of the Occupation Inquiry in 1801 and 1811, it is not now clear whether the original object was to ascertain the numbers of persons actually occupied in the two principal Classes of Industry, or the numbers of persons dependent upon such Industries. Even at the present day, statisticians interested in Occupational statistics are not of one mind as to which of these objects is the more desirable. It is admitted, however, that the intention of the questions was, at any rate in the early Censuses, differently interpreted by large numbers of Overseers, and therefore the results were declared to be practically useless.

The Census Act, 1811, also required the Officiating Minister in each Parish to make a Return to his Bishop showing the number of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages recorded in each of the ten years 1801–10, distinguishing Males from Females, in the case of Baptisms and Burials. The Clergy were also asked to state the average annual number of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages which in their opinion occur within each Parish without being recorded in the Parish Registers. The inherent difficulties in the way of estimating these numbers detracted seriously from the value of the Parish Abstracts for their intended purpose.

The Enumeration and Parish Register Abstracts relating to the Census in 1811 were, in the words of the Act, "digested and reduced into order" by John Rickman, for many years Clerk Assistant at the Table of the House of Commons, and the "Preliminary Observations" in the Report on the Census in 1811, which bears his signature, is a valuable contribution to Census literature, showing an intelligent appreciation of the difficulties inseparable from Census taking, and of the pitfalls to be avoided in the deduction of inferences from the results.

The Act for the Census (Great Britain) in 1821 received Royal Assent on the 24th July, 1820, and fixed the 28th of the following May as the date of the Census. The machinery provided for taking the Census was the same as that adopted for the two preceding Censuses, and the Questions submitted to the Overseers and Schoolmasters in England and Scotland respectively, and to the Officiating Ministers of Parishes, were

practically identical with those proposed in 1811, with the following additions: The Overseer, if of opinion that in making the preceding inquiries (or at any time before returning the schedule), the Ages of the several individuals could be obtained in a satisfactory manner and not inconvenient to the parties, was instructed to state (or cause to be stated) the number of those who are under five years of age, are aged between 5 and 10, 10 and 15, 15 and 20, 20 and 30; of those whose ages fell within each successive decennial period, and of those aged upwards of 100 years, distinguishing Males and Females. This suggestion for a voluntary return was the first attempt to ascertain the ages of the population; and it may here be noted that this information was obtained and published in the Report for about eight-ninths of the unrevised population of England and Wales. The Questions also included the following: "In what manner, and to what place of Residence and Post Office Town, are letters intended for you usually directed?" It is possible that this question was only intended to facilitate subsequent correspondence with such Overseers, but it may also have been suggested with reference to the organization of Postal Administration. The Overseers were, moreover, invited to state in their Abstracts any doubts experienced by them in the classification of the Occupations of Families, and in what manner the doubtful cases had been treated. The "Preliminary Observations" in the Report on the Census in 1821, which also bears the signature of John Rickman, contain observations, of much historical interest, on the difficulties attending the compilation of the Report, arising from the want of uniformity in the determination by the Overseers of the signification that should be attached to a "House" and a "Family"; and, as regards Occupational Statistics, to the terms "Agriculture" and "Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft." Special difficulties also arose in dealing with Miners, Fishermen, and those employed in Inland Navigation; doubt being expressed, in some of the Overseers' Returns, whether Shepherds and Graziers should be returned as belonging to the Agricultural Class.

Provisions for taking the fourth Census (Great Britain) in 1831 were made by the Act 11 Geo. IV., c. xxx., which received Royal Assent on June 23rd, 1830, and fixed the 30th of May, 1831, as the date of the Census. No change was made in the organization for the collection of the required information, but the number of Questions submitted to the Overseers in England, and to the Schoolmasters in Scotland, was very considerably increased, mainly with a view to improve and elaborate the classification of Occupations. The enumeration in detail of the Ages of the Population was not again enacted; but, as regards Males, the number aged upwards of 20 years was required to be separately returned, and to be sub-divided according to their Occupations; and, with a view to effect this object seven new Questions, with explanations, were added to the Schedule. The Males upwards of 20 years "employed in Agriculture" were to include "Graziers, Cowkeepers, Shepherds, and other Farm Servants, Gardeners (not taxable as Male Servants), and Nurserymen." These, moreover, were to be sub-divided into three Classes—(1) Occupiers of Land who constantly employ and pay one or more labourers or farm servants; (2) Occupiers of Land who employ no labourers other than of their own family; and (3) labourers in husbandry and farm servants employed by Occupiers of the first Class. Overseers and Schoolmasters were further required to sub-divide the number of persons employed in "Trade, Manufacture, or Handicraft," classed together at previous Censuses, into (*a*) those employed in Manufacture (distinguishing the different kinds of Manufacture) or in making Manufacturing Machinery, not including Labourers, Porters, Messengers, &c.; (*b*) those employed in "Retail Trade or in Handicraft," including "Masters, Shopmen, Journeymen, or in any capacity requiring skill in the business," excluding Labourers, &c.; (*c*) Wholesale Merchants, Bankers, Capitalists, and Professional Persons, including Artists, Architects, Teachers, Clerks, Surveyors, *other educated men*, and "generally persons maintaining themselves otherwise than by Manufacture, Trade, or bodily Labour"; (*d*) "Miners, Fishermen, Boatmen, Excavators of Canals, Road Makers, Toll Collectors, or Labourers" employed otherwise than in Agriculture, distinguishing those employed in "Quarries, Mines, Coal Pits, Fishery, or any public work in progress"; (*e*) "Retired Tradesmen, superannuated Labourers, and males diseased or disabled in body or mind"; and (*f*) "Household Servants, including all Female Servants, all Male Servants (of whatever age) as are taxable as such, also Waiters and Attendants at Inns." Answers, in all, to 16 Questions were to be furnished by the Overseers (or some fit persons appointed by them with the consent of two Justices of the Peace) in a complicated Schedule which was supplied for the purpose, and attested on Oath or Affirmation before the local Justices of the Peace, and was based on the results of personal inquiry of the Occupiers of Houses residing within the Parish or part of a Parish for which they acted. In the light of

subsequent experience, it is easy to appreciate the bewildering difficulty which must have been encountered by these Census officials in their endeavour to effect so ambitious a scheme as the classification of Occupations by personal house to house inquiry.

In the Preface to the Enumeration Abstract giving the results of the Census in 1831, which again bears the signature of John Rickman, it is explained that the Schedule was, for the assistance of Overseers, accompanied by two Forms (called Formula 1 and 2) on which "account will be readily taken (in hard black-lead pencil or ink) by marks across the several lines, such account to be summed together afterwards for insertion in the Schedule by dividing the marks into Tens." This Preface or Introduction to the Report on the fourth English Census (1831) contains a valuable and interesting comparative summary of the results obtained at the first four Censuses. Mr. Rickman, while candidly admitting the difficulty arising from the want of uniformity in the interpretation of Census Questions, expresses general satisfaction at the results of the more elaborate Occupational Inquiry in 1831 (especially in the Parishes constituting the Metropolis), which results were published in the Report for individual Parishes, the Males aged upwards of 20 years being shown under ten separate Headings. Surprise is expressed that, in the Return of the Occupations of Families, the figures showed a marked decline in the proportion employed both in Agriculture and in Trade, &c., which was balanced by a corresponding increase in the proportion not so returned. Mr. Rickman admits that this result was undoubtedly fallacious, in view of the obvious increase of Trade and Manufacture, and attributes the fallacy to the attempt to classify simultaneously the Occupations of Families and of individual Males aged over 20 years. He refers to it, moreover, as "a memorable example of the danger of altering, even in the slightest degree, any Question intended to produce a comparative Answer; indeed, in this instance the Question was not actually altered, yet its comparative result has been vitiated and, indeed, annulled by asking a collateral question which was not foreseen to have any bearing upon it." It is further suggested by Mr. Rickman that the additional question as to the definite occupation of Males aged over 20 years was submitted to the Census officials in 1831, "with an expectation that hereafter the Question as to Individuals might supersede any future question as to Families," an expectation that has been realized in all Censuses subsequent to that taken in 1831.

Between 1831 and 1841 two Acts of Parliament came into operation which materially altered the machinery and organization of the fifth and of all subsequent Censuses.

The Poor Law Act of 1834, completely organized Poor Law Administration by the creation of Poor Law Unions, which (with the Poor Law Parishes possessing Local Acts) covered the whole of England and Wales. A few years later the Registration Act, 1836, established the Civil Registration of Births and Deaths in England and Wales. This Act generally adopted the newly created Poor Law Unions as areas for Registration Districts, and imposed the local cost of registration on the Poor Rates levied by Boards of Guardians. It followed naturally, therefore, that the Act authorizing the fifth Census in Great Britain (3 & 4 Vict., c. 99) should adopt the District Superintendent Registrars and the Sub-district Registrars of Births and Deaths as the controlling Census Agents in England and Wales.

The second Section of this Act provided that the "Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England, with such other Person or Persons as shall be associated with him for that purpose by Her Majesty, shall be Commissioners for taking account of the Population in Great Britain," and imposed on these Commissioners the duty of making all preliminary Inquiries in order to determine the best manner of putting the Act into execution, and of preparing, printing and issuing all necessary Forms and Instructions. Each Registrar's Sub-district was to be divided into the necessary number of Enumeration Districts for each of which a special Enumerator was to be appointed. This Act fixed Thursday, the First of July, 1841, as the Census day, on which each Enumerator was required to take an account in writing "of the Name, Sex, Age and Occupation of every living Person" who abode within his Enumeration District on the previous night, and "shall also ascertain which of such Persons are Foreigners, and also which were born in the Parish and County in which they shall then be dwelling, and shall also take Account of the Occupied Houses, and of the Houses then Building and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other Uninhabited Houses within his District." The Enumerator was also required to distinguish in his Account the Houses and

Population within each Parish or Place separately rated to the Poor, or within each Part of such Parish or Place, or within the limits of any City or Borough returning or contributing to return a Member to Parliament or of any incorporated City or Borough situated within his District. The Act also provided, for the last time, for a Return, from the Officiating Minister of every Parish, of the number of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages entered in the Parish Registers during the ten years 1831–40, to be transmitted to the Privy Council through the Bishops and Archbishops. This Act was amended by a further Act in the following Session, the date on which the Census was to be taken being changed from Thursday, the 1st July, to Monday, 7th of June. The most important change made by this Amending Act was, however, an instruction to the Census Commissioners to prepare Schedules to be left with the Occupier of each Dwelling House or any part thereof during the week ending on Saturday, 5th June, to be filled up by the Occupier for delivery on application to the duly appointed Enumerator on the Census Day, whose duty it was to complete any defective Schedule, and to correct any Schedule found to be erroneous. From these Occupiers' Schedules the Enumerator was bound to prepare his "Account," containing all the necessary particulars for insertion in his "Enumerator's Schedule." Thus the Occupier's or Householder's Schedule, provided by this Amending Act, was to contain the required particulars relating to each person who had slept within each house on the night preceding the 7th of June, 1841, and all the details respecting each person were subsequently to be copied from the "Occupier's Schedule" into the Enumerator's Schedule," which has been at succeeding Censuses known as the "Enumeration Book." The main object of this Schedule, to be filled up by each Occupier, was doubtlessly to secure the numbering of the people "*in one day*," in order to obviate the chance of inaccuracy from omissions or double entries to which the extension of the inquiry over a greater period gave rise. Another important result of the change initiated in the fifth Census in 1841, was that the responsibility for the accuracy of the facts in the local returns was practically shifted from the local Census Officer (Overseer or Enumerator) to the Occupier or Householder. Under the system adopted at the first four Censuses, the Overseer collected his information by personal inquiry, and summarized, and classified it, returning in his Schedule the numerical results for his Parish or District. Under the new system adopted for the first time in 1841, the Enumerator was only required to examine the Occupiers' Schedules, filling up those found to be defective and correcting obvious errors, and then to copy all the particulars relating to each person into his own Enumeration Schedule or Book. It is obvious that the new system would secure greater uniformity in dealing with the local returns, more especially in such a branch of the Inquiry as the classification of Occupations. As a matter of history, the change of Census Day made by this Amending Act calls for mention. Monday had been fixed for the Census Day at each of the first four enumerations, on the probable assumption that a larger proportion of the population would be at home on Sunday night. In his Preface to the Report on the Census in 1831, John Rickman expressed the opinion that "On future occasions Tuesday ought to be the day of Enumeration, because very many persons resident in London go from home on Saturday and return on Monday, thus becoming liable either to be omitted or twice enumerated." It seems probable that this recommendation was the cause of Monday not being selected as the Census Day in the original Act for the fifth Census. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rickman died in 1840, and although he was probably consulted when the original Act was under consideration, his opinion on this point was apparently overruled in the Amending Act under the advice of the two Census Commissioners, Edmund Phipps* and Thomas Vardon,* who were appointed on the 11th December, 1840, and who signed the Preface to the final Report or "Enumeration Abstract" on 10th August, 1843. It should here be noted that the Registrar-General, Mr. T. H. Lister, who was by the original Act appointed Chief Commissioner for the purpose of the Census in 1841, died in June, 1842, and his successor, Major Graham, who was appointed soon afterwards, did not sign the Preface to the Report issued in 1843, which ably discusses the results of that Census and the advantages resulting from the change in the local system for collection of the desired information.

We have considered it desirable, in view of the completion of the first century of English Censuses, to describe in some detail the growth of the system under which the periodical Enumeration of the English population has from time to time been effected.

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* Edmund Phipps appears in the Imperial Calendar in the years 1840–47 as a member of the "Military Board," and Thomas Vardon as Librarian of the House of Commons from 1836 to 1867.

The system first adopted in 1841 has since been maintained without important change. It will, therefore, now only be necessary to refer briefly to such additions to the scope of the inquiry as have been made in more recent Census Acts.

The Act for the sixth Census in 1851, provided that " One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State " should have the care of superintending the Census, and that the Registrar-General should issue Forms and Instructions and act generally in Census matters under the direction of such Secretary of State.

This Act did not actually extend the scope of the enumeration taken in 1841. It provided, however, in Section 5 that the Enumerator should " take an Account of all such further particulars as by the Forms and Instructions which may be issued under the Act they may be directed to inquire into." No provision was made in this Act for obtaining Abstracts from the Parish Registers of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, as in previous Census Acts, the operation of the Civil Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales during the preceding ten years rendering this unnecessary. The Census Report for 1851 for the first time gave (1) the population of Ecclesiastical Parishes and Districts, in addition to that of Civil or Poor Law Parishes ; (2) the Relation to the Head of Family of each Individual returned in each Schedule* ; (3) Condition as to Marriage of the Population ; and (4) the number of persons returned as Blind or Deaf and Dumb. Under the impression that the provision in Section 5 (referred to above) authorized such inquiries, statistics were collected as to the amount of accommodation afforded by Churches and by other places for public Religious Worship throughout the country, and of the numbers of persons frequenting them ; and also as to existing Educational Establishments and the number of scholars under instruction. It was, however, subsequently questioned whether the Census Act really authorized the compulsory collection of information on these matters, and it thus became necessary to continue these inquiries as purely voluntary. The inquiry as to the amount and nature of local accommodation for Religious Worship was the subject of a separate Report, and is often incorrectly referred to as a Religious Census. The Report on the Census in 1851 bears the signature of George Graham, Registrar-General, and of William Farr (Statistical Superintendent in the General Register Office) and Horace Mann, Assistants to the Registrar-General in the matter of the Census. This Report, and those on the subsequent Censuses in 1861 and 1871, also mainly written by Dr. Farr, established his reputation as an expert authority on Census Statistics, and still hold a high place among his valuable contributions to the development of Vital Statistics.

In 1860, separate Acts were passed to authorize a Census in 1861 in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland ; whereas at the six preceding Censuses the same Act had authorized the enumeration throughout Great Britain. The first Census in Ireland was taken in 1821† under an Act passed in 1815, and separate Acts have authorized the subsequent Censuses in that part of the United Kingdom. The cause of the change in 1860 as regards Scotland, was the recent establishment there of the civil registration of Births and Deaths in 1855, under the control of a separate Registrar-General. No change was made in the scope of the Census inquiry in 1861 in England and Wales, and the same may be said of the Act for the English Census in 1871, with the slight exception that the Occupier of every house or tenement was required to state whether any member of his family was imbecile or lunatic, the requirements as to the statement of infirmities having been previously restricted to the blind and the deaf and dumb. The Reports on the two English Censuses in 1861 and 1871, in which Dr. Farr fully discussed Census methods and their statistical results, bore the signatures of George Graham, James Thomas Hammick, and William Farr.

The Act for taking a Census in England and Wales in 1881 substituted the Local Government Board for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (in practice the Home Secretary) for superintending the taking of the Census, but left the administrative control of the enumeration in the hands of the Registrar-General and the members of his

* Information on this point was, however, only published for 14 Registration Sub-districts.

† The Report on this Census, dated from Dublin Castle on the 11th of July, 1823, contains an interesting summary of previous attempts to ascertain the population of Ireland, with an explanation of the failure of a previous Act passed in 1812 with a view to an Irish Census. The Act of 1815 was amended by the Census Act of 1822 in respect of certain expenses to be incurred under the said Act.

permanent staff. With this exception, the Act for the ninth English Census made no change in the organization or scope of the inquiry. The second Registrar-General for England (Major Graham) and the first Superintendent of Statistics in the General Register Office (Dr. Farr) retired on superannuation prior to the Census in 1881, and the Report on that Census bears the signatures of the third Registrar-General (Sir Brydges P. Henniker) and of Dr. William Ogle, who succeeded Dr. Farr as Statistical Superintendent. This Report was mainly the work of Dr. Ogle, who dealt with the statistics with marked ability, and distinctly pointed out the obvious limitations to the scope and accuracy of an inquiry based upon returns made by the often imperfectly educated Occupiers of houses and tenements; the returns being, moreover, collected and revised by between thirty and forty thousand Enumerators necessarily selected without much regard to special fitness for the work, which is but moderately remunerated. These difficulties and limitations were specially insisted upon by Dr. Ogle with regard to the return of the Occupations of the People, although his Report on this branch of the subject, notwithstanding unsatisfactory materials, was both original and valuable.

In view of the approaching Census in 1891, and as the result of a Deputation received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Local Government Board on the 11th of December, 1888, a Committee was appointed by Treasury Minute in February, 1890, to consider the various suggestions that had been made for the improvement of the Census returns and for enlarging the scope of the inquiry. Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., acted as Chairman of the Committee, which included two other Members of Parliament, the Registrar-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Local Government Board. The evidence of many expert witnesses was taken, and the Report of the Committee was dated 23rd of May, 1890. The recommendations included a proposal that an enumeration of the number, sex, and ages of the population should be taken midway between the decennial periods at which a full Census is taken. This recommendation has not, however, yet been acted upon, although, under the provisions of the London (Equalization of Rates) Act, 1894, these facts were enumerated for London in 1896, the expense of which enumeration was defrayed by the London County Council out of the Equalization Fund.

Apart from this, the Committee's Report suggested no radical alteration in the organization or scope of the Census Inquiry, and the net result of these recommendations as carried out in 1891 may be summarized as follows:—(1) The addition of an inquiry as to the languages spoken by the inhabitants of Wales and Monmouthshire; (2) the additional requirement for the Occupier to state the number of rooms occupied in all tenements consisting of fewer than five rooms; and (3) an additional statement respecting all persons engaged in industrial occupations, distinguishing masters, those working for a master, and those working on their own account without paid assistants. The first two of these additions were enacted in Section 5 of the Census Act (53 & 54 Vict. c. 61), but the third, although provided for in the Occupier's Schedule, was not mentioned in the Act. Doubts were expressed in the final Report on the Census as to the value and accuracy of the collected information relating to languages spoken in Wales and Monmouthshire, and as to the results of the attempt to differentiate between Employers and Employed; but both inquiries were repeated at the Census in 1901.

The provisions of the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900, so far as they related to England and Wales, were practically identical with those of the Act which authorized the previous Census (1891) in England and Wales. In making this Act apply to Great Britain, the Legislature reverted to the example of the Acts authorizing the six Censuses in Great Britain in 1801–1851; for the four following Censuses 1861–1891 separate Acts had, however, been passed for the three parts of the United Kingdom.

Having thus completed a summary of Census legislation during the past Century, we must now proceed to discuss the results of the eleventh Census in 1901, the figures relating to which have already been published in the 53 County Parts, and in the separate Volume of Summary Tables.

# I.—AREAS.

## 1. *Number and Nature of Areas.*

Area of England and Wales.

The area of England and Wales, according to returns with which the Registrar-General has been favoured by the Director-General of Ordnance Surveys, is 37,327,479 statute acres, exclusive of 826,709 acres of tidal water or foreshore, but inclusive of 198,317 acres of inland water. The acreage of land and inland water together is that usually quoted in the several Tables of the Census Report in which area is given.

The area of land alone is 37,129,162 acres, or 58,014 square miles, and its apportionment, in the year 1901, to various uses may, with the help of the Agricultural returns, be thus approximately stated :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Corn Crops ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,886,052 | acres |
| Green Crops ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,511,744 | „ |
| Clover and Grasses under Rotation ... ... ... | 3,262,926 | „ |
| Flax, Hops and Small Fruit ... ... ... ... | 120,683 | „ |
| Bare Fallow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 336,884 | „ |
| Permanent Pasture or Grass ... ... ... ... | 15,399,025 | „ |
| Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing ... ... | 3,556,636 | „ |
| Woods, Plantations, Nursery Grounds, Houses, Streets, Roads, Railways, Waste Grounds, &c. | 6,055,212* | „ |
| TOTAL LAND AREA OF ENGLAND AND WALES ... | 37,129,162 | „ |

* The Area of Woods and Plantations was 1,847,351 acres in the year 1895; it has not been separately ascertained for any later date.

Sub-division for Administrative purposes.

The whole of England and Wales has been divided at different times into various administrative areas, with so little regard for previously existing divisions that, at the present time, the serious overlappings of boundaries render the work both of the Census Office and of the local Officials, in ascertaining the precise limits of the several divisions to be separately distinguished in the Tables, laborious and extremely complicated.

Counties and other Ancient Sub-divisions.

It is not difficult to trace the development of the multiplicity of administrative areas. Before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy, several Counties had already been created, and the number was much increased in the interval between that time and the Norman conquest; there were also sub-divisions of Counties, viz., Hundreds, Tythings, and Hides, a hide of land containing 100 or 120 acres for the support of a free family, ten such holdings forming a tything, and ten or twelve tythings a hundred. Boroughs date from Saxon times, when they appear to have been modifications or groupings of hundreds, the burgesses having been associated together for defence and for other purposes. From the Domesday Record, it is evident that Counties were sub-divided into *Lands* (of the King, Bishop, and tenants in chief), and these into *Manors* which were probably, in many instances, identical with ancient Tythings or Townships, but which underwent changes in the course of time.

Parishes.

The origin of the modern Civil Parish, better known as Township in the more Northerly Counties, is somewhat obscure, but it appears probable that, in the first instance, the area which was combined with the ancient Township, as a nucleus, for ecclesiastical purposes was made to serve also for civil purposes. These parochial areas were utilised in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the relief of the Poor, the rates for the

maintenance of the poor belonging to a parish being levied (under the provisions of 43 Eliz., c. 2)* on the other inhabitants of that parish; this step in Poor Law administration was, however, confined to 89 parishes. Many parishes were divided in the reign of Charles II., having been found too large for the proper application of the Poor Laws.

**Poor Law Unions.**

In 1782 (22 Geo. III., c. 83) most of the parishes to which previous Acts related were combined to form Unions. Various Local Acts increased the number of Unions to 33, besides which 17 single parishes administered relief each within its own borders. In 1834, an Act (4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76) established Boards of Guardians and 585 Poor Law Unions, which were constituted of convenient numbers of parishes, while in 20 cases a single parish had its own Board of Guardians. In the creation of Poor Law Unions, more regard was had to the convenience of the residents and the conservation of existing parishes than to the boundaries of Counties, and thus it happens that many Unions are partly in two Counties.

The Divided Parishes Acts of 1876 and 1879 afforded means of disposing of large numbers of detached parts of parishes, and the Act of 1882, amending the Divided Parishes Act of 1876, at one stroke caused every detached part of a parish which was entirely surrounded by a single parish to be either absorbed in the surrounding parish, or, if its population exceeded 300, created a separate parish. Very many detached parts of parishes, however, still remain, some of them incidentally created by the operation of sub-section (3) of the 1st section of the Local Government Act of 1894; a list of those existing at the time of the Census in any County is given in Table 13 of the County Part relating to that County.

**Registration Areas.**

When the system of Civil Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages was established in 1837, the Poor Law Union was made the unit for Registration purposes, the consequence being that many Registration Districts and Sub-districts are partly in two Counties, and that Registration Counties, which are aggregates of Registration Districts (each of which is either co-extensive with a Poor Law Union or Parish, or contains two entire Unions or Parishes), differ from what have been termed Ancient or Geographical Counties, and also from the modern Administrative Counties. The Ancient Counties have, moreover, themselves undergone changes—notably under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 Vict., c. 61.

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Local Government (Boundaries) Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., c. 61), indicated, in their Report dated 5th July, 1888, how Unions, and therefore Registration Districts, might cease to extend into more than one County—partly by formation of new Unions, partly by modification of Union boundaries, and partly by alteration of the boundaries of Counties.

**Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.**

In 1888 a Local Government Act (51 & 52 Vict., c. 41) was passed by which "Administrative Counties" and "County Boroughs" were created. Of the 62 Administrative Counties 15 were identical with the Ancient or Geographical Counties as then existing; in some few cases the Administrative County together with a County Borough, or with two or more County Boroughs, with which it was associated, was co-extensive with the Ancient County; whilst in most cases there was more or less difference, chiefly on account of the provision that "where any urban sanitary district is situate partly within and partly without the boundary of such County, the district shall be deemed to be within that County which contains the largest portion of the population of the district, according to the Census of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one."

The Counties of Suffolk and Sussex were each divided into two Administrative Counties, called respectively East and West; the three Ridings of Yorkshire were each constituted a separate Administrative County; the three divisions of Lincolnshire—the parts of Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey—were similarly treated; the Isle of Ely and the Soke of Peterborough also became Administrative Counties apart from the Counties of Cambridge and Northampton respectively; and the Isle of Wight was subsequently

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* Before this time some steps had been taken in this direction, as may be seen from the following extract from the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners (1834):—

"The 27 Henry VIII. c. 25, which imposed a fine on the *parish* in which the impotent poor should not be relieved, and directed the surplus collection of rich parishes to be applied for the relief of poor *parishes* within the same hundred; the 1 Edward VI. c. 3, which directed the curate of any *parish* to exhort his parishioners to relieve those *born in the same* parish, and needing their help; and the 5 and 6 Edward VI. c. 2, which directed the parson, vicar, or churchwardens of each parish, to appoint collectors, and to gently ask for contributions in the church; were all so many steps towards making the relief of the poor a parochial charge. And it appears that the ecclesiastical division of parishes was preferred to any civil division on account of the part which the clergy were required to take in the business."

constituted a separate Administrative County apart from the County of Southampton, under the provisions of the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 177). The Metropolis, as constituted by the Metropolis Local Management Act (18 & 19 Vict., c. 120) and by subsequent amending Acts, was created an Administrative County, the Counties of Kent, Middlesex and Surrey being thereby diminished.

The differences between the Ancient and Administrative Counties, thus occasioned, have been much increased under the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1894 (56 & 57 Vict., c. 73), by which County Councils were required, in accordance with Section 36, to institute inquiries and, where deemed expedient, to make application to the Local Government Board for the alteration of County boundaries, in order that, in the words of the Act, "the whole of each parish, and, unless the county council for special reasons otherwise direct, the whole of each rural district shall be within the same administrative county."

There are, therefore, three kinds of Counties—the Ancient, the Administrative, and the Registration –all of which are separately distinguished in the Census Tables. The Ancient Counties are chiefly of importance because at present they are the basis of the Parliamentary County Divisions as constituted by the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885. These Divisions were then formed from Petty Sessional Divisions of Ancient Counties, and, probably, had the Administrative Counties existed at that time, the Parliamentary system would have been brought into line with them.

By means of the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, much has been done towards the simplification of areas. Every Urban District is now entirely within one Administrative County, and each Civil Parish, with few exceptions, within one Urban or Rural District, while in many cases all the areas constituting an Urban District have been consolidated into a single Civil Parish; but ten Rural Districts are still partly included in two Counties, and in nine instances Rural District Councils administer, for convenience, Civil Parishes situated in a different Administrative County. There remains only one Civil Parish which is contained partly in two Administrative Counties, viz., Stanground, which is partly in Huntingdonshire and partly in the Isle of Ely. For purposes of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for those of the Census, the assimilation of Registration to Administrative Counties, which might be effected by the means suggested by the Commissioners in 1888, is most desirable, and it may well be hoped that these recommendations, or some similar measures, may be embodied in an Act, so that this end may be more expeditiously achieved than is practicable under the provisions of existing statutes.

Beyond this, however, the importance of Urban and Rural Districts as the units of sanitary administration renders it scarcely short of a necessity that there should be a closer relation as regards area between these Districts and Registration Districts, in order to facilitate the preparation of detailed statistics of mortality, such as are now given for Registration Districts in the Registrar-General's Annual Reports, for each Urban and Rural District. The cost of registration is now mainly borne by the Guardians of the Poor, and under these circumstances the area of the Registration District can practically be no other than that of the Poor Law Union, or of a combination of Poor Law Unions, which at present are identical, in but few cases, with Urban or Rural Districts.

Of 636 Registration Districts, as constituted at the beginning of 1903, about two-thirds (419) were each situated within a single Administrative County, and 22 each within a single County Borough; whilst 165 were each included partly within two Administrative Counties or within an Administrative County and a County Borough, 27 within three, two within four, and one District within five, of these Administrative areas (*see* Table 44 in Appendix A to this Report).

**Ecclesiastical Parishes.**

Ecclesiastical Parishes, with which the ancient Manors appear to have been co-extensive, and which originally formed the basis for the Poor Law parishes, have undergone much change; so that, with changes in both civil and ecclesiastical parishes made at various times, and to a varying extent, a great many Ecclesiastical Parishes, particularly in towns, bear no relation to Civil Parishes. The legislation of recent years has tended to accentuate the difference, for alterations in Civil Parishes under the provisions of the Divided Parishes Acts of 1876, 1879 and 1882, or under those of the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, do not affect Ecclesiastical Parishes.

Summary statement of areas dealt with in Census Tables.

It will be evident from the foregoing statements that the actual number of different kinds of areas in England and Wales existing for various purposes must be very considerable. Those dealt with in the Census Tables, which relate to areas as constituted on the Census Day, may be thus summarized :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 54 | Ancient Counties. |
| 468 | Parliamentary Areas. |
| 2 | Ecclesiastical Provinces. |
| 35 | Ecclesiastical Dioceses (including the Diocese of Sodor and Man). |
| 14,080 | Ecclesiastical Parishes. |
| 62 | Administrative Counties (excluding the Isles of Scilly*). |
| 67 | County Boroughs. |
| 734 | Petty Sessional Divisions. |
| 54 | County Court Circuits. |
| 500 | County Court Districts. |
| 28 | Metropolitan Boroughs with their Wards. |
| 1,122 | Urban Districts (including 316 County or Municipal Boroughs) with the Wards of those which are so sub-divided. |
| 664 | Rural Districts. |
| 14,900 | Civil Parishes. |
| 11 | Registration Divisions. |
| 55 | Registration Counties (reckoning individual Counties of North and South Wales separately). |
| 635 | Registration Districts. |
| 2,064 | Registration Sub-districts. |

## 2. *Changes of Area since* 1891.

In Civil Parishes.

The Local Government Act of 1888 had caused many changes to be made in Civil Parishes and in other areas, as was pointed out in the Report on the Census in 1891, and the further Local Government Act of 1894 added impetus to the succession of changes.

Of the 14,900 Civil Parishes which appear in the present Census Tables, 883 were created between 1891 and 1901, while 1,308 underwent change of area.

In Ecclesiastical Parishes.

Only 302 of the 14,080 existing Ecclesiastical Parishes were newly created in the decennium. There were, however, many alterations in the boundaries of these parishes. The difficulty, noticed in previous Reports, of ascertaining the precise boundaries of Ecclesiastical Parishes has again been experienced, and we are much indebted to the Clergy who have willingly afforded us valuable help in this task.

In Urban and Rural Districts.

The number of Urban Districts created between the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 was 164, and the number dissolved or merged in other Urban Districts was 53, raising the number at the latter Census to 1,122, of which the boundaries of 281 had undergone alteration in the interval. The boundaries of Rural Districts were largely altered by these changes, but still more by those effected under the provisions of the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, so that not a third of them remain as they existed in 1891. It is satisfactory to note that, as the result of these changes, only 10 Rural Districts are now partly comprised, as already stated, in two Administrative Counties.

In London.

The London Government Act of 1899 divided the Administrative County of London (exclusive of the City of London) into 28 "Metropolitan Boroughs," and provided also for such improvement and simplification of boundaries as might be expedient for convenience of administration. Under such provision, numerous slight alterations were made in the boundaries of parishes within the County, while its external boundary was modified—mainly by the transfer, from the Administrative County of London, of the Parish of Penge to the County of Kent and of a detached part of the Parish of Clerkenwell to the County of Middlesex; and by the transfer, from the Administrative County of Middlesex to that of London, of the Urban District and Civil Parish of South Hornsey (consisting of a former part of the Parish of Hornsey and two formerly detached parts of that Parish). By means of this Act, and of subsequent Orders issued by the Registrar-General, with the statutory sanction of the Local Government Board, the Administrative County and the Registration County of London have been rendered

* These do not strictly constitute an Administrative County although they are administered by a separate Council.

co-extensive, and by the latter means the boundaries of Registration Districts have been adjusted to correspond with those of Poor Law Unions or of Parishes, of which the Metropolitan Boroughs are constituted.

In Parliamentary Areas.

No change was made during the decennium in the areas for Parliamentary representation, the constituencies having remained unaltered since the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885.

In Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.

The boundaries of many of the Administrative Counties were modified under the provisions of the Local Government Acts of 1888 and 1894, and four Municipal Boroughs—viz., Newport (Mon.), Bournemouth, Burton on Trent and Warrington, were created County Boroughs in the intercensal period 1891–1901 ; Rotherham and West Hartlepool have been added (in 1902) to the list of County Boroughs since the Census of 1901.

The numerous changes referred to in the foregoing paragraphs have involved much labour to the small Census Department of the General Register Office, whose duty it is, in the intercensal periods, to take note of such alterations, to make necessary inquiries, and to ascertain from the Enumeration books of the last Census, with the help of the local Registrars of Births and Deaths, the numbers of houses and the populations located at that time in the new or changed areas, in readiness for the next Census. Preparatory work of this and other kinds was dealt with between the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 to a greater extent than in previous similar periods, and much facilitated the progress of the various processes at the Census Office after the Census had been taken.

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## II.—POPULATION AND RATES OF INCREASE.

### 1. *England and Wales.*

Total Population of England and Wales.

The number of persons enumerated in England and Wales as living at midnight on Sunday, March 31st, 1901, as finally revised at the Census Office, was 32,527,843, and exceeded the unrevised total published in the Preliminary Report by 1,768. This revised total showed an increase of 3,525,318, or a decennial rate of increase of 12·17 per cent., upon the number returned at the preceding enumeration in April, 1891. This enumerated increase exceeded by almost half a million the increase recorded in the preceding decennium, when it was 3,028,086, and was equal to 11·65 per cent.; although it was numerically greater than in any previous intercensal period of the last Century, the percentage of increase was lower than in any decennium except in 1851–1861 and in 1881–1891. (*See* Tables 2 and 3 in Appendix A. to this Report.) The highest rate of increase recorded in any decennium was 18·06 per cent. in 1811–21; but, having regard to the method of enumeration at the earlier Censuses, the results can only be regarded as approximately accurate. During the one hundred years 1801–1901 the population of England and Wales nearly quadrupled—it increased from 8,892,536 to 32,527,843, or by 265·8 per cent. ; in other words, there were 365·8 persons in England and Wales in 1901 to each one hundred enumerated at the first Census in 1801.

Difference between estimated and enumerated population.

The enumerated population of England and Wales in 1901 exceeded by 144,231 the estimate for that date based upon the hypothesis that the rate of increase that prevailed during the ten years 1881–1891 had since been maintained. This slight underestimate of population, adopted for statistical use in the Registrar-General's Reports on the vital statistics of England and Wales, had slightly over stated the recently calculated Birth, Death and Marriage rates in those official returns, but it scarcely affected their value, for comparative purposes, as regards the whole of England and Wales. This hypothesis, however, when used for local populations, especially for those of Urban Districts, gives in many cases very fallacious results, thus accentuating the statistical need of more frequent enumerations.

Factors that determine the growth of the population.

It is essential, when considering Census results, to bear in mind that the increase or decrease of population is governed by two factors—(1) the balance between births and deaths, and (2) the balance between immigration and emigration. As regards this Country, the balance between births and deaths has invariably, at least in recent

times, resulted in an excess of births over deaths; whereas, at any rate since 1851, emigrants have invariably exceeded the immigrants.

| Intercensal Periods. | Increase per Cent. by recorded Births.* | Decrease per Cent. by Deaths. | Gain per Cent. by excess of Births over Deaths or recorded Natural Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1841–51 ... ... | 34·64 | 23·73 | 10·91 |
| 1851–61 ... ... | 36·19 | 23·58 | 12·61 |
| 1861–71 ... ... | 37·56 | 23·98 | 13·58 |
| 1871–81 ... ... | 37·89 | 22·80 | 15·09 |
| 1881–91 ... ... | 34·24 | 20·27 | 13·97 |
| 1891–1901 ... ... | 31·57 | 19·18 | 12·39 |

**Decline of natural increase of population.**

It will be well now to consider the relative effect of these two factors upon the numbers of the English population during the last intercensal period. The increase per cent. by Births, which had been 37·89 in 1871–81 and 34·24 in 1881–91, further declined to 31·57 during the last intercensal period 1891–1901; while the percentage of decrease by Deaths, which had been 23·98, 22·80, and 20·27 in the three preceding intercensal periods, further declined to 19·18 in 1891–1901. The decrease in the Death rate did not, however, counterbalance the decrease in the Birth rate. It follows, therefore, as is shown in the above Table, that the percentage of excess of Births over Deaths, or what is known as the Natural Increase of population, which had been 15·09 in 1871–81 and 13·97 in 1881–91, further declined to 12·39 in 1891–1901.

On the justifiable assumption that Birth and Death Registration in England and Wales is now practically complete, it will be seen that the rate of increase of population as determined solely by Natural Increase, *i.e.*, by excess of Births over Deaths, was lower in 1891–1901 than in the preceding decennium; whereas the rate of increase as determined by actual enumeration was higher in 1891–1901 than in 1881–1891. This increase must therefore have been due to the second factor—the balance between immigration and emigration.

**Loss of population by migration.**

Board of Trade Returns do not yet afford the means for accurately determining the number of migrants, either as emigrants or immigrants, but, assuming the approximate accuracy of Census results, as well as of Birth and Death registration, it is possible from the figures in the following Table to ascertain approximately the balance between Emigration and Immigration.

| Census Years. | POPULATION. | | Difference—being loss by excess of Emigration over Immigration.* | Increase† per Cent. in previous Decennium. | | Difference—being loss by excess of Emigration over Immigration. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As determined by recorded Natural Increase only.* | As actually Enumerated. | | As determined by recorded Natural Increase only. | As determined by actual Enumeration. | |
| 1861 | 20,188,335 | 20,066,224 | 122,111 | 12·61 | 11·93 | 0·68 |
| 1871 | 22,791,234 | 22,712,266 | 78,968 | 13·58 | 13·19 | 0·39 |
| 1881 | 26,138,746 | 25,974,439 | 164,307 | 15·09 | 14·36 | 0·73 |
| 1891 | 29,603,914 | 29,002,525 | 601,389 | 13·97 | 11·66 | 2·31 |
| 1901 | 32,596,173 | 32,527,843 | 68,330 | 12·39 | 12·16 | 0·23 |

* The registration of Births in the earlier decennia is known to have been defective. For the purposes of this portion of the Report the registered numbers only are dealt with, as sufficiently serving the purpose of general explanation. In later portions of the Report, however, estimates of total births are used (*see* p. 48) as being necessary to the detailed examination of the ages of the population enumerated at succeeding Censuses.

† The rates of increase in this table refer to the intervals between the several Censuses without correction for the very slight inequalities of the periods.

These figures show that the loss of population due to the excess of Emigration over Immigration, which had amounted to 164,307 and 601,389 respectively during the ten year periods 1871–81 and 1881–91, fell to 68,330 in the more recent intercensal period. This may have been the result either of decreased Emigration or of increased Immigration ; Board of Trade Returns on this subject clearly show, however, that both causes operated to reduce the loss of English population due to the excess of Emigration over Immigration. Not only was the number of English Emigrants very considerably lower during 1891–1901 than in the previous ten years, but the immigration of European Foreigners, mainly European Jewish refugees, showed a marked increase. According to Board of Trade Returns, English Emigrants during 1891–1901 were fewer by nearly half a million than in the preceding ten years. It may be stated, moreover, that the Returns also show that, while the number of English Emigrants to countries outside Europe in the six years 1895–1900 was 590,560, the number of English Passengers (largely consisting of returning emigrants) who arrived in the United Kingdom from such places during the same six years, was no fewer than 401,719, reducing the loss by emigration in those years to 188,841, or an average of only 31,474 per annum. This information is not, however, available for years prior to 1895, as the Merchant Shipping Act, under which Passenger Lists are furnished to the Board of Trade, was not passed until 1894, neither are complete returns available of the numbers of European Aliens who have taken up their abode in this Country during the ten years under consideration.

**Migration of Males and Females.**

It is obvious that men are more prone to foreign migration than women, and it is therefore desirable to consider briefly the effect upon the English population of migration (the balance between immigration and emigration) as it separately affects each sex.

In England the Births of Males invariably exceed the Births of Females, and the Deaths of Males as invariably exceed the Deaths of Females. During the intercensal period 1891–1901 the recorded Male Births in England and Wales exceeded the Female Births by 160,987, or by an average of 16,099 per annum ; the proportion of infants born being 1,036 Males to 1,000 Females. During the same period the recorded Deaths of Males exceeded the Deaths of Females by 155,363, or by an average of 15,536 per annum ; the Deaths of Males being in the proportion of 1,057 to 1,000 Deaths of Females. The recorded Natural Increase in the numbers of each Sex during the intercensal period was, therefore, very nearly equal—namely, 1,799,636 Males and 1,794,012 Females, the increase of Males exceeding that of Females by 5,624, presuming, of course, the accuracy of Birth and Death Registration. By comparison of this recorded Natural Increase with the Increase of population recorded at the Census in 1901, it appears that the enumerated number of Males showed a loss of 123,924 during the ten years which may be attributed to Migration, being the balance between Emigration and Immigration, presuming, as we are bound to do, the approximate accuracy of the Census Enumerations in 1891 and 1901 as well as the accuracy of Birth and Death registration. It should, however, be noted that the estimated number of the Army, Navy, Marines, and Merchant Seamen abroad in 1891 did not exceed 196,541 ; whereas they were estimated to be 277,197 in 1901.* It follows, therefore, that had the number of the Army, Navy, and Marines and Merchant Seamen abroad in 1901 not exceeded the number in 1891, the loss by balance of Migration would have been only 43,268 instead of 123,924.

Calculated in a similar manner, the enumerated increase of Females in the Census period under notice exceeded the Natural Increase by 55,594, which must equally be attributed to Migration, that is, to the balance between Emigration and Immigration. Board of Trade Returns tell us that the numbers of Males very largely exceed those of Females both among Emigrants and Immigrants, but they afford no satisfactory explanation of these figures which indicate that, during the ten years, the number of Females added to the English population by Immigration exceeded the number of Female emigrants by 55,594. It appears from the Birthplace statistics relating to the Census in 1901, that, of the Foreigners, including those who had become British subjects by naturalization, enumerated in England and Wales, the Males exceeded the Females by nearly 60 per cent., although, of the far smaller number of British Subjects born in Foreign Countries, the Females exceeded the Males by nearly 20 per cent.

The following Table has been constructed with a view to throw light upon this subject, and shows at any rate that, in three of the last five intercensal periods, there

* For details of this estimate, *see* p. 44.

appears to have been a distinct gain to the female population of England and Wales, apparently due to migration, that is, to the balance between emigration and immigration :—

| Census Years. | Population at each Census. | | | | Gain (+) or Loss (-) by Balance between Emigration and Immigration.* | | Increase per cent. in Previous Decennium. | | | | Gain (+) or Loss (-) per cent. by Balance between Emigration and Immigration. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Calculated from Population at Previous Census by adding recorded Natural Increase in Intercensal Period.* | | Actually Enumerated. | | | | Due to recorded Natural Increase. | | As Determined by Actual Enumeration. | | | |
| — | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861 | 9,950,714 | 10,237,621 | 9,776,259 | 10,289,935 | - 174,455 | + 52,344 | 13·32 | 11·93 | 11·33 | 12·50 | - 1·99 | + 0·57 |
| 1871 | 11,152,440 | 11,638,794 | 11,058,934 | 11,653,332 | - 93,506 | + 14,538 | 14·08 | 13·11 | 13·12 | 13·25 | - 0·96 | + 0·14 |
| 1881 | 12,763,369 | 13,575,377 | 12,639,902 | 13,534,537 | - 123,467 | - 40,840 | 15·41 | 14·78 | 14·30 | 14·43 | - 1·11 | - 0·35 |
| 1891 | 14,460,566 | 15,143,948 | 14 052,901 | 14,949,624 | - 407,665 | - 193,724 | 14·40 | 13·56 | 11·18 | 12·11 | - 3·22 | - 1·45 |
| 1901 | 15,852,537 | 16,743,636 | 15,728,613 | 16,799,230 | - 123,924 | + 55,594 | 12·81 | 12·00 | 11·92 | 12·37 | - 0·89 | + 0·37 |

* See note * at foot of page 16.

The above Table shows an apparent gain to the female population, over and above that due to the recorded Natural Increase in 1851–61, in 1861–71, and in 1891–1901, whereas it shows a loss in each of the Intercensal periods 1871–81 and 1881–91. The loss to the female population due to Migration in 1881–91 was undoubtedly due to the very exceptional volume of emigration during the decennium, and the gain in 1891–1901 to an actual balance of immigration. In a later section of the Report it will be shown that the loss in 1871–81 was probably greater than would appear from the Table, and that there was a loss in each of the two earlier periods; the reason being that, on account of imperfect Birth registration, the Natural Increase was understated in years prior to 1875. It should, however, be borne in mind that no record exists of the amount of migration from time to time between Scotland and England and between Ireland and England, and it may further be noted that the enumerated population in England and Wales in 1901 included 153,395 females born in Scotland and 201,598 born in Ireland. As the number of females born in England and Wales and enumerated in Scotland and Ireland did not exceed 68,072 and 31,880 respectively, the gain to the enumerated English female population under consideration may probably be due in great measure to this cause.

Population in each intercensal year of the last decennium.

It is necessary for many statistical purposes to estimate the population of England and Wales in the years which intervene between the Censuses, and if it be assumed that the rate of growth was uniform throughout the last decennium, the following figures may be taken to represent approximately the population—Persons, Males and Females—in the middle of each year 1891–1900 :—

## England and Wales.

### Estimated Population in the Middle of the Years 1891–1900.

| Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 ... ... | 29,085,819 | 14,092,535 | 14,993,284 |
| 1892 ... ... | 29,421,392 | 14,252,190 | 15,169,202 |
| 1893 ... ... | 29,760,842 | 14,413,657 | 15,347,185 |
| 1894 ... ... | 30,104,201 | 14,576,948 | 15,527,253 |
| 1895 ... ... | 30,451,528 | 14,742,091 | 15,709,437 |
| 1896 ... ... | 30,802,858 | 14,909,104 | 15,893,754 |
| 1897 ... ... | 31,158,245 | 15,078,010 | 16,080,235 |
| 1898 ... ... | 31,517,725 | 15,248,823 | 16,268,902 |
| 1899 ... ... | 31,881,365 | 15,421,578 | 16,459,787 |
| 1900 ... ... | 32,249,187 | 15,596,283 | 16,652,904 |

Having regard to the varying rates of increase of population recorded in recent decennial periods, ranging from 14·36 per cent. in 1871–81 to 11·65 per cent. in 1881–91, all prospective estimates of population, based upon hypothesis, can only be of uncertain value. Such forecasts of population are, however, absolutely necessary in the present day for the calculation of Birth, Death and Marriage rates in current Census periods, and for the estimation of sanitary conditions in Urban and Rural Districts. Experience has shown that the hypothesis of the maintenance of the enumerated rate of increase during the last completed intercensal period, applied at any rate to the whole country, has given fairly approximate results during recent Census periods, although the exceptional drop in the rate of increase between 1881 and 1891 caused a considerable over-estimate of population in the latter part of that decennium. As we have seen, the under-estimate of the English population in 1901, due to this method of estimate, was so slight as to have a scarcely appreciable effect on the calculated rates of Births, Deaths and Marriages for England and Wales, published in the Registrar-General's Quarterly and Annual Reports. The same cannot, however, be said with regard to the use of this hypothesis for the estimation of population in local areas in which the rate of increase frequently varies enormously in different decennia. Such estimates present a difficulty which can only be met by more frequent Censuses, and in the present day local interest in sanitation creates a necessity for local vital statistics, the absence of which would seriously retard sanitary progress.

Estimated population of future intercensal years.

Estimated, therefore, on the assumption that the annual rate of increase of population that prevailed during the ten years 1891–1901 will remain unchanged until the middle of 1911, the following figures may be accepted as approximately representing the population (Persons, Males and Females) of England and Wales in the middle of each year 1901–1911 :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ESTIMATED POPULATION in the MIDDLE of the YEARS 1901–1911.

| Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 ... ... | 32,621,263 | 15,773,062 | 16,848,201 |
| 1902 ... ... | 32,997,626 | 15,952,154 | 17,045,472 |
| 1903 ... ... | 33,378,338 | 16,133,344 | 17,244,994 |
| 1904 ... ... | 33,763,434 | 16,316,647 | 17,446,787 |
| 1905 ... ... | 34,152,977 | 16,502,094 | 17,650,883 |
| 1906 ... .. | 34,547,016 | 16,689,707 | 17,857,309 |
| 1907 ... ... | 34,945,600 | 16,879,509 | 18,066,091 |
| 1908 ... ... | 35,348,780 | 17,071,524 | 18,277,256 |
| 1909 ... ... | 35,756,615 | 17,265,780 | 18,490,835 |
| 1910 ... ... | 36,169,150 | 17,462,296 | 18,706,854 |
| 1911 ... ... | 36,586,454 | 17,661,107 | 18,925,347 |

## 2. *Registration Counties, Districts and Sub-districts.*

Registration Areas.

While the increase of population in the whole of England and Wales in the ten years 1891–1901 was equal to 12·2 per cent., it varied greatly in different parts of the Country, some parts showing an absolute decrease. Of 635 Registration Districts and 2,064 Sub-districts, there were 250 and 936 respectively, in which the population actually declined between 1891 and 1901 ; and, of these, a large proportion had also shown a decline in the preceding decennium.

The population decreased in ten of the Registration Counties (including five Welsh Counties), and the rates of increase in the remaining Counties range from 0·003 per cent. in Cornwall to 45·1 per cent. in Middlesex.

In the two following Tables the Registration Counties are arranged in the order of the rates of increase and decrease in their populations in the decennium 1891–1901; the rates of increase or decrease in the preceding two decennia being added for comparison. The figures in all the columns relate to the Counties as constituted in 1901.

## Registration Counties in which the Population increased in the last Decennium.

| Registration County. | Increase per cent. 1891–1901. | Increase or Decrease per cent. 1881–91. | Increase or Decrease per cent. 1871–81. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45·11 | 52·48 | 42·36 |
| Essex ... ... ... ... ... ... | 39·60 | 37·82 | 25·27 |
| Glamorganshire ... ... ... ... ... | 25·10 | 33·70 | 27·75 |
| Surrey ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24·78 | 23·99 | 26·08 |
| Northumberland ... ... ... ... ... | 19·19 | 16·67 | 12·17 |
| Worcestershire ... ... ... ... ... | 18·49 | 10·30 | 13·95 |
| Radnorshire* ... ... ... ... ... | 18·24 | — 7·58 | — 6·23 |
| Nottinghamshire ... ... ... ... ... | 18·09 | 15·20 | 23·40 |
| Durham ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16·62 | 17·01 | 26·33 |
| Leicestershire ... ... ... ... ... | 16·46 | 16·12 | 18·74 |
| Kent ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15·95 | 13·66 | 12·64 |
| Hampshire... ... ... ... ... ... | 15·33 | 15·82 | 9·65 |
| Monmouthshire ... ... ... ... ... | 14·97 | 17·51 | 6·66 |
| Yorkshire—East Riding ... ... ... ... | 13·49 | 10·42 | 18·21 |
| Northamptonshire ... ... ... ... | 13·27 | 11·26 | 11·55 |
| Warwickshire ... ... ... ... ... | 12·95 | 9·73 | 15·83 |
| Staffordshire ... ... ... ... ... | 12·92 | 9·52 | 14·78 |
| Derbyshire... ... ... ... ... ... | 12·81 | 12·01 | 19·04 |
| Yorkshire—West Riding ... ... ... | 12·70 | 12·15 | 18·58 |
| Cheshire ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12·56 | 13·98 | 15·26 |
| Lancashire ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12·05 | 13·51 | 22·33 |
| Hertfordshire ... ... ... ... ... | 10·91 | 6·20 | 3·96 |
| Sussex ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9·92 | 12·21 | 17·47 |
| Denbighshire ... ... ... ... ... | 9·87 | 3·25 | 7·74 |
| Carnarvonshire ... ... ... ... ... | 9·28 | 1·44 | 11·15 |
| Gloucestershire ... ... ... ... ... | 7·86 | 5·87 | 9·34 |
| London ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7·29 | 10·39 | 17·44 |
| Berkshire ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6·14 | 8·31 | 10·11 |
| Bedfordshire ... ... ... ... ... | 6·05 | 7·72 | 1·86 |
| Buckinghamshire... ... ... ... ... | 6·05 | 5·60 | 0·59 |
| Lincolnshire ... ... ... ... ... | 5·49 | 0·91 | 8·17 |
| Yorkshire—North Riding ... ... ... | 5·13 | 5·85 | 17·57 |
| Carmarthenshire ... ... ... ... ... | 4·97 | 6·72 | 9·72 |
| Dorsetshire ... ... ... ... ... | 4·60 | 1·94 | — 2·26 |
| Devonshire ... ... ... ... ... | 4·58 | 4·65 | 0·37 |
| Wiltshire ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3·86 | 2·73 | 1·02 |
| Suffolk ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2·30 | 2·77 | 1·08 |
| Somersetshire ... ... ... ... ... | 2·28 | 2·12 | — 0·84 |
| Cambridgeshire ... ... ... ... ... | 2·27 | 2·61 | — 0·39 |
| Anglesey ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1·72 | — 2·57 | — 0·01 |
| Norfolk ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1·61 | 3·03 | 2·18 |
| Shropshire... ... ... ... ... ... | 1·19 | — 4·14 | — 0·54 |
| Pembrokeshire ... ... ... ... ... | 0·51 | — 2·00 | — 0·23 |
| Cumberland ... ... ... ... ... | 0·14 | 6·34 | 13·80 |
| Cornwall ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0·003 | — 2·43 | — 8·89 |

* In the County of Radnor at the time of the Census, a number of men were temporarily engaged in the construction of waterworks for the Corporation of Birmingham. The temporary presence of these men and their families accounts for the abnormal increase of population in that County.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES IN WHICH THE POPULATION DECREASED IN THE LAST DECENNIUM.

| Registration County. | Decrease per cent. 1891–1901. | Decrease or Increase per cent. 1881–91. | Decrease or Increase per cent. 1871–81. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huntingdonshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 7·04 | — 5·51 | — 8·29 |
| Rutlandshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 5·59 | — 3·73 | — 1·55 |
| Montgomeryshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 5·08 | —11·65 | — 2·79 |
| Cardiganshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 4·26 | — 9·20 | — 2·79 |
| Westmorland ... ... ... ... ... | — 2·73 | 2·96 | — 1·25 |
| Oxfordshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 1·70 | 3·64 | 1·27 |
| Herefordshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 1·62 | — 4·02 | — 3·26 |
| Flintshire ... ... ... ... ... ... | — 0·71 | — 7·01 | 5·19 |
| Merionethshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 0·55 | — 5·17 | 10·93 |
| Brecknockshire ... ... ... ... ... | — 0·17 | — 2·32 | — 4·57 |

On comparing the figures for the decennium 1891–1901 with those for 1881–1891, it will be observed that generally those Registration Counties which showed increase in the last, had also shown increase in the preceding decennium, and that there was a similar agreement in the two periods, though with a greater proportion of exceptions, amongst those Counties which showed decrease. Omitting Radnorshire for the reason given in the note to the first Table, there are four Counties, viz., Shropshire and Cornwall in England, and Anglesey and Pembrokeshire in Wales, in each of which the population declined in the ten years 1881–1891, but increased slightly in the following ten years; whereas Westmorland and Oxfordshire, in each of which there had been an increase in the former period, showed a slight decrease in the more recent decennium.

It will further be noticed that, as a rule, where the rate of growth had been high in 1881–1891, it was also high in the next decennium. In some Counties, however, the rates, though high in both periods, manifested considerable variation; for instance, Middlesex which, though it stands first on the list with the highest rate of increase in 1891–1901, viz., 45·1 per cent., shows a decline in the rate of increase as compared with 1881–1891, when the rate was 52·5 per cent.; and similarly the rate of increase in Glamorganshire has declined from 33·7 to 25·1 per cent. On the other hand, the rate of increase in Worcestershire rose from 10·3 to 18·5 per cent., this being mainly due to the development within the Registration District of Kings Norton which includes part of the City of Birmingham, the Borough of Smethwick and the Urban District of Kings Norton & Northfield.

As was observed in the Report for 1891, the Counties showing the highest rates of increase of population mainly include those around London, as Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, Kent and Hertfordshire; Counties in which the chief industry is coal-mining, as Glamorganshire, Northumberland, Durham, Monmouthshire, and to some extent Staffordshire and Derbyshire; or Counties which are mainly manufacturing, as Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

The increase of population, which caused the rate of increase to be higher in 1901 than in 1891 in the East Riding of Yorkshire and in Lincolnshire, occurred principally in those Registration Districts which include considerable towns and their suburbs, as Kingston upon Hull and York in the former, and Lincoln and Grimsby in the latter,

although in Kingston upon Hull and in Grimsby themselves the rate of increase was lower in 1901 than in 1891. In Denbighshire a greater activity in coal mining, in brick and tile making and in slate and stone quarrying and working has been the principal cause of the considerable advance in the rate of increase; and in Carnarvonshire the rise may be mainly attributed to the development of slate and stone quarrying. Cumberland is a striking instance of a County which, although to some extent a mining County, shows a rapidly diminishing rate of increase in the last two decennia; for, while the rate was 13·8 per cent. in 1871–81, it fell successively in the next two decennia to 6·3 and 0·14 per cent., the cause being mainly the employment of fewer hands in Ironstone and Lead Mining, and in the Agricultural industry.

As regards the Counties showing a decrease of population, it is satisfactory to note that the number of such Counties, which are mainly agricultural, was 10 in the last against 12 in the preceding decennium, excluding Radnorshire, and that the mean rate of decrease in these 10 Counties had fallen from 3·28 to 2·57 per cent.

### 3. *Ancient Counties, Administrative Counties, and County Boroughs.*

**Ancient Counties.**

Ancient or Geographical Counties have for most purposes given place to Administrative Counties and County Boroughs. They are retained in the Census Tables mainly because, as already stated, the Parliamentary County areas, as defined in the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, are Counties of this description or divisions of such Counties. The populations of Ancient Counties at each successive Census back to 1801 are given in Table IV. of the Volume of Summary Tables, the figures for the earlier Censuses representing, with as close approximation as possible, the enumerated population at these dates, of the Counties as existing in 1901; the proportions in each County per Million in England and Wales in the successive decennia, derived from these figures, are shown in Table 6 of Appendix A. to this Report.

**Administrative Counties.**

The differences between the Ancient County and the Administrative County, together with any County Borough or County Boroughs with which the latter may be associated, are shown in Table 2 of each County Volume, and the figures for the Administrative County, apart from the County Boroughs, in Table 6. Tables IX and XI in the Volume of Summary Tables exhibit in summary form the figures for every Administrative County and County Borough.

If we include the Isles of Scilly amongst the Administrative Counties (as they have a separate Administrative Council although they are not technically a County) there are 63 of these Counties, varying very considerably in population. The least populous are the Isles of Scilly, Rutlandshire and Radnorshire,* with populations of 2,092, 19,709, and 23,281 respectively; there are 13 others having populations below 100,000, namely the Soke of Peterborough, Merionethshire, Anglesey, Huntingdonshire, Brecknockshire, Montgomeryshire, Cardiganshire, Westmorland, the Isle of Ely, the Parts of Holland (Lincolnshire), Flintshire, the Isle of Wight, and Pembrokeshire. By far the most populous are London with a population of 4,536,541, Lancashire with 1,827,436, and the West Riding of Yorkshire with 1,460,982.

Taking the Administrative Counties together with their associated County Boroughs, there are five besides London having populations exceeding a million, viz., Lancashire with a population of 4,387,043, the West Riding of Yorkshire with 2,750,493, Staffordshire with 1,236,919, Durham with 1,187,474, and Essex with 1,083,998. With Lancashire are included in this statement 15 County Boroughs having populations that range from 57,586 (in Barrow-in-Furness), to 684,958 (in Liverpool), and amounting in the aggregate to 2,559,607; with the West Riding of Yorkshire, 5 County Boroughs having an aggregate population of 1,289,511; with Staffordshire, 5 County Boroughs having an

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* *See* note to Table on page 20.

aggregate population of 357,777 ; with Durham, 3 County Boroughs having a population of 353,228 ; and with Essex, the County Borough of West Ham having a population of 267,358.

County Boroughs.

The County Boroughs constituted by the Local Government Act of 1888 numbered 61, each of which was stated to be a Municipal Borough which was either a County of itself, or to have had, on 1st June, 1888, a population not less than 50,000. By the date of the recent Census, 6 additional County Boroughs had been created, viz., Oxford, Grimsby, Newport (Mon.), Bournemouth, Warrington and Burton-on-Trent, and accordingly 67 County Boroughs appear in the Census Tables, the number having since been further increased to 69 by the addition of Rotherham and West Hartlepool. Among the 67 County Boroughs dealt with in the Tables, the following ten had not at the time of the last Census a population of 50,000 :—Bath, Bournemouth,* Canterbury, Chester, Dudley, Exeter, Gloucester, Lincoln, Oxford and Worcester. Included in the list of Urban Districts (Table XI. of Summary Tables) are five Municipal Boroughs each of which had a population exceeding 50,000, viz., Smethwick, Stockton-on-Tees, Tynemouth, Rotherham and West Hartlepool, the last two having, as just stated, been created County Boroughs since the Census. There are also included in this Table twelve Urban Districts with populations also above 50,000, which were neither Municipal Boroughs nor County Boroughs, namely, Aston Manor†, Handsworth, and Kings Norton & Northfield, all adjoining Birmingham ; Wallasey in Cheshire ; Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda in Glamorganshire ; and East Ham, Leyton, Walthamstow, Hornsey†, Tottenham and Willesden, within the Metropolitan Police District.

### 4. *Urban and Rural Districts.*

Urban and Rural Districts.

In Table XI. of the Summary Tables are given particulars for 1,122 Urban Districts (reckoning London as one District), including County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs with the other Urban Districts. In 1881 the number of districts had been 968 ; and it rose in 1891 to 1,011. The aggregate population of the 1,122 Urban Districts in 1901 was 25,058,355 (Summary Table X.), while that of the 664 Rural Districts, constituting the remainder of the country, was 7,469,488 ; thus the persons enumerated in Urban Districts to those enumerated in Rural Districts were in the proportion of 335 to 100 ; the proportions in 1881 and 1891, in the Urban and Rural Districts as constituted at those periods, were respectively 212 and 258 to 100.

The increase in the proportion of the population resident in Urban Districts is due partly to an actual growth of population within those areas as existing in the earlier Census years, and partly to growth of those areas themselves through the absorption of areas which were previously rural.

Attention was drawn in the Census Report for 1891 to the fact that, a considerable number of the Urban Districts, although technically urban, are distinctly rural in character, being in many cases small towns in the midst of agricultural areas on which they are dependent for their maintenance as business centres. At the recent Census there were as many as 215 Urban Districts with populations below 3,000 ; 211 with populations between 3,000 and 5,000 ; and 260 with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 ; and we shall follow our predecessors in showing, as was done in their Report, the growth of population in Urban and Rural areas (1) excluding from Urban Districts those having populations below 10,000 and combining them with Rural Districts ; (2) excluding from Urban Districts those having populations below 5,000 and combining them with Rural Districts ; and (3) according to the technical division into Urban and Rural Districts.

(1) Classing with the Rural Districts all those Urban Districts which had, in 1901, populations below 10,000, the aggregate population of the remaining Urban areas

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* Bournemouth has since been extended, and the population of the Borough in 1901, as thus enlarged, was 59,762.

† Aston Manor and Hornsey have since been created Municipal Boroughs.

numbered 21,959,998 in 1901, the population of the same areas in 1891 having been 18,964,882, and the rate of growth in the decennium being 15·8 per cent. In the rural areas, with the added Urban Districts, the population increased from 10,037,643 in 1891 to 10,567,845 in 1901, and the rate of growth was equal to 5·3 per cent.

(2) Adding to the Rural Districts only those Urban Districts which had in 1901 populations below 5,000, the remaining urban population is found to have increased from 20,576,448 to 23,803,714, or by 15·7 per cent., while the rural population increased from 8,426,077 to 8,724,129, or by 3·5 per cent.

(3) Adopting the division into urban and rural afforded by the technical Urban and Rural Districts, as constituted in 1901, the Urban population has grown from 21,745,286 in 1891 to 25,058,355 in 1901, or at the rate of 15·2 per cent.; the rural population having increased from 7,257,239 to 7,469,488, or at the low rate of 2·9 per cent.

**Depopulation of Rural Districts.**

There are, however, many rural parts in which actual depopulation has occurred, as is shown by the following Table, in which the increase or decrease per cent. of population is given in the aggregate Rural Districts of each Administrative County dealt with in the same manner as above described for the entire rural portion of England and Wales—in the first column by themselves, in the second column combined with Urban Districts having populations below 5,000, and in the third column with Urban Districts having populations below 10,000.

| Administrative County. | Increase or Decrease per cent. of Population, 1891–1901, of Areas that in 1901 were Rural Districts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | By themselves. | With Urban Districts containing in 1901. | |
| | | Under 5,000 Inhabitants. | Under 10,000 Inhabitants. |
| Column | 1. | 2. | 3. |
| **England and Wales** | **2·92** | **3·54** | **5·28** |
| Bedfordshire ... ... | — 5·21 | — 4·12 | — 3·04 |
| Berkshire... ... ... | — 0·05 | 0·11 | 0·05 |
| Buckinghamshire ... | 1·53 | 2·69 | 3·35 |
| Cambridgeshire (and Isle of Ely). | — 3·62 | — 2·95 | — 0·42 |
| Cheshire ... ... ... | 1·15 | 2·98 | 6·58 |
| Cornwall ... ... ... | — 1·90 | — 0·51 | — 0·20 |
| Cumberland ... ... | — 5·32 | — 4·55 | — 4·85 |
| Derbyshire ... ... | 19·30 | 18·54 | 18·58 |
| Devonshire .. ... | — 5·22 | — 4·53 | — 2·08 |
| Dorsetshire ... ... | — 7·26 | — 6·30 | — 3·28 |
| Durham ... ... ... | 12·66 | 12·10 | 13·11 |
| Essex ... ... ... | 3·40 | 5·89 | 7·23 |
| Gloucestershire ... ... | 0·83 | 1·18 | 0·89 |
| Herefordshire ... ... | — 3·42 | — 3·23 | — 2·88 |
| Hertfordshire ... ... | 2·35 | 3·69 | 5·35 |
| Huntingdonshire ... | — 1·47 | — 1·62 | — 1·62 |
| Kent ... ... ... | 3·28 | 3·71 | 7·26 |
| Lancashire ... ... | 6·31 | 7·66 | 11·16 |
| Leicestershire ... ... | 6·97 | 7·16 | 9·37 |
| Lincolnshire (The Parts of Holland, Kesteven and Lindsey). | — 4·54 | — 3·54 | — 1·82 |
| Middlesex ... ... | 23·52 | 23·47 | 24·58 |
| Monmouthshire ... ... | — 0·41 | — 0·58 | 5·85 |
| Norfolk ... ... ... | — 3·61 | — 2·29 | — 2·24 |
| Northamptonshire (and Soke of Peterborough). | — 1·87 | 0·56 | 0·56 |
| Northumberland ... | 4·92 | 6·16 | 11·31 |
| Nottinghamshire ... | 5·65 | 8·53 | 12·81 |
| Oxfordshire ... ... | — 7·54 | — 7·57 | — 5·21 |
| Rutlandshire .. ... | — 4·60 | — 4·60 | — 4·60 |
| Shropshire ... ... | — 1·07 | — 0·87 | 0·62 |
| Somersetshire ... ... | — 1·90 | — 0·99 | — 0·30 |
| Southampton (and Isle of Wight). | 5·67 | 7·00 | 9·38 |
| Staffordshire ... ... | 7·36 | 7·65 | 8·29 |
| Suffolk (East and West) | — 4·83 | — 3·69 | — 2·43 |
| Surrey ... ... ... | 20·42 | 19·92 | 20·34 |
| Sussex (East and West) | 1·45 | 3·29 | 6·07 |
| Warwickshire ... ... | 7·09 | 7·18 | 6·77 |
| Westmorland ... ... | — 5·11 | — 3·01 | — 3·01 |
| Wiltshire... ... ... | — 2·84 | — 2·57 | — 2·09 |
| Worcestershire ... .. | 15·09 | 13·77 | 13·64 |
| Yorkshire, East Riding | — 3·49 | — 0·54 | — 0·46 |
| Do. North Riding | — 4·04 | — 3·75 | — 1·69 |
| Do. West Riding | 15·42 | 11·66 | 11·33 |
| Anglesey ... ... ... | — 3·07 | — 2·00 | — 2·00 |
| Brecknockshire ... ... | 5·78 | 5·92 | 5·49 |
| Cardiganshire ... ... | — 7·93 | — 6·48 | — 3·76 |
| Carmarthenshire ... | 3·94 | 3·53 | 3·53 |
| Carnarvonshire ... ... | 3·67 | 6·27 | 6·21 |
| Denbighshire ... ... | 7·04 | 6·54 | 9·57 |
| Flintshire... ... ... | 2·42 | 2·56 | 5·77 |
| Glamorganshire ... ... | 18·01 | 17·66 | 20·37 |
| Merionethshire ... ... | — 2·97 | — 0·98 | — 0·98 |
| Montgomeryshire ... | — 7·53 | — 5·82 | — 5·35 |
| Pembrokeshire ... ... | — 4·00 | — 3·39 | — 1·74 |
| Radnorshire ... ... | 2·10 | 6·84 | 6·84 |

If we select from column 3 of this Table the rates of decrease for Rural Districts coupled with Urban Districts having populations under 10,000, and arrange

the Counties to which they relate in the order of these rates, we have the following list :—

| County. | Rate of Decrease per cent. | County. | Rate of Decrease per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montgomeryshire ... ... ... | 5·35 | Devonshire ... ... ... ... | 2·08 |
| Oxfordshire ... ... ... ... | 5·21 | Anglesey ... ... ... ... | 2·00 |
| Cumberland ... ... ... ... | 4·85 | Lincolnshire ... ... ... | 1·82 |
| Rutlandshire ... ... ... ... | 4·60 | Pembrokeshire ... ... ... | 1·74 |
| Cardiganshire ... ... ... | 3·76 | North Riding of Yorkshire ... | 1·69 |
| Dorsetshire ... ... ... ... | 3·28 | Huntingdonshire ... ... ... | 1·62 |
| Bedfordshire ... ... ... ... | 3·04 | Merionethshire ... ... ... | 0·98 |
| Westmorland ... ... ... | 3·01 | East Riding of Yorkshire ... | 0·46 |
| Herefordshire ... ... ... | 2·88 | Cambridgeshire ... ... ... | 0·42 |
| Suffolk ... ... ... ... | 2·43 | Somersetshire ... ... ... | 0·30 |
| Norfolk ... ... ... ... | 2·24 | Cornwall ... ... ... ... | 0·20 |
| Wiltshire ... ... ... ... | 2·09 | | |

As compared with the list in 1891, when the composition of Urban and Rural Districts was not quite the same, and when they were grouped in Registration Counties and not in Administrative Counties as now, there are 23 Counties in the present list against 20 in that of 1891 ; but, while the highest rate of decrease in the 10 years 1881–91 was 11·68 per cent. and there were seven counties in which the rate of decrease in the rural parts was above five per cent., the maximum rate of decrease in the next decennium did not exceed 5·35 per cent., and there were only two counties in which the rate of decrease in the rural parts was above 5 per cent. Further, in the earlier period the highest rates of decrease were in Welsh Counties ; but, although Montgomeryshire is at the head of both lists—in 1891 with a rate of 11·68 now reduced to 5·35 per cent.—Cardiganshire is the only other Welsh County with a rate above 2 per cent. As regards English Counties with declining rural populations, most of them show a reduction in the rate of decrease, but in Rutlandshire, Bedfordshire, Suffolk and Norfolk the rate was higher in 1891–1901 than in the preceding decennium, and the Counties of Dorset, Devon, Somerset, Oxford, Cambridge, Cumberland, and Westmorland, in which there had been a slight increase of population in the rural parts, now figure amongst those which exhibit a rate of decrease.

An additional test of depopulation of rural areas may be made by taking Registration Districts which are entirely rural—*i.e.*, Districts which contain absolutely no Urban Districts or parts of Urban Districts, however small. Amongst the 635 Registration Districts, there were 112 at the Census in 1901 which were thus entirely rural, the aggregate population of which was 1,330,319. Their population at each Census back to 1801 has been approximately ascertained as follows :—

| Year of Census. | Population. | Increase or Decrease per cent. in preceding Decennium. | Year of Census. | Population. | Increase or Decrease per cent. in preceding Decennium. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1801 ... ... | 932,364 | — | 1861... ... | 1,321,870 | −0·20 |
| 1811 ... ... | 997,494 | + 6·99 | 1871... ... | 1,321,377 | −0·04 |
| 1821 ... ... | 1,139,137 | + 14·20 | 1881... ... | 1,313,570 | −0·59 |
| 1831 ... ... | 1,216,872 | + 6·82 | 1891... ... | 1,304,827 | −0·67 |
| 1841 ... ... | 1,288,410 | + 5·88 | 1901... ... | 1,330,319 | +1·95 |
| 1851 ... ... | 1,324,528 | + 2·80 | | | |

During the first half of the century, the population of these distinctly rural areas in the aggregate increased in each decennium, but at a gradually diminishing rate, except in the ten years 1811–21 when there was an extraordinary advance presumably on account of the cessation of the long war. In the second half of the century, there is a want of regularity in the series, but the general tendency has been for the decrease of population, which first manifested itself in the ten years 1851–61 to continue at an accelerated

rate until the last decennium, when there was a notable change. The population in that period not only recovered the ground lost in the preceding forty years, but slightly exceeded the population in 1851. Of the 112 Districts here referred to, however, 73 showed an actual decrease of population, which was more than counterbalanced chiefly by the increase in a few Districts where mining is the principal industry.

But, although a small increase of population is shown in rural areas in the aggregate, there has, nevertheless, been a very considerable drain on the natural growth of the population of these areas. This will be evident if we take Registration Districts which contain either no Urban Districts or only such Urban Districts as have populations under 10,000 to represent the rural area as in the following Table :—

| | Population. | | Increase of Population. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | Gain or Loss by Migration.* | Gain or Loss by Migration* per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | | | | |
| 112 Registration Districts entirely rural. | 1,304,827 | 1,330,319 | 25,492 | 150,437 | −124,945 | −9·6 |
| 222 Registration Districts which contain Urban Districts with populations under 10,000. | 4,176,219 | 4,215,326 | 39,107 | 414,816 | −375,709 | −9·0 |
| Total of 334 Registration Districts ... ... ... | 5,481,046 | 5,545,645 | 64,599 | 565,253 | −500,654 | −9·1 |
| Remainder of England and Wales .. ... ... | 23,521,479 | 26,982,198 | 3,460,719 | 3,028,395 | +432,324 | +1·8 |

* The term migration here includes movement of population between the districts in question and the remainder of England and Wales as well as migration to or from foreign parts.

It will be seen that, in this rural population of nearly five and a half millions, the natural growth of the population by excess of births over deaths was, in the ten years preceding the Census of 1901, 565,253, whereas the actual increase of population was only 64,599, the loss by migration thus being 500,654, equal to 9·1 per cent. of the population of 1891.

Urban Districts classified by population.

The 1,122 Urban Districts may be thus classified according to their populations in 1901 :—

Urban Districts as constituted at Date of Census 1901.

| Populations of Urban Districts. | Number of Districts. | Aggregate Population 1901. | Aggregate Population of the same areas in 1891. | Mean Precentage of Increase of Population 1891–1901. | Area in Statute Acres. | Persons per Square Mile. 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 700,000 ... ... | 1* | 4,536,541 | 4,228,317 | 7·3 | 74,839 | 38,795 |
| 250,000 and under 700,000 | 8 | 3,436,865 | 3,064,688 | 12·1 | 119,319 | 18,435 |
| 100,000 „ „ 250,000 | 24 | 3,516,789 | 2,987,841 | 17·7 | 166,424 | 13,524 |
| 50,000 „ „ 100,000 | 42 | 3,016,668 | 2,449,486 | 23·2 | 211,285 | 9,138 |
| 20,000 „ „ 50,000 | 141 | 4,434,917 | 3,685,844 | 20·3 | 509,611 | 5,570 |
| 10,000 „ „ 20,000 | 220 | 3,018,218 | 2,548,706 | 18·4 | 826,791 | 2,336 |
| 5,000 „ „ 10,000 | 260 | 1,843,716 | 1,611,566 | 14·4 | 797,717 | 1,479 |
| 3,000 „ „ 5,000 | 211 | 839,838 | 773,318 | 8·6 | 618,317 | 869 |
| Under 3,000 ... .. | 215 | 414,803 | 395,520 | 4·9 | 524,684 | 506 |
| Total... ... | 1,122 | 25,058,355 | 21,745,286 | 15·2 | 3,848,987 | 4,167 |

* * Administrative County of London here reckoned as one District.

The Table shows the numbers of Urban Districts having populations within several limits, the aggregate population of such Districts in 1901 and of the same areas in 1891, and the mean increase of population per cent. in each group in the interval. The aggregate area of each group is also given, and the mean number of persons to a square mile. The Administrative County of London is treated as a single District.

It will be observed that eight Districts appear in the Table with populations between 250,000 and 700,000; 24 with populations between 100,000 and 250,000; 42 with populations between 50,000 and 100,000; 141 with populations between 20,000 and 50,000; and 220 with populations between 10,000 and 20,000. In all 436 had populations exceeding 10,000, while no fewer than 686 had populations less than 10,000.

A column of the Table gives the mean rate of growth of population in each of these groups of Districts in the ten years 1891–1901, from which it will be seen that the more populous the District, up to the limit of 100,000, the higher is the rate of growth, as was also evident from a similar classification of the Urban Districts of 1891, with the rates of growth in the preceding decennium. Above the limit of 100,000 population, on the other hand, the greater the population the lower is the rate of growth; for, while the mean rate in the group of Districts with populations between 50,000 and 100,000 is 23·2 per cent., it does not exceed 17·7 per cent. in the group of Districts with populations between 100,000 and 250,000; being still lower (12·1 per cent.) in the yet more populous Districts, and standing no higher than 7·3 per cent. in London. A glance at the last column of the Table suggests that the slower rate of growth in the larger towns is due to the high degree of density of their population, which would cause an overflow of the population to adjoining areas outside their administrative boundaries.

Administration of Urban Districts.

The 25,058,355 persons enumerated in 1901 in the 1,122 Urban Districts were distributed over the several administrative areas as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| London (including the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs) ... ... ... ... ... | 4,536,541 |
| 67 County Boroughs ... ... ... ... ... | 9,141,250 |
| 248 Municipal Boroughs* ... ... ... ... ... | 4,027,678 |
| 806 Urban Districts other than Boroughs... ... ... | 7,352,886 |

## 5. *London and the Great Towns.*

Towns with populations exceeding 50,000.

Among the 1,122 Urban Districts are 75 (including London) each of which had in 1901 a population exceeding 50,000. In the following Table these towns are arranged in the order of their populations in 1901, the figures for 1891 in each case relating to the town as constituted in 1901.

| Urban Districts. | Enumerated Population. | | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891–1901. |
| Total of 75 Urban Districts ... ... | 12,730,332 | 14,506,863 | 14·0 |
| LONDON (Administrative County) ... | 4,228,317 | 4,536,541 | 7·3 |
| Liverpool ... ... ... ... ... | 629,548 | 684,958 | 8·8 |
| Manchester ... ... ... ... ... | 505,368 | 543,872 | 7·6 |
| Birmingham ... ... ... ... ... | 478,113 | 522,204 | 9·2 |
| Leeds ... ... ... ... ... | 367,505 | 428,968 | 16·7 |
| Sheffield ... ... ... ... ... | 324,243 | 380,793 | 17·4 |
| Bristol... ... ... ... ... ... | 289,280 | 328,945 | 13·7 |
| Bradford ... ... ... ... ... | 265,728 | 279,767 | 5·3 |
| West Ham ... ... ... ... ... | 204,903 | 267,358 | 30·5 |
| Kingston upon Hull ... ... ... | 200,472 | 240,259 | 19·8 |
| Nottingham ... ... ... ... ... | 213,877 | 239,743 | 12·1 |
| Salford ... ... ... ... ... | 198,139 | 220,957 | 11·5 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne ... ... ... | 186,300 | 215,328 | 15·6 |
| Leicester ... ... ... ... ... | 174,624 | 211,579 | 21·2 |
| Portsmouth ... ... ... ... ... | 159,278 | 188,133 | 18·1 |
| Bolton... ... ... ... ... ... | 146,487 | 168,215 | 14·8 |
| Cardiff ... ... ... ... ... | 128,915 | 164,333 | 27·5 |
| Sunderland ... ... ... ... ... | 131,686 | 146,077 | 10·9 |

* Exclusive of the City of London, but inclusive of the entire Municipal Boroughs of Brecknock and Folkestone. *See* fourth paragraph on page 32 of this Report.

| Urban Districts. | Enumerated Population. | | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891–1901. |
| Oldham ... ... ... ... ... | 131,463 | 137,246 | 4·4 |
| Croydon ... ... ... ... ... | 102,695 | 133,895 | 30·4 |
| Blackburn ... ... ... ... ... | 120,064 | 127,626 | 6·3 |
| Brighton ... ... ... ... ... | 115,873 | 123,478 | 6·6 |
| Willesden ... ... ... ... ... | 61,265 | 114,811 | 87·4 |
| Rhondda ... ... ... ... ... | 88,351 | 113,735 | 28·7 |
| Preston ... ... ... ... ... | 107,573 | 112,989 | 5·0 |
| Norwich ... ... ... ... ... | 100,970 | 111,733 | 10·7 |
| Birkenhead ... ... ... ... ... | 99,857 | 110,915 | 11·1 |
| Gateshead ... ... ... ... ... | 85,692 | 109,888 | 28·2 |
| Plymouth ... ... ... ... ... | 88,931 | 107,636 | 21·0 |
| Derby ... ... ... ... ... ... | 94,146 | 105,912 | 12·5 |
| Halifax ... ... ... ... ... | 97,714 | 104,936 | 7·4 |
| Southampton... ... ... ... ... | 82,126 | 104,824 | 27·6 |
| Tottenham ... ... ... ... ... | 71,343 | 102,541 | 43·7 |
| Leyton ... ... ... ... ... | 63,106 | 98,912 | 56·7 |
| South Shields ... ... ... ... | 78,391 | 97,263 | 24·1 |
| Burnley ... ... ... ... ... | 87,016 | 97,043 | 11·5 |
| East Ham ... ... ... ... ... | 32,712 | 96,018 | 193·5 |
| Walthamstow ... ... ... ... | 46,346 | 95,131 | 105·3 |
| Huddersfield... ... ... ... ... | 95,420 | 95,047 | – 0·4 |
| Swansea ... ... ... ... ... | 91,034 | 94,537 | 3·8 |
| Wolverhampton ... ... ... ... | 82,662 | 94,187 | 13·9 |
| Middlesbrough ... ... ... ... | 75,532 | 91,302 | 20·9 |
| Northampton... ... ... ... ... | 75,075 | 87,021 | 15·9 |
| Walsall ... ... ... ... ... | 71,789 | 86,430 | 20·4 |
| St. Helens ... ... ... ... ... | 72,413 | 84,410 | 16·6 |
| Rochdale ... ... ... ... ... | 76,161 | 83,114 | 9·1 |
| Stockport ... ... ... ... ... | 70,263 | 78,897 | 12·3 |
| York ... ... ... ... ... ... | 67,841 | 77,914 | 14·8 |
| Aston Manor... ... ... ... ... | 68,639 | 77,326 | 12·7 |
| Reading ... ... ... ... ... | 60,054 | 72,217 | 20·3 |
| Hornsey ... ... ... ... ... | 44,523 | 72,056 | 61·8 |
| Devonport ... ... ... ... ... | 55,986 | 70,437 | 25·8 |
| Coventry ... ... ... ... ... | 58,503 | 69,978 | 19·6 |
| Merthyr Tydfil ... ... ... ... | 59,004 | 69,228 | 17·3 |
| Newport (Mon.) ... ... ... ... | 54,707 | 67,270 | 23·0 |
| Ipswich ... ... ... ... ... | 57,433 | 66,630 | 16·0 |
| Hastings ... ... ... ... ... | 63,072 | 65,528 | 3·9 |
| West Bromwich ... ... ... ... | 59,538 | 65,175 | 9·5 |
| Warrington ... ... ... ... ... | 55,288 | 64,242 | 16·2 |
| Grimsby ... ... ... ... ... | 51,934 | 63,138 | 21·6 |
| West Hartlepool ... ... ... ... | 42,815 | 62,627 | 46·3 |
| Hanley ... ... ... ... ... | 54,946 | 61,599 | 12·1 |
| Wigan... ... ... ... ... ... | 55,013 | 60,764 | 10·5 |
| Bootle... ... ... ... ... ... | 49,217 | 58,556 | 19·0 |
| Bury ... ... ... ... ... ... | 57,212 | 58,029 | 1·4 |
| Barrow in Furness ... ... ... ... | 51,712 | 57,586 | 11·4 |
| Kings Norton and Northfield ... ... | 28,300 | 57,122 | 101·8 |
| Smethwick ... ... ... ... ... | 36,106 | 54,539 | 51·1 |
| Rotherham ... ... ... ... ... | 42,061 | 54,349 | 29·2 |
| Wallasey ... ... ... ... ... | 33,229 | 53,579 | 61·2 |
| Handsworth (Staffs.) ... ... ... | 32,756 | 52,921 | 61·6 |
| Stockton on Tees ... ... ... ... | 49,708 | 51,478 | 3·6 |
| Tynemouth ... ... ... ... ... | 46,588 | 51,366 | 10·3 |
| Great Yarmouth ... ... ... ... | 49,334 | 51,316 | 4·0 |
| Burton upon Trent ... ... ... ... | 46,047 | 50,386 | 9·4 |

In the 75 towns, in the aggregate, the population increased during the decennium by 14·0 per cent., as compared with 12·2 per cent. by which the entire population of England and Wales increased in the same period. Every town shows some increase except Huddersfield, in which there is a very slight decrease, viz., 0·4 per cent., but the rates of increase in the several towns differ greatly. In 18 towns the rates of increase are below 10 per cent., including the four which stand at the head of the list as the most populous—London, 7·3 ; Liverpool, 8·8 ; Manchester, 7·6 ; and Birmingham, 9·2. The town with the highest rate of growth (193·5 per cent.) is East Ham, an Eastern suburb of London, where the population nearly trebled in the decennium, the neighbouring towns of Walthamstow, Leyton, and West Ham showing rates of increase of 105·3, 56·7, and 30·5 per cent.

respectively ; the rate in Willesden, on the opposite side of London, is 87·4 per cent. ; in Hornsey and Tottenham, to the North of London, 61·8 and 43·7 per cent. respectively ; and in Croydon, to the South, the rate is 30·4 per cent. Other towns with rates of increase above or near 50 per cent. are Kings Norton & Northfield, Handsworth (Staffs) and Smethwick, all near Birmingham, with 101·8, 61·6 and 51·1 per cent. respectively ; Wallasey, at the mouth of the river Mersey, opposite Liverpool, 61·2 ; and West Hartlepool, 46·3.

Expansion of towns.

As was remarked in the Report on the Census in 1891, a falling off in the rate of increase, or even an actual decline, in the population of a great town is not necessarily an indication of a corresponding decline in its prosperity. It may be that, within the circumscribed legal limits of a town, space is required for business premises to such an extent that dwelling houses are acquired for the purpose, and consequently the inhabitants have to seek residences in suburbs outside the administrative boundaries of the town. This has certainly been the case with London, and to this cause may be attributed the rapid development of the suburban places referred to above. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the boundaries of a town, its limited area closely packed with houses and warehouses, and its volume of commerce constantly requiring expansion of business premises, are extended to include some adjacent areas where there is space for the building of residential or other property. Such an extension of a town must have an important effect on the increase of population within its borders. Liverpool may be taken as an illustration. In the ten years 1881–1891, the population of Liverpool, as constituted in 1891, declined from 552,508 to 517,980, equal to 6·2 per cent. In the year 1895, the City was extended, and the population within the enlarged limits was 623,940 in 1881, 629,548 in 1891, and 684,958 in 1901 (Summary Table XIV.). Thus, had the City of Liverpool included in 1881 and 1891 the suburbs which were added to its area in 1895, its population would have shown in the decennium 1881–1891, instead of a decrease of 6·2 per cent., an increase of 0·9 per cent., the rate of increase rising in the succeeding decennium to 8·8 per cent. The City was further extended in 1902 to include the Urban District of Garston, by which the population, according to the Census in 1901, was raised to 702,247.

London.

The population of London, *i.e.*, the Administrative County of London, an aggregate of the City of London and twenty-eight Metropolitan Boroughs, increased in the decennium by 7·3 per cent., a rate considerably below the rate of growth in England and and Wales as a whole, viz., 12·2. It was observed in the Report on the Census in 1891 that in the decennium 1881–1891, for the first time, the growth of the London population had been at a somewhat lower rate than that of the population of the entire Country. The rates of increase for England and Wales and for London were then 11·7 and 10·4 per cent. respectively, so that the change in the relative positions of England and Wales and its Metropolis, as regards the rate of increase of their populations, which was then manifested, is on the present occasion much more pronounced. The following Table shows the proportion of the aggregate population of England and Wales enumerated in London at each Census, from which it will be observed that the proportion has declined successively from 14·75 per cent. in 1881—the maximum proportion yet attained—to 14·58 and 13·95 per cent. respectively in 1891 and 1901 ; it is, however, still greater than in any period prior to 1861.

| Year of Enumeration. | Population. | | Persons in London to 100 in England and Wales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | England and Wales. | London. | |
| 1801 ... ... | 8,892,536 | 959,310 | 10·79 |
| 1811 ... ... | 10,164,256 | 1,139,355 | 11·21 |
| 1821 ... ... | 12,000,236 | 1,379,543 | 11·50 |
| 1831 ... ... | 13,896,797 | 1,655,582 | 11·91 |
| 1841 ... ... | 15,914,148 | 1,949,277 | 12·25 |
| 1851 ... ... | 17,927,609 | 2,363,341 | 13·18 |
| 1861 ... ... | 20,066,224 | 2,808,494 | 14·00 |
| 1871 ... ... | 22,712,266 | 3,261,396 | 14·36 |
| 1881 ... ... | 25,974,439 | 3,830,297 | 14·75 |
| 1891 ... ... | 29,002,525 | 4,228,317 | 14·58 |
| 1901 ... ... | 32,527,843 | 4,536,541 | 13·95 |

In the Census Reports of 1881 and 1891, attention was drawn to the gradual decentralization of the population of London. It was shown that, taking a group of Registration Districts to represent approximately the centre of a comprehensive London—the "Greater London" of the Registrar General's Weekly Returns—there had been, during a long period, a decline in their population, while in the Districts round that centre, constituting the remainder of the Registration County of London, there had been considerable growth, generally more rapid in the Districts farthest from the centre. In this surrounding area, however, there had been in most cases a tendency for the increase to proceed more and more slowly, the population overflowing into the more distant suburbs, beyond the limits of the Registration or Administrative County, but within those of the Metropolitan Police District and designated in the Registrar-General's Weekly Returns the "Outer Ring."

**Central London.**

Again dividing "Greater London" (the area of the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts) in this way, but substituting Metropolitan Boroughs for Registration Districts, and somewhat revising the central group, we obtain the following list of Boroughs in the Central Area, the populations on which the rates for periods anterior to 1891 are based being approximate only on account of the numerous small changes of area effected by the London Government Act of 1899 :—

| Boroughs in Central Area. | Increase or Decrease per cent. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861-71. | 1871-81. | 1881-91. | 1891-1901. |
| **Total of Central Area ... ...** | **— 0·0** | **— 1·4** | **— 4·1** | **— 3·4** |
| City of Westminster ... ... ... | — 3·3 | — 7·5 | — 12·1 | — 9·4 |
| St. Marylebone... ... ... ... | — 1·5 | — 2·7 | — 7·4 | — 7·1 |
| Holborn ... ... ... ... ... | — 0·5 | — 15·8 | — 15·1 | — 11·0 |
| Finsbury ... ... ... ... | — 3·3 | — 4·3 | — 7·9 | — 7·7 |
| City of London ... ... ... | — 33·2 | — 32·4 | — 25·6 | — 28·6 |
| Shoreditch .. ... ... ... | — 1·7 | — 0·5 | — 1·6 | — 4·7 |
| Bethnal Green ... ... ... ... | 14·3 | 5·7 | 1·7 | 0·4 |
| Stepney ... ... ... ... ... | 7·0 | 2·6 | 0·9 | 4·7 |
| Southwark ... ... ... ... | 0·7 | 11·5 | 3·7 | 1·8 |
| Bermondsey ... ... ... ... | 20·1 | 10·0 | 1·0 | — 3·9 |

NOTE.—The minus sign in this Table signifies decrease.

It will be noticed that, in some of those Boroughs which show a decline in their population in the ten years 1891–1901, the rates of decrease, although not so high as in the preceding decennium, are in excess of those in the ten years 1871–1881 ; and that those Boroughs in which the population did not actually decline generally show a much diminished rate of increase. In Bermondsey the growth of 10·0 per cent. in 1871–1881 fell to 1·0 per cent. in the next decennium, and gave place to a decrease of 3·9 per cent. in the ten years 1891–1901. In the City of London, which more than any other Borough illustrates the depopulation of the centre of London, the decrease went on more rapidly in the last than in the preceding decennium. As regards the Borough of Stepney, which had shown a rapidly diminishing rate of increase in three successive decennia, the higher rate of increase in the ten years 1891–1901 is due to the large number of foreign immigrants who have made this Borough their place of residence. The foreigners in Stepney, who numbered 32,284 in 1891, had increased to 54,310 in 1901. The decrease of population in the Central area in the aggregate was equal to 0·04 per cent. in the ten years 1861–1871 and to 1·4, 4·1 and 3·4 per cent. respectively in the next three decennia, the total loss of population in the forty years being 8·8 per cent.

In all the remaining Boroughs in the Administrative County, except St. Pancras where the population was stationary, there was more or less increase of population during the decennium 1891–1901, the highest rates of increase being in the Boroughs farthest

removed from the centre, viz., Fulham, Wandsworth, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Hampstead, and Hammersmith. In most of the Boroughs may be observed the same tendency noticed in preceding Reports, for the rate of increase of population to become less rapid. Taking this entire group of Boroughs as an aggregate, the population increased in the last three decennia at the rates of 33·9, 19·7, and 12·8 per cent.

| Remaining Boroughs in Inner London. | Increase or Decrease per cent. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861–71. | 1871–81. | 1881–91. | 1891–1901. |
| **Total of Boroughs not in Central Area.** | 35·2 | 33·9 | 19·7 | 12·8 |
| Paddington ... ... ... ... | 26·6 | 20·8 | 13·2 | 5·9 |
| Kensington ... ... ... ... | 71·1 | 36·9 | 2·9 | 3·9 |
| Hammersmith ... ... ... ... | 74·1 | 68·5 | 35·2 | 15·4 |
| Fulham ... ... ... ... ... | 50·3 | 83·7 | 114·0 | 49·6 |
| Chelsea ... ... ... ... ... | 13·0 | 7·4 | — 0·2 | 1·2 |
| Hampstead ... ... ... ... | 69·0 | 40·8 | 49·9 | 20·3 |
| St. Pancras ... ... ... ... | 11·4 | 6·7 | — 0·4 | — 0·0 |
| Islington ... ... ... ... | 37·6 | 32·3 | 12·8 | 5·0 |
| Stoke Newington ... ... ... | 55·1 | 114·2 | 28·4 | 6·8 |
| Hackney... ... ... ... ... | 50·1 | 42·2 | 21·9 | 9·9 |
| Poplar ... ... ... ... ... | 46·9 | 34·5 | 6·6 | 1·2 |
| Lambeth... ... ... ... ... | 28·6 | 21·8 | 9·7 | 8·4 |
| Battersea ... ... ... ... | 175·6 | 98·6 | 40·0 | 12·5 |
| Wandsworth ... ... ... ... | 39·8 | 45·2 | 50·7 | 49·2 |
| Camberwell ... ... ... ... | 55·7 | 67·6 | 25·2 | 11·0 |
| Deptford ... ... ... ... | 42·0 | 42·9 | 32·6 | 8·5 |
| Greenwich ... ... ... ... | — 1·7 | 15·9 | 20·0 | 22·0 |
| Lewisham ... ... ... ... | 62·3 | 43·6 | 31·8 | 43·4 |
| Woolwich ... ... ... ... | — 1·7 | 10·4 | 32·1 | 18·4 |

NOTE.—The minus sign in this Table signifies decrease.

Outer Ring of Suburbs.

In the "Outer Ring" already referred to, the population increased by 45·5 per cent. in the ten years 1891–1901, the rates of increase in the preceding three decennia having been 50·7, 50·0, and 50·1 per cent. respectively. It would thus appear that, as suggested in the Report for 1891, the overflow of the Metropolitan population may now extend even beyond "Greater London."

| — | Population. | | | | | Rates of Increase or Decrease per cent. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1861–71. | 1871–81. | 1881–91. | 1891–1901. | 1861–1901. |
| Central Area ... ... | 1,521,424 | 1,520,832 | 1,499,364 | 1,437,185 | 1,387,960 | — 0·0 | — 1·4 | — 4·1 | — 3·4 | — 8·8 |
| Rest of Inner London | 1,287,070 | 1,740,564 | 2,330,933 | 2,791,132 | 3,148,581 | 35·2 | 33·9 | 19·7 | 12·8 | 144·6 |
| Inner London (or Administrative County). | 2,808,494 | 3,261,396 | 3,830,297 | 4,228,317 | 4,536,541 | 16·1 | 17·4 | 10·4 | 7·3 | 61·5 |
| Outer Ring ... ... | 414,226 | 624,245 | 936,364 | 1,405,489 | 2,044,861 | 50·7 | 50·0 | 50·1 | 45·5 | 393 7 |
| Greater London (City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts). | 3,222,720 | 3,885,641 | 4,766,661 | 5,633,806 | 6,581,402 | 20·6 | 22·7 | 18·2 | 16·8 | 104·2 |

Greater London.

The inhabitants of "Greater London" now exceed six and a half millions; and, although its growth in the ten years 1891–1901 was less rapid than in preceding decennia, the rate of growth was not less than 16·8 per cent. The population added in this period amounted to little short of one million.

### 6. *Municipal Boroughs.*

Municipal Boroughs.

At the date of the Census in 1881 there were 243 Municipal Boroughs in England and Wales; in 1891 they had increased to 296,* and in 1901 numbered 316.* The 316 in 1901, though including the City of London, are exclusive of the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, created in 1900, which, in most respects, possess the powers of Municipal Boroughs.

* Including County Boroughs.

Of the 316 Municipal Boroughs, there were two with populations only just over 1,000 (Hedon, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with 1,010, and Montgomery with 1,034), and ten others with populations under 2,000, viz., Appleby, Bishops Castle, Cowbridge, Lampeter, Llandovery, Llanfyllin, Lostwithiel, New Romney, Queenborough, and Woodstock. On the other hand, there were eight (all of them County Boroughs) each of which had in 1901 a population exceeding 250,000; the most populous of these being Liverpool, with a population of 684,958, Manchester with 543,872, and Birmingham with 522,204. The aggregate population of the 316 Municipal Boroughs in 1901 was 13,195,851, being 40·6 per cent. of the entire population of England and Wales.

Of the Metropolitan Boroughs, four had populations of over a quarter of a million; these being Islington (334,991), Lambeth (301,895), Stepney (298,600), and Camberwell (259,339).

The constitution of each Borough, whether Municipal or Metropolitan, is shown in Table 9 of each County volume, where also are given the figures for the Wards of those Boroughs which are so divided. A complete list of Boroughs for the whole of England and Wales is to be found in Table XI. of the Volume of Summary Tables.

By the Public Health Act of 1875, the areas of Municipal Boroughs, with few exceptions, were constituted Urban Sanitary Districts, and the Town Councils were vested with the powers of Urban Sanitary Authorities. In all cases except two the Municipal Borough is now the area of the Sanitary Authority; the exceptions are Folkestone and Brecknock. In the case of Folkestone, the parish of Folkestone next Sandgate, although included within the Municipal Borough, forms part of Sandgate Urban District; and in that of Brecknock, the parishes of Castle Inn and Christ's College are parts of Brecknock Urban District but do not form part of the Municipal Borough.

### 7. *Parliamentary Areas.*

Parliamentary Areas.

Of the total population of England and Wales in 1901, 51·8 per cent. were resident in Parliamentary Counties and 48·2 per cent. in Parliamentary Boroughs, while the proportions of Electors in that year in these Counties and Boroughs, excluding the Universities, were respectively 56·7 and 43·3 per cent. of the total number. Of the Male population aged 21 years and upwards in the whole of England and Wales, 63 per cent. were registered Voters.

The number of members of the House of Commons for the 468 Parliamentary areas in England and Wales, exclusive of the Universities, is 490, and an equal numerical distribution of the population would therefore give one member to 66,383 persons, against one member to 59,189 in 1891. How far the actual representation departs in either direction from this average is shown in the following statement :—

| Constituencies having the following Populations per Representative. | Total Population. | Number of Electors exclusive of those for the Universities. | Number of Constituencies. | Number of Representatives. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100,000 and upwards ... ... | 5,098,219 | 758,983 | 41 | 42 |
| 90,000 and under 100,000 ... | 3,310,690 | 515,057 | 33 | 35 |
| 80,000 „ 90,000 ... | 3,770,451 | 584,260 | 45 | 45 |
| 70,000 „ 80,000 ... | 5,193,455 | 839,440 | 66 | 69 |
| 60,000 „ 70,000 ... | 5,204,854 | 852,466 | 77 | 81 |
| 50,000 „ 60,000 .. | 5,760,025 | 1,028,434 | 102 | 106 |
| 40,000 „ 50,000 ... | 2,614,826 | 505,037 | 56 | 57 |
| 30,000 „ 40,000 ... | 1,016,171 | 166,115 | 23 | 28 |
| 20,000 „ 30,000 ... | 351,727 | 58,899 | 14 | 15 |
| 10,000 „ 20,000 ... | 207,425 | 63,472 | 11 | 12 |
| | 32,527,843 | 5,372,163 | 468 | 490 |

NOTE.—Where an undivided constituency is represented by two members, each member is reckoned in this Table as representing half the population of the entire constituency, which is classified accordingly.

It will be observed that, while there are 77 Constituencies in which the representation is approximately in conformity with the average, there are 206 in which the proportion of the population per member is more or less below the average, and 185 in which it is more or less above the average. Of those Constituencies which, from this point of view, may be said to be over-represented, there are eleven in which the population per member is under 20,000, viz., the County of Rutland (19,709), and the Boroughs of Taunton (19,723), Salisbury (19,421), Whitehaven (19,167), Winchester (19,001), Grantham (18,001), Montgomery District of Boroughs (17,791), Penryn and Falmouth (16,312), Bury St. Edmunds (16,255), Durham (15,122), and the City of London (26,923 for two members). On the other hand, there are no fewer than 41 Constituencies in which the number of inhabitants per member is 100,000 or more, extreme examples of such amongst Boroughs being Wandsworth (179,877), Cardiff District of Boroughs (167,592), and the South Division of West Ham (161,639); and amongst Counties, the Romford and Walthamstow Divisions of Essex (217,085 and 185,549 respectively), and the Harrow Division of Middlesex (167,392).

It may be further remarked that, taking 70,000 population as a dividing line, there were 112 Constituencies in 1891 with populations above this limit and 356 below it, the numbers in 1901 being 185 and 283 respectively. Seventy-five Constituencies, by increase of population in the decennium, have passed out of the category of the less populous into that of the more populous, while two, through decrease of population, viz., the Holborn Division of Finsbury and the South-West Division of Manchester, are now included in the less populous category. It is noteworthy that in 1901 there were 41 Constituencies with populations exceeding 100,000, while in 1891 there had been only seven.

### 8. *Petty Sessional Divisions and County Court Circuits and Districts.*

**Petty Sessional Divisions.**

By means of lists of Civil Parishes comprised within Petty Sessional Divisions, with which we were favoured by the Clerks of the Peace for the several Administrative Counties of England and Wales, it has been possible to tabulate (see Table 7 of each County Part), as in previous Censuses, the population of each Petty Sessional Division; in the same Table are distinguished those Municipal Boroughs which have separate Courts of Quarter Sessions or separate Commissions of the Peace.

As a rule, the Petty Sessional Divisions are constituted of entire Civil Parishes, but there are many instances of a parish being partly included in two Divisions.

In the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885, Petty Sessional Divisions as then constituted were made the basis of Parliamentary County Divisions.

**County Court Circuits and Districts.**

For the first time, a Table (Summary Table XVIII.) has been constructed showing the populations of County Court Circuits and Districts, which have been recently re-arranged in accordance with an Order in Council dated 7th March, 1899, as amended by subsequent Orders in Council; the provisions as regards London being, however, in abeyance. The Districts consist of Poor Law Unions or parts of Poor Law Unions, but are not in all cases co-extensive with these administrative areas or with an aggregate of entire Civil Parishes, inasmuch as it is provided in the Order in Council that detached parts of parishes "shall be taken to be within the Court Districts within the precincts and outer boundary of which they severally lie or by which they are severally surrounded, or (if not wholly surrounded by any one Court District) within that County Court District with which they have the greatest common boundary." Moreover, there is no provision for altering a County Court District when the boundaries of a Poor Law Union are changed.

The figures in the Table relate, not to the several Circuits and Districts as they would have been constituted had the scheme been adopted in its entirety, but to those areas as modified by the arrangement for London remaining unaltered at the date of the Census. For example, the Bromley District in Circuit No. 48 consists, according to the scheme, of Bromley Union; but, as the parish of Mottingham is still regarded for County Court purposes as part of the Greenwich and Woolwich District in Circuit No. 47, the figures for Bromley District relate to the Bromley Union exclusive of the parish of Mottingham.

The Circuits, of which there are 54, greatly differ in the extent of their populations; there are six in each of which the population exceeds one million, the most populous of all being Circuit No. 45 (with which for the present is included the Metropolitan Union of Wandsworth and Clapham), with a population of 1,262,680, while the populations of nineteen are each below half a million. The City of London is not comprised in any Circuit.

## 9. *Civil Parishes.*

Civil Parishes.

For the purposes of the Relief of the Poor the areas of Ecclesiastical Parishes were originally adopted, but so many changes have since been made in Poor Law or Civil Parishes which have not affected Ecclesiastical Parishes, and so many of the latter have undergone sub-division or alteration, without reference to Civil Parishes, that, out of a total number of 14,900 Civil Parishes in 1901, only 5,175* were co-extensive with Ecclesiastical Parishes.

Civil Parishes differ greatly both as regards area and population. From the following Table it will be seen that 25 Parishes are without inhabitants, while in 812 the number of inhabitants is under 50, and in 1,339 the number is between 50 and 100; at the opposite extreme are 38 Parishes with populations between 100,000 and 200,000 and 13 with populations over 200,000, the most populous Parish in the whole Country being Islington with 334,991 inhabitants. There is at the present time a tendency to consolidate, for Civil purposes, the separate Parishes within Urban Areas.

Nearly half the 14,900 Parishes have populations between 100 and 500.

| Population in 1901. | Number of Civil Parishes. | Percentage of all Civil Parishes. |
|---|---|---|
| No population ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0·2 |
| 1 and under 50 ... ... | 812 | 5·4 |
| 50 „ 100 ... ... | 1.339 | 9·0 |
| 100 „ 500 ... ... | 6,987 | 46·8 |
| 500 „ 1,000 ... ... | 2,399 | 16·1 |
| 1,000 „ 5,000 ... ... | 2,411 | 16·2 |
| 5,000 „ 10,000 ... ... | 413 | 2·8 |
| 10,000 „ 20,000 ... ... | 241 | 1·6 |
| 20,000 „ 50,000 ... ... | 164 | 1·1 |
| 50,000 „ 100,000 ... ... | 58 | 0·4 |
| 100,000 „ 200,000 ... ... | 38 | 0·3 |
| 200,000 and upwards... ... ... | 13 | 0·1 |
| | 14,900 | 100·0 |

Table XIII. of the Summary Volume shows the numbers of Parishes having populations within various limits in Administrative Counties (together with County Boroughs), and it will be seen that Northumberland has by far the largest proportion of the least populous Parishes, for the inhabitants of more than 50 per cent. of the Parishes in that County are below 100. The North Riding of Yorkshire follows with about 56 per cent. of its Parishes having each a population under 200.

* In addition, there were approximately 600 cases in which the Ecclesiastical Parish was co-extensive with two or more Civil Parishes, and 800 cases of United Benefices in which each formerly separate Benefice was co-extensive with a Civil Parish.

The Civil Parish is the unit for nearly all administrative purposes—County Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, Urban Districts, Rural Districts, Poor Law Unions, and Registration Districts being, with very few exceptions, all constituted of entire Civil Parishes. But the Local Government Act of 1894 invested the Rural parish with administrative powers of its own, which are exercised by the Parish Council or by the Parish Meeting according to the population of the Parish. The Act provides that the Parish Meeting shall consist of the parochial electors, and the Parish Council (to which much more extensive powers are granted than to the Parish Meeting) of councillors elected by the parochial electors.

## 10. *Ecclesiastical Provinces, Dioceses and Parishes.*

Ecclesiastical Provinces, &c.

In Table VI. of the Summary Volume are given the number of inhabited houses and the population in each of the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Canterbury and York and of the several Dioceses therein comprised; the number of Ecclesiastical Parishes in each is also shown. The constitution of each Diocese is shown in Summary Table VII, from which it may be seen that the Islands in the British Seas are linked with England and Wales for ecclesiastical purposes, the Isle of Man forming the Diocese of Sodor and Man in the Province of York, and the Channel Islands being included in the Diocese of Winchester in the Province of Canterbury.

The aggregate population in the 25 Dioceses of the Province of Canterbury is 21,694,387, and that of the 10 Dioceses of the Province of York 10,983,826. The inhabitants in the most populous of the Dioceses number 3,585,209 in London, 2,972,166 in Manchester, and 2,255,084 in Rochester (largely Metropolitan); while the least populous Dioceses are Sodor and Man (54,752), Hereford (215,271), Bangor (221,520) and St. Asaph (288,175).

In England and Wales together with the Islands in the British Seas, there were 14,080 Ecclesiastical Parishes at the date of the Census of 1901; of which 3·7 per cent. had fewer than 100 inhabitants each, 35·4 from 100 to 500, 19·2 from 500 to 1,000, 26·2 from 1,000 to 5,000, and 10·8 from 5,000 to 10,000, while no fewer than 666, or 4·7 per cent. of the parishes had 10,000 or more inhabitants (Summary Table VIII.).

Thus, of the 14,080 parishes in the aggregate, 2,190 or 15·5 per cent. had populations exceeding 5,000. In individual Dioceses, however, the proportion of these populous parishes differed considerably, the highest proportions being 60·7 in the Diocese of London, 58·3 in that of Liverpool, 55·7 in that of Rochester, and 47·1 per cent. in that of Manchester (Summary Table VIII.).

## 11. *Density of Population.*

Density of Population.

The aggregate area of England and Wales, including land and inland water but excluding tidal water and foreshore, is 37,327,479 statute acres or 58,324 square miles. The total population at the date of the Census was 32,527,843, and therefore each square mile would, on the assumption that the population was evenly distributed over the entire area, have been occupied by 558 persons. On the same assumption, the space available for each person would have been 1·15 acres, and the proximity of person to person, or the distance from person to person, 80 yards.

From the following Table, it will be seen how greatly the density of population increased during the Century :—

| Date of Census. | Persons per Square Mile. | Acres per Person. | Proximity in Yards. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1801 | 152 | 4·20 | 153 |
| 1811 | 174 | 3·67 | 143 |
| 1821 | 206 | 3·11 | 132 |
| 1831 | 238 | 2·69 | 123 |
| 1841 | 273 | 2·35 | 114 |
| 1851 | 307 | 2·08 | 108 |
| 1861 | 344 | 1·86 | 102 |
| 1871 | 389 | 1·64 | 96 |
| 1881 | 445 | 1·44 | 90 |
| 1891 | 497 | 1·29 | 85 |
| 1901 | 558 | 1·15 | 80 |

The degree of density of population differed widely in various parts of the Country, the aggregation of the inhabitants being determined by the presence or absence of large towns or centres of industry, and by the character of the land or the uses to which it is put.

Taking the Administrative Counties of England together with the associated County Boroughs, the most sparsely inhabited Counties were Westmorland, in which there were only 82 persons to a square mile, Rutlandshire (130), Herefordshire (136), Lincolnshire, the parts of Kesteven (143), Huntingdonshire (148), Isle of Ely (173), Cumberland (176), the North Riding of Yorkshire (177), and Shropshire (178); while, on the other hand, there were in London 38,795, in Middlesex 3,410, in Lancashire 2,346, and in Durham 1,171 persons to a square mile. In Wales there were five Counties having fewer than 100 persons to a square mile, viz., Radnorshire (49), Montgomeryshire (69), Brecknockshire and Merionethshire (74), and Cardiganshire (88); the density of population reaching 1,061 persons to a square mile in Glamorganshire and 320 persons in Flintshire.

## III.—HABITATIONS.

### 1. *Houses and Tenements.*

**Inhabited Houses.**

The number of inhabited houses enumerated in England and Wales in 1901 was 6,260,852, in addition to 448,932 returned as uninhabited, and to 61,909 recorded as "building." The inhabited houses showed an increase of 809,355, or 14·87 per cent., during the 10 years 1891–1901; the rate of increase being larger than in any previous intercensal period since 1831–1841.

**Uninhabited Houses.**

The uninhabited houses which had been returned as 372,184 in 1891, rose to 448,932 in 1901, the increase being equal to 20·6 per cent. In the Census Returns an uninhabited house signifies a house in which no person abode on the Census Night, whereas for rating and other purposes, all houses in occupation and liable to rates are classed as inhabited. It had therefore become very desirable that houses without inmates on the Census Night should in the Census Returns be divided into Occupied, and Unoccupied; and the Census in 1901, for the first time, afforded the means for this sub-division. Of the 448,932 houses enumerated in 1901 as uninhabited, 189,137, or 42·1 per cent., were returned as "Occupied" at the time of the Census, that is, were in use for business or other purposes, but without inmates on the Census Night; the remaining 259,795, or 57·9 per cent., of the uninhabited houses being returned as "Not in Occupation," practically as "Empty" houses. In the aggregate of Urban Districts no less than 47·9 per cent. of the "Uninhabited" houses were returned as "Occupied," whereas in the Rural Districts, the proportion did not exceed 27·2 per cent. On the other hand the proportion of "Unoccupied," or really "Empty" houses, to "Uninhabited" houses was 52·1 per cent. in the Urban Districts while it was 72·8 per cent. in the Rural Districts. The increase in the number and proportion of "Uninhabited" houses at the last Census was probably due, in great measure, to an increase, in Urban Districts, of "Occupied" houses without inmates on the Census night, including "lock-up" shops; it may, however, very probably be partly due to an increase of "Unoccupied" or "Empty" houses in Rural Districts, owing to the continued migration of the population into Urban Districts. The returns at the next Census will probably afford more definite information on this point.

**Houses—Building.**

The number of houses described as "Building" at the time of the last Census was 61,909, showing an increase of 23,522, or more than 60 per cent. upon the number so returned in 1891, when the number and proportion of houses in course of erection was exceptionally small, owing, it was presumed, to the severe and prolonged frost that prevailed in the early months of that year. It would, therefore, be unwise to attach much importance to the apparently large increase of building operations at the time of

the last Census. It may, however, be pointed out that, in 1901, 10·8 houses were returned as "Building" to 1,000 inhabited houses in the Urban Districts, and 7·1 per 1,000 in the Rural Districts.

Definition of a House.

The first Question submitted to the Overseers and Scheduled in the first Census Act (1800) was thus worded:—"How many Inhabited Houses are there in your Parish, Township or Place; and by how many Families are they occupied?" The satisfactory definition of what constitutes a house has, however, baffled successive generations of Census authorities, and the Census returns have from time to time abundantly proved that Overseers and Enumerators have not always been one-minded in their interpretation of such definitions as have been devised for their guidance. John Rickman, under whose superintendence the "Abstracts" of the first four Censuses were prepared, and by whom the "Abstracts" were discussed, remarks with reference to this question, in his Preface to the Abstract for 1831:—"In fact no (Census) Question entirely exempt from objection has been propounded, or perhaps can be propounded, except that which requires the actual number of Males and Females;" and adds "what constitutes a distinct House is not and perhaps cannot be defined . . . but whether a College, or Inn of Court, or a Town House in Scotland, containing as many separate habitations as Stories or "Flats," is to be deemed one House or many, has always been left to the opinion of those who make the Return." These difficulties and their consequences have not altogether disappeared, although a separate house has now long since been defined for the guidance of Enumerators as "all the space within the external and party walls of a building." Notwithstanding this surviving difficulty on the part of some Enumerators in defining a separate house, more especially in the case of Flats and Blocks of Improved Industrial Dwellings in large towns, there is very little ground for doubting the approximate value for comparative purposes of the aggregate numbers of Inhabited Houses returned in England and Wales at successive Censuses. We have seen that the increase of Inhabited Houses in the ten years 1891–1901 was equal to 14·87 per cent., while the increase of population did not exceed 12·17 per cent.; it follows that the average number of persons to an Inhabited House declined from 5·32 in 1891 to 5·20 in 1901, showing a further decline from the proportion at previous Censuses. It is obvious, however, that, as a test of the housing of the population, the average number of persons to a house is comparatively useless, unless account could be taken of the varying size and capacity of the houses. The number of persons to a house showed a decline during last Century. If the cubic capacity of houses, speaking generally, increased during that period, especially in large towns, as was probably the case, the decline in the number of persons to a house understates the improvement in the housing of the people. If, however, the average cubic capacity of houses decreased during that period, the improvement in housing indicated by the decline in the number of persons to an inhabited house is discredited, and suggests an inference of doubtful value. Unfortunately, there is no trustworthy record of the size and capacity of houses at different periods. The average number of persons to a house in 1901 was 5·4 in Urban Districts, and did not exceed 4·6 in Rural Districts. It is, moreover, evident from the accompanying Table, which shows the number of persons to a house, in 1891 and 1901, in 85 of the largest English and Welsh towns, that there was a very general decline in the average number of persons to a house during the ten years, although the numbers differ widely in different towns. For instance, the number of persons per house ranged from 4·12 in Rochdale, 4·21 in Halifax, 4·25 in Huddersfield, 4·34 in Great Yarmouth, 4·36 in Bradford, and 4·39 in Stockport, to 7·93 in London, 8·01 in Gateshead, 8·03 in Newcastle upon Tyne, 8·12 in South Shields, and 8·85 in Devonport. Striking as these differences are, they afford no ground for deciding whether the contrast, for instance, between 4·12 in Rochdale and 8·85 in Devonport indicates much smaller houses in Rochdale or overcrowding in Devonport.* It may be noted that in London and its neighbouring Urban Districts of Tottenham, Walthamstow and West Ham, as well as in Southampton, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tynemouth, Gateshead, and Merthyr Tydfil, the average number of persons to an inhabited house showed exceptionally an increase in 1901, compared with the numbers in 1891, whereas in each of the 76 other large towns the average number of persons to an inhabited house had declined. These figures naturally suggest the inquiry whether the increase in the number of persons per house in London and the eight other Urban Districts really indicates over-crowding, the recent

Number of persons to a House.

* The tenement statistics on pages 42, 43 corroborate the assumption of overcrowding in London, Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, South Shields, and Devonport.

building of more capacious houses in those Districts, or want of uniformity in the enumeration of houses at the two Censuses. As regards London, it is a fact that the substitution of Blocks of Dwellings for small houses made considerable progress during the last intercensal period. It is beyond question that these several causes tended to increase the number of persons to a house in 1901, as compared with 1891. The Tenement statistics should and do throw some light on this question.

| Urban Districts. | Persons per Inhabited House. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. |
| Aston Manor ... ... | 4·94 | 4·79 |
| Barrow-in-Furness ... | 6·92 | 6·70 |
| Bath ... ... ... | 5·80 | 5·35 |
| Birkenhead ... ... | 5·71 | 5·62 |
| Birmingham ... ... | 5·01 | 4·84 |
| Blackburn ... ... ... | 4·91 | 4·65 |
| Bolton ... ... ... | 4·89 | 4·67 |
| Bootle ... ... ... | 5·92 | 5·83 |
| Bournemouth ... ... | 7·37 | 6·37 |
| Bradford ... ... ... | 4·65 | 4·36 |
| Brighton ... ... ... | 5·93 | 5·70 |
| Bristol ... ... ... | 6·09 | 5·65 |
| Burnley ... ... ... | 4·89 | 4·58 |
| Burton-on-Trent ... ... | 5·17 | 4·92 |
| Bury ... ... ... | 4·79 | 4·57 |
| Canterbury ... ... | 4·98 | 4·87 |
| Cardiff ... ... ... | 6·30 | 5·87 |
| Chester ... ... ... | 4·96 | 4·82 |
| Coventry ... ... ... | 4·57 | 4·49 |
| Croydon ... ... ... | 5·43 | 5·20 |
| Derby ... ... ... | 4·90 | 4·61 |
| Devonport ... ... ... | 10·52 | 8·85 |
| Dudley ... ... ... | 5·02 | 4·86 |
| East Ham ... ... ... | 5·96 | 5·75 |
| Exeter ... ... ... | 5·28 | 5·00 |
| Gateshead ... ... ... | 7·94 | 8·01 |
| Gloucester ... ... ... | 5·04 | 4·75 |
| Great Yarmouth ... ... | 4·49 | 4·34 |
| Grimsby ... ... ... | 4·89 | 4·73 |
| Halifax ... ... ... | 4·44 | 4·21 |
| Handsworth (Staffs.) ... | 5·14 | 4·78 |
| Hanley ... ... ... | 5·33 | 5·08 |
| Hastings ... ... ... | 6·27 | 5·73 |
| Hornsey ... ... ... | 5·90 | 5·73 |
| Huddersfield ... ... | 4·56 | 4·25 |
| Ipswich ... ... ... | 4·66 | 4·59 |
| Kings Norton and Northfield. | 5·37 | 4·98 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull ... | 4·71 | 4·60 |
| Leeds ... ... ... | 4·71 | 4·53 |
| Leicester ... ... ... | 4·89 | 4·64 |
| Leyton ... ... ... | 5·83 | 5·79 |
| Lincoln ... ... ... | 4·85 | 4·49 |
| Liverpool ... ... ... | 5·62 | 5·55 |
| London ... ... ... | 7·73 | 7·93 |
| Manchester ... ... | 5·04 | 4·99 |
| Merthyr Tydfil ... ... | 5·22 | 5·34 |
| Middlesbrough ... ... | 5·67 | 5·24 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne ... | 7·33 | 8·03 |
| Newport (Mon.) ... ... | 6·36 | 6·00 |
| Northampton ... ... | 5·26 | 4·94 |
| Norwich ... ... ... | 4·53 | 4·44 |
| Nottingham ... ... | 4·65 | 4·57 |
| Oldham ... ... ... | 4·78 | 4·59 |
| Oxford ... ... ... | 4·94 | 4·71 |
| Plymouth... ... ... | 8·51 | 7·86 |
| Portsmouth ... ... | 5·43 | 5·17 |
| Preston ... ... ... | 4·82 | 4·67 |
| Reading ... ... ... | 5·24 | 4·95 |
| Rhondda ... ... ... | 6·52 | 5·98 |
| Rochdale ... ... ... | 4·36 | 4·12 |
| Rotherham ... ... | 5·26 | 5·03 |
| St. Helens ... ... | 5·77 | 5·60 |
| Salford ... ... ... | 5·06 | 5·02 |
| Sheffield ... ... ... | 4·86 | 4·80 |
| Smethwick ... ... | 5·17 | 5·00 |
| Southampton ... ... | 5·22 | 5·28 |
| South Shields ... ... | 8·15 | 8·12 |
| Stockport ... ... ... | 4·51 | 4·39 |
| Stockton-on-Tees ... | 5·67 | 5·38 |
| Sunderland ... ... | 6·99 | 6·80 |
| Swansea ... ... ... | 5·54 | 5·21 |
| Tottenham ... ... | 6·04 | 6·21 |
| Tynemouth ... ... | 7·29 | 7·58 |
| Wallasey ... ... ... | 5·22 | 4·98 |
| Walsall ... ... ... | 5·35 | 5·05 |
| Walthamstow ... ... | 5·82 | 5·92 |
| Warrington ... ... | 5·48 | 5·24 |
| West Bromwich ... ... | 5·30 | 5·04 |
| West Ham ... ... | 6·39 | 6·46 |
| West Hartlepool ... ... | 5·67 | 5·31 |
| Wigan ... ... ... | 5·51 | 5·46 |
| Willesden... ... ... | 7·51 | 7·16 |
| Wolverhampton ... ... | 5·14 | 4·89 |
| Worcester... ... ... | 4·61 | 4·45 |
| York ... ... ... | 4·93 | 4·71 |

Tenements.

The Census (England and Wales) Act, 1890, required the Occupier, when in occupation of fewer than five rooms, to state the number of rooms occupied by him ; and this enactment was repeated in the Act authorizing the following Census in 1901. It is true that the word "Room" was not defined in the Act, neither were any special instructions issued to Occupiers or to the Enumerators attempting such a definition. It

is equally true, as was stated in the Report on the Census in 1891, that "the term 'Room' is very elastic, and can be stretched, by those who please, to cover a landing, a lobby, a closet, or any other more or less distinct space within a dwelling." It is obvious, however, that in spite of these drawbacks, the statistics of tenements collected at the last two Censuses, throw valuable light upon the important problem of the housing of the people; and there is no sufficient ground for doubting that the figures for 1891 and 1901 are fairly comparable, and that they thus afford the means for measuring approximately the progress made in this respect during the decennium.

The recorded number of tenements, or separate occupations, in England and Wales in 1901 was 7,036,868, giving an average of 4·62 persons per tenement or family, against 4·73 in 1891. There were, it appears, only 112 separate tenements or occupations both in 1891 and in 1901, to each 100 inhabited houses. Having regard to the considerable proportion of tenemented houses in large towns, it is surprising that the excess of separate tenements is not greater, but the proportion being almost identical in 1891 and 1901, there appears to be no sufficient reason for doubting its approximate accuracy.

The following Table gives a summary of the Tenement statistics, and of the housing of the English population, based upon the Census returns in 1901, compared with similar figures for 1891.

*Tenement Statistics (England and Wales) in* 1891 *and* 1901.

| Rooms in Tenements. | Tenements. | Occupants of Tenements. | Percentage of Total Tenements. | | Percentage of Total Population in each group of Tenements. | | Average Occupants per Room. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| 1 Room ... ... | 251,667 | 507,763 | 4·7 | 3·6 | 2·2 | 1·6 | 2·23 | 2·02 |
| 2 Rooms... ... | 658,203 | 2,158,644 | 11·4 | 9·4 | 8·3 | 6·6 | 1·73 | 1·64 |
| 3 Rooms... ... | 779,992 | 3,186,640 | 12·3 | 11·1 | 11·1 | 9·8 | 1·42 | 1·36 |
| 4 Rooms... ... | 1,596,664 | 7,130,062 | 23·9 | 22·7 | 23·5 | 21·9 | 1·16 | 1·12 |
| 5 or more Rooms | 3,750,342 | 19,544,734 | 47·7 | 53·2 | 54·9 | 60·1 | ? | ? |
| TOTAL ... | 7,036,868 | 32,527,843 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | ? | ? |

This Table shows that, while 47·7 per cent. of the Tenements in 1891 consisted of five or more rooms, the proportion in 1901 had increased to 53·2 per cent.; on the other hand the proportion of tenements of fewer than five rooms had declined in the ten years from 52·3 to 46·8 per cent. The percentage indeed of each class of the smaller tenements showed decline in 1901:—tenements of one room, from 4·7 to 3·6, of two rooms, from 11·4 to 9·4, of three rooms, from 12·3 to 11·1, and of four rooms, from 23·9 to 22·7. It is moreover specially satisfactory to be able to note that the largest proportional decline occurred in the one and two-roomed tenements. Indeed the number of one-roomed tenements in England and Wales showed a decline of more than 35,000 between 1891 and 1901. In 1901 the proportion of the English population living in tenements of five or more rooms was 60·1 per cent., against 54·9 per cent. in 1891; whereas only 1·6 per cent. were living in one-roomed tenements, instead of 2·2 per cent. as was the case in 1891. The above Table also shows that the average number of occupants of one-roomed tenements was 2·02 in 1901 against 2·23 in 1891; the average number of occupants of two-roomed tenements had also declined from 1·73 to 1·64, of three-roomed tenements from 1·42 to 1·36, and of four-roomed tenements from 1·16 to 1·12. All these figures may be assumed to indicate decreased crowding in the smaller tenements.

Over-crowded Tene-ments.

In the Report on the Census in 1891 the importance of forming some kind of estimate of overcrowding, and the necessity for fixing upon some standard of overcrowding was fully recognized. It was obvious that the mere numbers of rooms and of their occupants, without regard to the size of the rooms or of the ages of the occupants (in order to show the number of young children) could not afford a perfect basis for estimating real overcrowding. It was, however, assumed in 1891, for the purpose of this estimate, that tenements containing more than two occupants per room (bedrooms and sitting-rooms included) might fairly be considered as overcrowded. Accepting this apparently reasonable measure of overcrowding, the Census returns for 1891 showed 481,653 overcrowded tenements of fewer than five rooms ; in these tenements, 3,258,044 persons, or 11·2 per cent. of the total population of England and Wales, were living in such overcrowded conditions.

*Overcrowded Tenements (England and Wales) in* 1891 *and* 1901.

| Rooms in Tenements. | One to four-roomed Tenements with more than two Occupants per Room. | | Occupants of such Tenements. | | Percentage of Occupants of such Tenements to Total Population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| 1 Room ... ... | 92,259 | 66,669 | 357,707 | 245,586 | 1·23 | 0·76 |
| 2 Rooms ... ... | 184,231 | 147,527 | 1,124,056 | 884,672 | 3·88 | 2·72 |
| 3 Rooms ... ... | 120,031 | 102,556 | 951,877 | 807,596 | 3·28 | 2·48 |
| 4 Rooms ... ... | 85,132 | 75,662 | 824,404 | 729,652 | 2·84 | 2·24 |
| TOTAL UNDER FIVE ROOMS. | 481,653 | 392,414 | 3,258,044 | 2,667,506 | 11·23 | 8·20 |

Adopting the same measure of overcrowding for 1901, the number of tenements in England and Wales, of fewer than five rooms, containing an average of more than two persons per room, had declined to 392,414. In these overcrowded tenements, 2,667,506 persons were enumerated, equal to 8·2 per cent. of the total population, against 11·2 per cent. living under similar conditions at the previous Census in 1891. These figures, compared in a different way, show that, of the total tenements of fewer than five rooms, 11·9 per cent. were overcrowded (that is, contained more than two occupants per room) in 1901, whereas the proportion at the previous Census in 1891 had been equal to 15·0 per cent.

We have seen that the average number of persons per room, both in 1891 and in 1901, was highest in one-roomed tenements and steadily declined as the number of rooms in the tenement increased. It may, however, be of interest to note the proportions of overcrowded tenements of varying numbers of rooms. Of the 251,667 one-roomed tenements in 1901, the number containing more than two persons per room was 66,669 or 26·5 per cent. ; in 1891, 32·2 per cent. of the one-roomed tenements were similarly overcrowded. Of two-roomed tenements, 22·4 per cent. were overcrowded in 1901 against 26·4 in 1891 ; of three-roomed tenements, 13·1 per cent. in 1901, against 15·9 in 1891 ; and of four-roomed tenements, 4·7 per cent. in 1901, against 5·8 per cent. in 1891. Thus, however the tenement figures for England and Wales in 1891 and in 1901 are compared, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the comparison affords satisfactory evidence of distinct improvement in the housing of the people during the ten years 1891–1901. In consequence of the continued decline in the English Birth-rate, the proportion of young children in the population has decreased. The proportion of children under five years of age, which was equal to 13·6 per cent. of the population at all ages in 1881, declined to 12·3 per cent. in 1891 and further fell to 11·4 per cent. in 1901. Thus it seems fair to assume that each 100 of the occupants of the tenements we have been considering included in 1901 an average of only 11 children under the age of five years instead of 12, as was the case

in 1891, and 89 adults or children above that age instead of 88. This change of age constitution would to a slight extent tend to an understatement of the overcrowding in 1901, but its effect in this direction is so slight that it may practically be disregarded.

Tenements in Urban and Rural Districts.

Having thus considered the tenement statistics for the whole of England and Wales, it is now desirable to examine and compare the figures for Urban and Rural Districts in the aggregate, and for individual towns and districts.

*Urban and Rural Tenement Statistics.*

| Rooms in Tenements. | Percentage of Total Tenements. | | | Percentage of Total Population in each group of Tenements. | | | Average Occupants per Room. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England and Wales. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | England and Wales. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | England and Wales. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
| 1 Room ... ... | 3·6 | 4·5 | 0·6 | 1·6 | 2·0 | 0·2 | 2·02 | 2·03 | 1·77 |
| 2 Rooms ... ... | 9·4 | 10·4 | 6·0 | 6·6 | 7·4 | 3·9 | 1·64 | 1·67 | 1·47 |
| 3 Rooms ... ... | 11·1 | 11·5 | 9·7 | 9·8 | 10·3 | 8·1 | 1·36 | 1·39 | 1·26 |
| 4 Rooms ... ... | 22·7 | 21·7 | 25·8 | 21·9 | 21·2 | 24·0 | 1·12 | 1·14 | 1·05 |
| 5 or more Rooms... | 53·2 | 51·9 | 57·9 | 60·1 | 59·1 | 63·8 | ? | ? | ? |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | ? | ? | ? |

The proportion of tenements with fewer than five rooms, which averaged 46·8 per cent. in the whole of England and Wales, was 48·1 per cent. in the aggregate of Urban Districts, and 42·1 per cent. in the aggregate of Rural Districts; and, while the proportion of one-roomed tenements to total tenements was 4·5 per cent. in the Urban Districts, it was less than one per cent. (0·6) in the Rural Districts. Twenty per 1,000 of the total population of Urban Districts were living in one-roomed tenements in 1901, while in Rural Districts the proportion was only two per 1,000.

Overcrowded Tenements in Urban and Rural Districts.

It is, of course, not surprising to find that the overcrowded tenements were mainly recorded in the Urban Districts. Of the 392,414 overcrowded tenements in 1901, 335,737 were in Urban Districts and only 56,677 in Rural Districts; and while the proportion of the population living in overcrowded conditions was 8·9 per cent. in Urban Districts in 1901 (against 12·3 per cent. in 1891) it did not exceed 5·8 per cent. in Rural Districts, against 8·5 in 1891.

*Overcrowding in Urban and Rural Districts.*

| Rooms in Tenements. | One to four-roomed Tenements with more than two Occupants per Room. | | | Occupants of such Tenements. | | | Percentage of Occupants of such Tenements to Total Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England and Wales. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | England and Wales. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | England and Wales. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
| 1 Room... ... | 66,669 | 64,883 | 1,786 | 245,586 | 238,637 | 6,949 | 0·76 | 0·95 | 0·09 |
| 2 Rooms ... | 147,527 | 128,589 | 18,938 | 884,672 | 769,427 | 115,245 | 2·72 | 3·07 | 1·54 |
| 3 Rooms ... | 102,556 | 83,886 | 18,670 | 807,596 | 659,779 | 147,817 | 2·48 | 2·63 | 1·98 |
| 4 Rooms ... | 75,662 | 58,379 | 17,283 | 729,652 | 563,156 | 166,496 | 2·24 | 2·25 | 2·23 |
| Total of one to four Rooms. | 392,414 | 335,737 | 56,677 | 2,667,506 | 2,230,999 | 436,507 | 8·20 | 8·90 | 5·84 |

Thus the proportion of overcrowded tenements in 1901 was more than fifty per cent. higher in the Urban than in the Rural Districts. The differences between the proportions of overcrowding in Urban and Rural populations are only such as might be expected, but a satisfactory explanation of the striking contrasts between the tenement and overcrowding statistics for individual Counties and large towns, given in Table 42 in Appendix A to this Report, is not so easy to determine, and the figures in this Table call for, and will doubtlessly receive, the earnest attention of the local Sanitary Authorities.

The Table referred to shows the proportion of tenements of one, two, three, four and of more than four rooms, to total tenements, and the number and proportion of persons living in overcrowded conditions in each Administrative County and County Borough, in each Metropolitan Borough, and also in 17 other Urban Districts having populations exceeding 50,000. These figures afford valuable aid in the consideration of the varying conditions under which local populations are housed; it will, however, be necessary here to restrict our observations on these figures to those points which suggest themselves as among the most useful for purposes of comparison:—namely (*a*) the proportion of tenements of one, two, three, and four rooms to total tenements; (*b*) the proportion of one roomed tenements to total tenements; and (*c*) the number and proportion of local populations living in overcrowded conditions.

In England and Wales, as has been seen, the proportion of tenements of fewer than five rooms to 1,000 total tenements in 1901 averaged 468; the proportions ranged in the several Administrative Counties from 187 in the Isle of Wight, 215 in the Soke of Peterborough, and 223 in West Sussex, to 491 in Shropshire, 493 in Denbighshire, 497 in Flintshire, 570 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 659 in London, 757 in Durham, and 777 in Northumberland. The proportion of tenements of one room in 1,000 total tenements ranged in the Administrative Counties from one in Rutlandshire, and 2 in Derbyshire, Cheshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Westmorland, to 26 in Durham, 28 in East Sussex, 35 in Middlesex, 72 in Northumberland, and 147 in London. The proportion per cent. of the population of the different Administrative Counties living in overcrowded conditions ranged from 0·91 in the Isle of Wight, 1·05 in West Sussex and 1·31 in the Soke of Peterborough, to 8·53 in Cumberland, 9·72 in Pembrokeshire, 10·32 in Yorkshire (West Riding), 16·01 in London, 28·48 in Durham, and 32·09 in Northumberland. It should be borne in mind that Tables 20 and 21 in each of the County Parts of the Census Report contain detailed Tenement statistics for each Urban and Rural District included within the Administrative County, and thus afford the means for locating the administrative areas within each County in which overcrowding showed the largest excess in 1901. Speaking generally, however, it may be noted that in those Counties in which Coal Mining is a prevailing industry much overcrowding prevailed in 1901, for example, in the Rural Districts of Chester le Street, Lanchester and Easington, situated in the County of Durham, the proportions of over crowded persons to total population were as high as 37, 38, and 39 per cent. respectively.

England and Wales contained at the time of the last Census 67 County Boroughs, 17 other Urban Districts with populations exceeding 50,000, and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, each of which had a population exceeding that limit. We propose to confine our comparison of Urban Tenement statistics to these 84 large towns, and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, although it is more than probable that similar statistics for smaller towns would present still wider contrasts.

The Metropolitan Tenement statistics were dealt with, in some detail, in the London County Part, but they may again be briefly referred to here. The proportion per 1,000 of tenements with fewer than five rooms declined from 672 in 1891 to 659 in 1901, and in 1901 ranged, in the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs from 309 in Lewisham and 422 in Hampstead, to 805 in Stepney, 829 in Southwark, 842 in Bethnal Green, 849 in Shoreditch, and 851 in Finsbury. The proportion of one-roomed tenements per 1,000 of the total tenements, which averaged in the whole of London 184 in 1891, declined to 147 in 1901, when it ranged from 35 in Lewisham, 41 in Wandsworth and 64 in Hampstead, to 263 in St. Marylebone, 264 in Finsbury and 270 in Holborn. In 1891, 19·67 per cent. of the total London population were living in overcrowded conditions; in 1901 the percentage of overcrowding had declined to 16·01, and ranged from 2·68 in Lewisham, 4·45 in Wandsworth, 5·53 in Stoke Newington, and 6·36 in Hampstead, to 29·62 in Bethnal Green, 29·95 in Shoreditch, 33·21 in Stepney, and 35·21 in

Finsbury. From whatever point of view these statistics are regarded it is evident that the London population was unquestionably better housed in 1901 than in 1891, although in many parts of the Metropolis obvious overcrowding calls for further action by local Sanitary Authorities.

We may now consider the result of a comparative analysis of the Tenement statistics for the 84 large towns outside the Metropolis dealt with in Table 42 in Appendix A. to this Report. The lowest proportions of tenements with fewer than five rooms, per 1,000 of total tenements in these 84 large towns, were 128 in Reading, 130 in Handsworth, 157 in Kings Norton & Northfield, 178 in Leicester, 179 in Northampton and in Ipswich, and 183 in Derby; the proportion per 1,000 in the other towns ranged upwards to 733 in Oldham, 768 in Tynemouth, 772 in Sunderland, 778 in Devonport, 781 in Newcastle upon Tyne, 831 in South Shields, and 844 in Gateshead. The proportion of one-roomed tenements to total tenements showed wide variations, but was generally far below the average proportion in the Metropolitan Boroughs, which was 147 per 1,000; the number per 1,000 ranged from 1 in Preston, Warrington, and in Kings Norton & Northfield, and 2 in Wigan, Lincoln, and Hanley, to 82 in Sunderland, 86 in Brighton, 95 in Newcastle upon Tyne, 135 in Tynemouth, 166 in Devonport and 171 in Plymouth. The lowest percentages of the total population, living under overcrowded conditions, in these large towns were 0·62 in Bournemouth, 0·97 in Northampton, 1·05 in Leicester, 1·14 in Ipswich, 1·18 in Derby, 1·19 in Portsmouth, and 1·23 in Reading; the percentage of overcrowding ranged upwards in the other large towns to 17·38 in Devonport, 17·48 in Dudley, 20·19 in Plymouth, 30·10 in Sunderland, 30·47 in Newcastle upon Tyne, 30·71 in Tynemouth, 32·42 in South Shields, and 34·54 in Gateshead. Portsmouth, Leicester and Derby were among the large towns showing the least overcrowding both in 1891 and 1901; whereas Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sunderland and Plymouth were among the large towns showing the highest proportions of overcrowded populations both in 1891 and 1901.

## IV.—SEXES, AGES, AND CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.*

### 1. *Sexes.*

Males and females.

Of the 32,527,843 persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1901, 15,728,613 were males and 16,799,230 were females. The females therefore exceeded the males by 1,070,617, and averaged 1,068 to every 1,000 males.

Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad.

A comparison of the numbers of males and females enumerated in the country is not, however, the same thing as a comparison of the numbers belonging to the population. For there are always many men temporarily absent abroad as soldiers or seamen or for business purposes. On the other hand the enumerated population temporarily includes some soldiers and sailors who were born in Scotland or Ireland, as well as foreign sailors and business representatives. It would be impossible to strike an accurate balance between these several groups; indeed, as regards the number of persons temporarily present in, or temporarily absent from, the country for business purposes no basis exists for even an approximate estimate.

Returns from the War Office and Admiralty give, precisely enough for practical purposes, the numbers of men in the Army and Royal Navy and Marines who were (*a*) born in England or Wales but absent from the country on the Census day, (*b*) born elsewhere but enumerated in England and Wales. As regards Merchant Seamen we have been favoured by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen with figures which enable us to estimate with approximate accuracy (after allowing for Scottish, Irish, and foreign seamen enumerated in this country) the numbers of English and Welsh seamen who were absent from England and Wales at the date of the Census.

The following Table shows the numbers of soldiers and sailors that have been respectively added to and subtracted from the enumerated population in order to arrive at

* The numbered Tables referred to in this section of the Report are to be found (unless otherwise specified) in Appendix A. to this Report.

an approximate statement of the total male population belonging to England and Wales :—

| — | Added. | Subtracted. | Balance added. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Army ... ... ... ... | 203,097 | 20,566 | 182,531 |
| Royal Navy ... ... ... | 39,523 | 3,609 | 35,914 |
| Royal Marines ... ... | 6,370 | 980 | 5,390 |
| Merchant Seamen ... ... | 63,472 | 10,110 | 53,362 |
| Total ... ... ... | 312,462 | 35,265 | 277,197 |

Corrected in this way the population *belonging to* England and Wales at the date of the Census may be estimated at 32,805,040 persons, of whom 16,005,810 were males and 16,799,230 were females. Reckoned thus the females exceeded the males by 793,420, and averaged 1,050 to every 1,000 males.

Sex proportions.

The proportion of females to 1,000 males in the population *enumerated in* England and Wales was 1,057 in 1801; it fell to 1,036 in 1821, rose to 1,046 in 1841, fell again to 1,042 in 1851, and has since risen continuously, the proportions in 1891 and 1901 (1,064 and 1,068 per 1,000 respectively) being the highest on record. The excess of females would be still greater, were it not that considerably more males than females are born. Indeed, the increase in the proportion of females to males in the population during the last half century has been concurrent with an increase in the proportion of female to male births; for, whereas this latter proportion was only 954 to 1,000 between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851, it has since steadily risen, and reached 965 to 1,000 in the ten years preceding the Census of 1901.

The reasons why there have always been more females than males in the country, although year after year fewer females than males have been born, are familiar to all who have studied vital statistics :—firstly, the mortality of males is greater than that of females ; secondly, there are always (as explained above) considerable numbers of native born males temporarily absent from the country ; and thirdly, larger numbers of males than of females are lost to the population by emigration. Variations in the excess of females over males may be partly due to changes in these three conditions just stated, and partly to such changes in the proportions of male and female births as have already been adverted to. But there is another and less obvious cause. An increase or decrease of the birth-rate is of itself competent to decrease or to increase the proportion of females to males living—apart from any changes in the relative natality, mortality, and migration of the sexes. As an example, the births in 1891–1901 exceeded those in the preceding inter-censal period by 3 per cent. only ; but, had the excess been 15 per cent. instead among both sexes, there would have been about 420,000 more males and 425,000 more females under 10 years of age in the population at the Census of 1901 ; and these additions alone would have reduced the proportion of females from 1,068 to 1066 per 1,000 males.

The sex proportion of the population varies widely in different parts of the country; and these local variations are determined in the main by social and industrial conditions, independently of local variations in the sex proportions at birth. The following are the ten Registration Counties* in which the proportions of females to 1,000 males were lowest, and the ten in which they were highest, in 1901 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Radnorshire ... ... | 890 | London... ... ... | 1,118 |
| Glamorganshire ... | 937 | Devonshire ... ... | 1,119 |
| Monmouthshire ... | 947 | Surrey ... ... ... | 1,126 |
| Durham... ... ... | 972 | Middlesex ... ... | 1,130 |
| Northumberland ... | 994 | Bedfordshire ... ... | 1,135 |
| Denbighshire ... ... | 996 | Gloucestershire... ... | 1,150 |
| Brecknockshire ... ... | 1,000 | Cornwall ... ... | 1,151 |
| Flintshire ... ... | 1,000 | Somersetshire ... ... | 1,159 |
| Staffordshire ... ... | 1,009 | Sussex ... ... ... | 1,202 |
| Rutlandshire ... ... | 1,009 | Cardiganshire ... ... | 1,260 |

In Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire the males have exceeded the females at every one of seven consecutive Censuses ; in Radnorshire, Durham, and Flintshire the males

* The proportions for the Registration Counties of Radnor and Rutland are apparently inconsistent with those for the Administrative Counties of the same names (*see* Table on next page). These apparent inconsistencies are, however, fully accounted for by the differences between the registration and administrative areas—a confirmation of what has been said above as to the determining causes of local variations in sex proportions.

have been in excess at six, and in Staffordshire and Denbighshire at five, out of these seven Censuses (Table 11).

The counties with the lowest proportions of females are, almost without exception, the seats of mining industries; among those with the highest proportions London, Devonshire, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex are to a great extent residential counties in which large numbers of domestic servants are employed; in Bedfordshire there are manufacturing industries which employ considerable numbers of women; Gloucestershire and Somersetshire contain large residential towns and also industries in which females engage; while in the case of Cornwall the large excess of women is probably due to emigration of men to South Africa and other mining countries.

In the aggregate of Urban Districts the proportion of females to males averaged 1,086 to 1,000, whereas in Rural Districts it averaged only 1,011 per 1,000. On the whole, the proportions of females appear to be highest in London and in Urban Districts of medium size, as the following figures show:—

| | Females to 1,000 Males. |
|---|---|
| London | 1,118 |
| County Boroughs | 1,083 |
| Urban Districts other than County Boroughs — With populations over 50,000* | 1,039 |
| Urban Districts other than County Boroughs — With populations from 25,000 to 50,000 | 1,108 |
| Urban Districts other than County Boroughs — With populations under 25,000 | 1,087 |
| Rural Districts | 1,011 |

As the relative proportions in Urban and Rural Districts vary in different parts of the country, a Table has been constructed which shows the numbers of females to 1,000 males in the Urban and Rural portions respectively of the several Administrative Counties; an additional column shows, for the purpose of comparison, the sex proportions in the County Boroughs locally situated within these Counties. The figures relating to the County Boroughs individually are given in Table 12.

SEX PROPORTIONS IN THE URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF EACH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

| Administrative County. | Females to 1,000 Males. In County Boroughs associated with the Counties in Col. 1. | In Urban Districts, other than County Boroughs. | In Rural Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | |
| Bedfordshire | — | 1,220 | 1,037 |
| Berkshire | 1,059 | 1,109 | 1,033 |
| Buckinghamshire | — | 1,068 | 1,029 |
| Cambridgeshire | — | 1,209 | 1,010 |
| Isle of Ely | — | 1,068 | 963 |
| Cheshire | 1,094 | 1,126 | 1,017 |
| Cornwall | — | 1,243 | 1,091 |
| Cumberland | — | 1,059 | 1,019 |
| Derbyshire | 1,061 | 1,003 | 954 |
| Devonshire | 1,059 | 1,274 | 1,044 |
| Dorsetshire | — | 1,014 | 1,042 |
| Durham | 1,015 | 957 | 947 |
| Essex | 1,003 | 1,054 | 979 |
| Gloucestershire | 1,156 | 1,258 | 1,058 |
| Herefordshire | — | 1,151 | 1,029 |
| Hertfordshire | — | 1,114 | 1,052 |
| Huntingdonshire | — | 1,126 | 978 |
| Kent | 992 | 1,066 | 989 |
| Lancashire | 1,075 | 1,101 | 1,023 |
| Leicestershire | 1,137 | 1,056 | 1,016 |
| Lincolnshire— | | | |
| The Parts of Holland. | — | 1,125 | 1,003 |
| The Parts of Kesteven. | — | 1,070 | 1,018 |
| The Parts of Lindsey | 1,035 | 1,074 | 998 |
| London | — | 1,118 | — |
| Middlesex | — | 1,142 | 1,049 |
| Monmouthshire | 1,014 | 909 | 984 |
| Norfolk | 1,194 | 1,105 | 1,020 |
| Northamptonshire | 1,084 | 1,016 | 1,000 |
| Soke of Peterborough. | — | 1,071 | 975 |
| Northumberland | 1,015 | 973 | 1,004 |
| Nottinghamshire | 1,146 | 1,023 | 1,003 |
| Oxfordshire | 1,260 | 1,131 | 1,034 |
| Rutlandshire | — | — | 1,001 |
| Shropshire | — | 1,056 | 994 |
| Somersetshire | 1,468 | 1,229 | 1,086 |
| Southampton | 1,138 | 916 | 1,004 |
| Isle of Wight | — | 1,297 | 989 |
| Staffordshire | 1,009 | 1,024 | 986 |
| Suffolk— | | | |
| East Suffolk | 1,137 | 1,126 | 989 |
| West Suffolk | — | 1,106 | 999 |
| Surrey | 1,228 | 1,186 | 1,057 |
| Sussex— | | | |
| East Sussex | 1,329 | 1,332 | 1,014 |
| West Sussex | — | 1,222 | 1,003 |
| Warwickshire | 1,071 | 1,133 | 1,008 |
| Westmorland | — | 1,198 | 1,052 |
| Wiltshire | — | 1,071 | 980 |
| Worcestershire | 1,102 | 1,127 | 1,051 |
| Yorkshire— | | | |
| East Riding | 1,045 | 1,193 | 948 |
| North Riding | 947 | 1,080 | 1,009 |
| West Riding | 1,086 | 1,050 | 973 |
| **WALES.** | | | |
| Anglesey | — | 1,074 | 1,063 |
| Brecknockshire | — | 1,023 | 950 |
| Cardiganshire | — | 1,374 | 1,239 |
| Carmarthenshire | — | 1,099 | 1,092 |
| Carnarvonshire | — | 1,188 | 998 |
| Denbighshire | — | 1,151 | 932 |
| Flintshire | — | 1,089 | 978 |
| Glamorganshire | 1,026 | 877 | 974 |
| Merionethshire | — | 1,079 | 1,027 |
| Montgomeryshire | — | 1,124 | 1,009 |
| Pembrokeshire | — | 1,059 | 1,147 |
| Radnorshire | — | 1,131 | 919 |

* This group consists of seventeen towns, in nine of which the proportion averaged 950 per 1,000, while in the eight others it averaged 1,139 per 1,000.

There are five Counties, namely, Durham, Monmouthshire, Northumberland, Southampton, and Glamorganshire, in the urban portions of which the females are fewer than the males; and there are ten in the urban portions of which the proportions of females to males range from 1,209 to 1,374 per 1,000. On the other hand, the rural portions of twenty-three Counties contain fewer females than males, and those of five Counties only, namely, Cornwall, Somersetshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, contain proportions of females exceeding the average for England and Wales.

In a few of the Boroughs and other large Urban Districts the proportions of females are even lower than in the Rural parts of any of the Counties; while in others the excess of females over males is very great. Below are lists (extracted from Table 12) of the ten Boroughs or large Urban Districts which show the lowest, and of the ten which show the highest, proportions of females to 1,000 males:—

| —— | Females to 1,000 Males. | —— | Females to 1,000 Males. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rhondda ... ... ... ... | 825 | Stoke Newington ... ... ... | 1,264 |
| Barrow-in-Furness ... ... ... | 828 | Brighton ... ... ... ... | 1,278 |
| Merthyr Tydfil ... ... ... | 869 | St. Marylebone ... ... ... | 1,303 |
| Devonport ... ... ... ... | 881 | Hornsey ... ... ... ... | 1,305 |
| Woolwich ... ... ... ... | 912 | Paddington ... ... ... ... | 1,336 |
| St. Helens ... ... ... ... | 935 | Hastings ... ... ... ... | 1,432 |
| City of London ... ... ... | 947 | Bath ... ... ... ... ... | 1,468 |
| Middlesbrough ... ... ... | 947 | Kensington ... ... ... ... | 1,557 |
| Rotherham ... ... ... ... | 948 | Hampstead ... ... ... ... | 1,586 |
| Burton-upon-Trent ... ... ... | 958 | Bournemouth ... ... ... | 1,709 |

Two of the towns with the lowest proportions of females are Military Stations; most of the others are connected with one or more of the following industries:—Mining, engineering, shipbuilding, glass manufacture, and brewing. The conditions in the City of London are both exceptional and complex; and if the various Tables which show ages, civil conditions and occupations, be examined the following facts will be found:—At all age groups between 10 and 25 years the number of males in the City of London considerably exceeds the number of females; this appears to be mainly due to large proportions of police, of porters and messengers, of male drapers' assistants, and of male students, in the resident population. In addition to this, the married women are only 87 to every 100 married men; and, further, the proportion of women not engaged in definite occupations is comparatively small. It is true that the last-mentioned condition also obtains in some residential towns in which the number of females largely exceeds that of males. The distinction between the two cases appears to be this:—That the population of a residential town differs from that of an average town by containing a greater number of women employed in domestic service, &c., whereas the population of the City of London differs from that of an average town by containing a less number of women not employed in definite occupations.

All the towns quoted as having the highest proportions of females to males are of residential character; in Bournemouth nearly 46 per cent. of the unmarried females between the ages of 15 and 45 are employed in domestic service, either in private houses, or in hotels or boarding houses.

## 2. *Ages.*

Enumeration of Ages.

The earliest attempt to ascertain the ages of the people was made, as already stated, at the Census of 1821. The Overseers who performed the enumeration were instructed as follows:—"If you are of Opinion that . . . the Ages of the several Individuals can be obtained in a Manner satisfactory to yourself, and not inconvenient to the Parties, be pleased to state (or cause to be stated) the Number of those who are under five Years of

Age, of those between five and 10 Years of Age,"* &c. (the ages being in groups of five years up to 20, and then in groups of 10 years). The information obtained is thus referred to in the Report:—"It will be perceived, from the tenor of this QUESTION, that the ANSWERS to it were purposely left optional, both as regarding the Returning Officer, and the Persons to whom the Question was to be proposed by him. Doubtless it was foreseen that no complete Return to such a question was to be expected; but it was also obvious that the result sought would be attained with a sufficient degree of certainty, without endeavouring to enforce the enquiry upon the entire Population. In fact the Return of Ages embraces EIGHT-NINTHS of the Persons enumerated; a proportion which shews so much general goodwill in execution of the Population Act, that the less laborious task of mere enumeration cannot but have been performed in a careful manner to that extent at least."†

Unfortunately the success of the experiment made in 1821 was not looked on as a reason for its repetition ten years later; the information as to ages which was collected at the Census of 1831 being limited to a Return of the number of males upwards of twenty years old. The Report on that Census contains the following somewhat quaint comment on the figures of 1821. "It will be perceived that an option was thus left to the Overseer, whether or not to inquire and make Return of the Ages of persons; and to every individual person, whether or not to be included in the Return: For a Statement of Ages is not much *less* valuable as extending to 10,530,671 persons than if it extended one-ninth part further, to 11,978,875 persons (the entire Population of England and Wales); and it is much *more* valuable as being voluntary in all the parties concerned, thereby excluding defects and inaccuracy to which such a statement would otherwise be liable from carelessness or repugnance."‡ At the time this argument was used, the system of death registration had not been established, and therefore the importance of ascertaining, even approximately, the ages of the entire population had not become apparent. It is easy now to see that unless those who stated their ages formed an average sample of the whole population, no amount of accuracy in the statement would have availed to render the figures suitable for statistical use.

At the Census of 1841, statement of Age was for the first time made compulsory. But, by way of compromise with the optional system of 1821, every person above the age of fifteen was allowed to set down "that Multiple of Five Years which either expresses his or her real Age, or is next below his or her real Age." At all subsequent Censuses the "Age last Birthday" has been required.

**Tabulation of Ages.**

The tabulation of Ages in the Reports on the six Censuses from 1841 to 1891 inclusive was made in groups of five years, with the addition, from 1861 onwards, of separate years of age for children under five. In the present Report the tabulation has been carried into further detail, the numbers returned at separate years of age being shown not only for ages under five, but also for every age from 13 to 21. The statistical value of these figures will be considered at a later stage.

For general comparison of the returns of ages at successive Censuses, it will be convenient to collect them, for each sex separately, into the twelve quinquennial and decennial groups for which rates of mortality are given in the Registrar General's Annual Reports. Table 13 is constructed on this plan. The populations at the seven Censuses from 1841 to 1901 are there shown in separate columns. Each column is divided into three sections (Persons, Males, and Females), and these sections are sub-divided into five-year age-groups up to 25 years, and ten-year age-groups beyond that age.

It has been found necessary to make one departure from the figures published in the Census Report for 1891, and reproduced in this and some other Tables in the present Report. The justification for this departure will be best explained by an extract from the Report on that Census:—"There is, however, reason to believe that the number of males is somewhat understated, while that of females has received a corresponding addition. The cause of this is somewhat curious, and is as follows:—In the enumeration books are two columns, side by side, headed males and females respectively, and it is the duty of the enumerator to copy the ages of the persons as given in the schedules into these columns, which afterwards are used by the clerks in tabulation. From time to

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* Census Report, 1821, p. vi.
† Id., p. xiv.
‡ Census Report, 1831, p. xxxvii.

time the enumerator makes a slip and enters the age in the wrong column ; but, as the two are precisely alike, it was supposed that the erroneous entry was as likely to occur in the one column as the other, and that the mistakes might therefore be considered at balancing each other. An examination, however, of a number of books has shown that this is not the case. Each enumerator appears to have a personal tendency to make his errors in the same column, some in that on the left hand, some in that on the right ; and the majority make them preferentially in the latter, which is the column headed females. Consequently there is a greater transfer from males to females than in the contrary direction. We have taken much pains to ascertain what is the total amount of error thus caused, and have found that its probable limits are between five and ten thousand, and can scarcely exceed the higher limit."*

Reference to the Reports on the Censuses prior to 1891 shows that the liability to this form of error dates from the Census of 1851. In 1841 the Householder's Schedule and the Enumerator's Book were alike as to the age columns, and, therefore, the enumerator had simply to copy what was before him ; but in 1851 the arrangement described in the above extract was adopted. The use of two columns, for the ages of males and females, respectively, greatly facilitates the processes of tabulation and abstraction, besides reducing the risks of error in these processes ; but it undoubtedly introduces a risk of error in the data from which the abstracts are derived. This was recognized in 1851, and at that and the three following Censuses the enumeration books were specially examined in order to eliminate such errors. The result of the examination in 1851 has not been placed on record ; but in 1861 it was found that, through errors that had been made by enumerators and had remained undiscovered by the local Registrars, the females had been overstated to the extent of 12,908 ; in 1871 there was a similar error of 10,373 ; and in 1881 a similar error of 8,995. The recent Census showed an error of the same kind and in the same direction, but amounting to 5,117 only.

By way of approximate correction of the figures relating to the Census of 1891 in Tables 13–24, an error of 7,500 (the arithmetical mean between the limits suggested in the above extract) has been assumed ; it will be seen that some such number as this is also indicated by the steadily decreasing amount of the error at other Censuses. A further examination, which was made subsequently to the publication of the Report on the Census of 1891 showed that this error fell almost exclusively on the age-group 0–5. We have, therefore, assumed that for all practical purposes the error will be sufficiently corrected by transferring 7,500 from the females to the males at this age-group.

For reasons which will presently appear the estimated numbers of births in each half of the decennial period preceding every Census from 1851 onwards have been added to the Table.†

**Sex and Age-groups, 1841–1901.**

For purposes of statistical analysis Table 13 may be examined (1) by perpendicular columns, with the object of comparing the numbers at various ages living at one and the same time ; (2) by horizontal rows, with the object of comparing the changes under any given age-group from Census to Census ; and (3) diagonally, with the object of tracing the survivors of any age-group through successive Censuses.

The first method, when applied to the figures for males (due allowance being of course made for the change at age 25 from five-year to ten-year groups), shows, for each of the first five Censuses, steadily decreasing numbers as we pass from the lower to the higher ages. On reaching the column for the Census of 1891, attention is arrested by the very small differences between the figures for the earlier age-groups ; the same peculiarity is shown in the column for 1901, where, although it is less marked at the earliest groups, it extends farther down the column. The figures for females exhibit the same general characteristics as those for males, with a remarkable exception at ages

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* Census Report, 1891, Vol. iv., p. 25.

† The substitution of "estimated births" for "registered births" requires explanation. Dr. Farr estimated (Census Report, 1871, Vol. iv., p. 55) that 380,362 births escaped registration in the ten years 1841–50, 193,234 in 1851–60, and 136,137 in 1861–70. By a calculation, based on these figures, the numbers of unregistered births in the several five year periods from 1841 to 1871 have been estimated ; and the calculation has been carried forward to the year 1874. The registered births have been corrected by the addition of these estimated numbers of unregistered births. It has been assumed that no correction is necessary for the later years, as registration of births was made compulsory at the beginning of 1875.

20–25. Among males the number returned in this age-group was much smaller at every Census than the number in the age-group 15–20. Among females, at the Censuses of 1841 and 1901, more were returned in the age-group 20–25 than in the age-group 15–20; at the Censuses of 1851 and 1861, although the age-group 15–20 was the larger, yet the difference between the two was in each case very small; and at the three other Censuses, although the excess in the age-group 15–20 for females was considerable, yet it was by no means commensurate with the excess in the corresponding group for males. Special attention will be devoted to this peculiarity in later paragraphs.

Further developments of the above method of examination are facilitated by calculating for each Census what is technically called the "Sex and Age Constitution" of the population—in other words by dividing an average million in due proportions among the several sex and age-groups (*see* Table 14). Sex and Age Constitution may fairly be considered the key to Vital Statistics, and it is of nearly equal importance in relation to all other statistical inquiries in which the numbers of the people are involved. For example, in the Census year 1901 the death rate was 2·3 per 1,000 among male children aged 10–15 years, and 2·4 per 1,000 among female children of the same ages; but among male and female children under 5 years of age the death rates were 58·9 and 49·4 per 1,000 respectively. Among men aged 65–75 years the rate was 68·0 per 1,000 and among women of the same ages it was 56·7 per 1,000. In an average million of the whole population the total deaths were 16,909; but, had this average million contained 10,000 fewer of each sex at ages under five years and 10,000 more at ages 10–15, the total deaths would have been reduced to 15,873. On the other hand, had the average million contained 10,000 fewer of each sex at ages 10–15, and 10,000 more at 65–75, the total deaths would have been increased to 18,109. And each of these totals would have represented precisely the same state of public health as is indicated by the 16,909 actually recorded, the difference of the numbers being solely due to the constitution of the population as regards sex and age. Again, the numbers of births and marriages in the population are largely influenced by the proportions of unmarried and married persons respectively within certain roughly defined limits of age. Among other statistics in which the sex and age constitution is an important factor, are those relating to education of children, to recruiting for the army or navy, and to provision for old age.

The second method of examining the figures in Table 13—namely, by horizontal rows—shows that, with one exception among men over 85 years old, the numbers of both sexes returned under every age-group have increased Census by Census. Leaving out of account very old people, the increase of the several age-groups is found to have been generally substantial in every intercensal period until 1891 is reached. It is then seen that the change in the age-constitution which has been already noted as shown by the figures for 1891 and 1901 in Table 14 is mainly due to the very small increase which occurred at the younger ages during the periods 1881–1891 and 1891–1901.

The significance of the figures will be more readily grasped with the help of Table 15, which shows the percentage of increase of the numbers during each intercensal period, in five-year age-groups up to 25 years, and also in ten-year age-groups beginning with five years. This Table shows that the increase per cent. of male children under five years of age, which had been 13·40 in 1861–71 and 14·40 in 1871–81, fell to 0·99 in 1881–91, and rose to 4·52 in 1891–1901; and that the increase per cent. at ages 5–10, which had been 15·16 and 16·12 in the two decennia immediately preceding 1881, fell to 7·96 in 1881–91, and further fell to 2·69 in 1891–1901. At ages 10–15 and 15–20, rates of increase that may be considered normal were maintained until 1891; but the Census of 1901 shows a serious falling off in these rates. The figures relating to female children exhibit similar changes. Turning to the other ages in the Table, the rates of increase are found to change somewhat irregularly; for example, men aged 55–65 were 12·80 per cent. more numerous in 1881 than in 1871; but this age-group showed an increase of only 6·58 per cent. in the next ten years, followed by an increase of no less than 17·90 per cent. in 1901.

The reason for the irregularities just noticed will be at once apparent on adopting the third, or diagonal, method of examining the Tables. The survivors of the children born in the ten years ended March, 1826, were aged 15–25 at the Census of 1841, 25–35 at the Census of 1851, and eventually 65–75 in 1891; similarly the survivors of the children born in the ten years ended March 1836 were aged 15–25 at the Census of 1851.

25–35 at the Census of 1861, and eventually 65–75 in 1901. Now, if these two groups of persons had been equally affected, age for age, by rates of mortality and of migration, the ratio between the numbers aged 15–25 in 1841 and in 1851, between the numbers aged 25–35 in 1851 and in 1861, and so on down to the numbers aged 65–75 in 1891 and in 1901, would in each case be equal to the ratio between the births in 1816–1826 and the births in 1826–1836. From the case selected as an example, it may reasonably be inferred that the birth-rate was lower in the second than in the first of these periods. On similar grounds it may reasonably be predicted that the age-group 65–75 will show a large, and the age-group 75–85 a small, percentage of increase for each sex in the period 1901–1911. But greater importance attaches to the changes which have already taken place at the younger ages, and to the effect which will follow from those changes in the near future. In the following remarks the figures for males only will be quoted, but the deductions to be drawn apply to both sexes :—(1) The number of male children born in the first half of the intercensal period 1881–1891 exceeded the number born in the corresponding half of the period 1871–1881 by only 5·89 per cent. In consequence, however, of somewhat lower rates of decrease by mortality and balance of migration, the number at ages 5–10 in 1891 was 7·96 per cent. higher than the number at the same ages in 1881 ; and the number at ages 15–20 in 1901 exceeded that at the same ages in 1891 by 9·72 per cent. By a continuation of the same process it may be expected that the number of men at ages 25–30 in 1911 will exceed the number enumerated at those ages at the recent Census by a proportion not far removed from 10 or 11 per cent. (2.) The number of males born in the second half of the period 1881–1891 was actually less by 0·06 per cent. than the number born in the corresponding half of 1871–1881 ; the survivors under 5 years of age at the Census of 1891 were, however, 0·99 per cent. more numerous than the survivors at the same ages in 1881 ; and the further survivors aged 10–15 in 1901 exceeded those at the same age in 1891 by 3·73 per cent. Should the loss by mortality and balance of migration be less in the current decennium than it was in the period 1891–1901, the number aged 20–25 in 1911 will exceed the number recently enumerated at those ages by somewhat more than the percentage last quoted. (3.) The number of males born in the first half of the period 1891–1901 exceeded the number in the corresponding half of the period 1881–91 by only 1·31 per cent. ; the survivors at ages 5–10 in 1901 exceeded the survivors at the same ages in 1891 by 2·69 per cent. The further survivors at ages 15–20 in 1911 may, perhaps, exceed the number at those ages in 1901 by about 4 per cent. (4.) The number of males born in the second half of the period 1891–1901 exceeded the number born in the corresponding part of 1881–1891 by 4·47 per cent. ; the survivors at ages under 5 years in 1901 exceeded the survivors at the same ages in 1891 by 4·52 per cent. The further survivors at ages 10–15 in 1911 may, perhaps, exceed the number at those ages in 1901 by about 5 per cent.

So far as the above remarks refer to the future they are of course admittedly conjectural. It is possible that, by reason of decrease in mortality or change in the direction or amount of migration, the next Census may show a greater gain in the numbers of young persons than has been anticipated. But it would be rash to look for an increase much exceeding 5 per cent. during the current decennium in the numbers living between 10 and 25 years of age.

In regard to the population under 10 years of age, it is possible that this may increase more rapidly in the period 1901–1911 than it did in the preceding 20 years, but as yet there is no indication of such a change. The births in the two years following the date of the last Census exceed those in the two years following the Census of 1891 by only 3·32 per cent. Unless, therefore, a substantial increase occur in the birth-rate, it appears probable that the number of persons under 25 years of age in England and Wales will be found at the next Census to have increased by some proportion differing very little from 5 per cent.

For the purpose of speaking in general terms, the whole population of the Country may be divided into two sections—children below the age of 15 years, and persons above that age. The former have increased by only 3·67 per cent. and the latter by as much as 16·74 per cent. during the intercensal period 1891–1901. The more rapid rate of growth will be limited to a section which will be above 25 years of age at the end of the current decennium, to a section which will be above 35 years of age at the end of

the next decennium, and so on. Should the present slow rate of increase of births continue, the slower rate of growth will during the current decennium, extend to a section including all the population below 25 years of age; and eventually it will extend over the whole population. Moreover, when this slower rate of growth has begun to affect the section of the population at ages over 20 years, a further decrease in the birth-rate must be looked for, with still slower growth of population as a prospective result.

Excluding the modifying effects (1) of migration, (2) of changes in the rates of mortality, it is evident that the rate of increase of the population must approximate to the rate of increase in the number of births. If the births increase at the constant rate of $x$ per cent. per annum, the total population must eventually increase at the same rate; and this is true whatever the rates of mortality, provided these latter be stationary.

Mis-statement of age.

Notice has been taken in previous Census Reports of the tendency among some portions of the population to incorrect statement of age; and estimates have been made as to the probable amount of such incorrect statement. Before describing in detail the processes by which an attempt has now been made to treat the whole matter in a general way, it will be well to point out the chief causes of incorrect statements of age, and their general effect on the tabulated figures.

One cause is want of precise knowledge on the part of the person who fills up the Census Schedule; this necessitates a guess as to the probable age, and an undue proportion of "round numbers" is the result. When the ages are tabulated in groups beginning with multiples of 10, the errors produced in this way all pull in one direction. For suppose some persons who are 49 years of age and some who are 51 to be described as 50; those who are really 49 are transferred from the group 40–50 into the group 50–60, but there is no balancing movement in the opposite direction, since those who were 51, but were described as 50, remain in their proper group. By using age-groups beginning with odd multiples of 5 for statistical calculations, this source of error is avoided.

Another cause of incorrect statement of age is imperfect apprehension of the Instructions. The Schedule requires the age *last birthday* (i.e., the *completed years* of life); but in a considerable number of cases the age *next birthday* (i.e., the *current year* of life), is stated instead, perhaps with a vague underlying idea that some months of the age will otherwise be wasted. The effect of this error, like that of the error of "round numbers," pulls in one direction—a tendency to overstate the ages of the population. Unfortunately it cannot, like the other error, be avoided by selection of age-groups.

In addition to these kinds of erroneous statement, the figures are undoubtedly affected by wilful mis-statement. In some cases the mis-statement has been previously made for purposes unconnected with the Census; as for example, when a domestic servant has mis-stated her age in order to obtain higher wages, or when an inmate of a Workhouse has overstated his or her age to secure a better dietary or other advantages. In such cases the age entered in the Schedule by the employer, or by the Resident Officer who performs the enumeration, is inevitably based on the previous mis-statement.* There is no escape from the conclusion that in some other cases a false statement of age is wilfully made on the Census schedule for some personal reason. The most glaring example is found in the fact that the number of women returned as aged 20–25 at every Census exceeds the number of girls returned as 10–15 at the previous Census. Such a result might indeed be produced by immigration; but it will be shown in a later paragraph† that this explanation is not applicable to the case under notice. We reproduce

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* Instances of a more serious kind of false statement affecting the ages of old people have in recent years been incidentally disclosed, as a result of the examination to which entries of death are subjected at the General Register Office. The false statement referred to consists in understatement of age for purposes of Industrial Life Insurance (proof of age not being required), and there can be little doubt that many more such cases have passed undetected. Probably such false statement was, in some cases, repeated in the Census Schedules.

† *See* page 60.

here an interesting Table which was presented in the Report on the Census of 1891 "showing the occurrence of this curious phenomenon at several successive enumerations."

| Date of Census. | Girls enumerated as 10 and under 15 years of age at each Census. | Women enumerated as 20 and under 25 years of age 10 Years later. | Calculated Survivors of the Girls in Col. 1, 10 Years later, on the Basis of the last English Life Table.* | Excess per cent. of Enumerated over Calculated Survivors in Col. 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Column ... | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 1841 ... ... | 851,736 | 871,152 | 812,408 | 7·2 |
| 1851 ... ... | 949,362 | 969,283 | 905,526 | 7·0 |
| 1861 ... ... | 1,045,287 | 1,052,843 | 997,022 | 5·6 |
| 1871 ... ... | 1,203,469 | 1,215,872 | 1,147,900 | 5·9 |
| 1881 ... ... | 1,398,101 | 1,399,066 | 1,333,445 | 4·9 |

* The Life Table referred to was based on the deaths registered in the 10 years 1871–80, and was published in the Supplement to the Registrar-General's Forty-fifth Annual Report, pp. vii. and viii. The English Life Table for 1881–90 was published after the issue of the Report from which this Table is extracted.

This Table, however, involves the assumption that the figures at ages 10–15 at each Census are correct; and this is not necessarily the case. Evidently the discrepancy referred to might arise as a result either of too few being returned at ages 10–15, or of too many being returned at ages 20–25, or of some combination of the two errors.

Ages in Census Returns and Death Registers.

With the object of throwing all possible light on this and on other problems connected with statement of age, it has been decided to approach the subject from a new standpoint—bringing into relation with the Census figures from 1851 to 1901 the records of births and deaths during the intervening half century. The method by which this has been done may be briefly explained as follows:—

Of the children under 5 years of age at the beginning of any year, the survivors at the end of that year will be aged 1–6 years, at the end of the next year 2–7 years, and so on. In the first year, a portion of the deaths under 1 year of age, the whole of the deaths from 1 to 5, and a portion of the deaths from 5 to 6 years of age will come from this group of children; the number of deaths among them during the year may therefore be taken as approximately equal to the deaths at ages from ½ a year to 5½ years. Similarly in the second year, as the survivors of these children pass from ages 1–6 to ages 2–7, the number of deaths may be taken as equal to the number in the age group 1½–6½. Again, the deaths under ½ year of age during the first year may be taken as approximately equal to the number of children born and also dying in the course of that year; while the children born in and surviving through the year would be subject to numbers of deaths equal to those at ages ½–1½, 1½–2½, 2½–3½, and so on, in following years.

Now the deaths in calendar years are tabulated for separate years of age up to 5 (those in the first 6 months of life being separately shown), then in 5-year groups up to 25, and afterwards in 10-year groups up to 85 years, the deaths above that age being stated in one total. The Method of Differences has been employed to re-group the deaths of both males and females, according to the ages required, viz.:—ages 0–½, ½–5½, 5½–10½, &c., for every tenth year from 1851 to 1891; 0–1½, 1½–6½, 6½–11½, &c., for every tenth year from 1852 to 1892; and so on up to 0–4½, 4½–9½, 9½–14½, &c., for every tenth year from 1860 to 1900. By properly arranging and summing these figures, approximate estimates have been obtained of the deaths in each decennium 1851–60, 1861–70, &c., among those who had formed the several age-groups 0–5, 5–10, &c., at the beginning of such decennium; and also among children born in the first and second halves of the decennium respectively.* The deaths in each intercensal period have next

* Without entering into the details of the process employed, it may be explained that, in general, functions of three differences have been used. Thus the deaths during the period 1891–1901 among persons who were aged 25–35 at the beginning and 35–45 at the end of this period have been deduced year by year from the registered deaths at the four age-groups 20–25, 25–35, 35–45, and 45–55; similarly, for persons aged 35–45 at the beginning and 45–55 at the end of the period, the deaths have been deduced from the registered deaths at the four age-groups 25–35, 35–45, 45–55, and 55–65. At the highest ages of all there was unavoidably a loose end to the series; and the division of the calculated survivors at ages over 75 years into those under and those over 85 is affected thereby. But at other age-groups the method is probably accurate enough for practical purposes.

been divided up among the several age-groups in the same proportions as the deaths in the corresponding periods of ten calendar years ; for example, the 2,147,289 deaths of males in the intercensal period April, 1851, to March, 1861, have been divided in the same proportions as the 2,138,536 deaths in the period of ten calendar years 1851–60.

Table 17 shows the final result of the above calculation. If the figures in this Table and also those in Table 13 were accurate they would furnish the materials for what might be termed the Balance-sheet of the population. As an example, 963,995 males were enumerated in 1851 as between 10 and 15 years of age (Table 13) ; the number of deaths in the intercensal period 1851–1861 among males who were aged 10–15 years in 1851 is estimated as 59,855 (Table 17) ; the difference, 904,140, should show the number of survivors aged 20–25 in 1861 if there had been no emigration or immigration. But only 860,210 males, or 43,930 fewer than the calculated number, were enumerated as 20–25 years of age in 1861 ; the deficiency of 43,930 being nominally due to balance of migration. Table 18 has been constructed by the method shown in this example. Starting from the numbers enumerated in several age-groups at each Census from 1851–1891, it shows the calculated numbers of survivors at age-groups over 10 years at the respective Censuses from 1861–1901 ; it shows also the numbers of survivors at ages under 10 years, based on the intercensal numbers of births. The Table further shows the excess or deficiency under the several age-groups at each Census from 1861–1901.

There is, however, another way in which a portion of the figures in Table 17 may be used. The calculated numbers of survivors at ages under 10 years from 1861–1901 are derived from births and deaths only. Using these numbers (instead of the corresponding enumerated numbers) as a starting point, the further survivors at ages 10–20 from 1871–1901, at ages 20–30 from 1881–1901, and at ages 30–40 in 1891 and in 1901 may be successively calculated. Assuming the accuracy of the data, the differences between the survivors thus calculated and the numbers enumerated represent approximately the accumulated balance of migration since birth. This is the plan which has been adopted in the preparation of Table 19.

If (1) the total number of each sex living at every Census from 1851 to 1901, (2) the total numbers of births of each sex in the five intercensal periods, and (3) the total numbers of deaths among each sex in the same five periods, are correctly shown in Tables 13 and 17, then the figures on the line "All Ages" in the lower half of Table 18 accurately show the balance of migration in the five intercensal periods. Probably some amount of error exists, but it may safely be assumed that such error is very small in proportion to the total figures concerned.

As regards the several age-groups, however, the matter is not so simple. Both the Census figures and the figures obtained from the Death Registers are subject to various kinds of error and mis-statement, the chief of which have already been indicated. In addition to this, the method of calculation by which the deaths have been grouped can only be considered as yielding approximate results. Thus the figures for "excess" or "deficiency" at individual groups of ages represent the combined results of (1) balance of migration and (2) discrepancy caused by errors of data or of method.

Reverting to the example given above, 43,930 may or may not represent the actual loss by migration in the intercensal period 1851–61 among males who passed from the age-group 10–15 to the age-group 20–25 during that period ; it may be in some part a discrepancy due to errors in statement of age at either or both of the two Censuses, or to errors in the stated ages at death, or to the method of grouping the yearly deaths.

A single example such as the above affords no indication as to the distribution of the "deficiency" among the several causes to which it may be due ; but useful inferences may in many cases be drawn from the ten examples of each age-group which are given in Table 18. In the first place, gain or loss by migration at any age-group may be expected to follow generally the changes of the gain or loss to the whole population, as shown by the line "All Ages." In the second place, any errors due to the method of estimating the deaths are probably in nearly uniform proportion to the deaths, since the method of calculation is uniform throughout. In the third place, errors due to incorrect statement of age from want of precise knowledge are likely to be less frequent in the later than in the earlier Census periods. Errors due to wilful mis-statement of age appear to be closely associated with certain age-groups of each sex.

Ages over 55 years.

For purposes of analysis, the figures which relate to ages 55 and upwards may with advantage be taken first, as being the least complicated. On reference to Table 18 it appears that the enumerated figures for the age-group 55-65 show a deficiency, as compared with the calculated figures, for both sexes, at each of the five Censuses from 1861 to 1901 ; and further that, with one small exception, the enumerated figures at the age-groups above 65 years show an excess at each of these Censuses. If, however, the figures be summed for the entire group 55 and upwards, and considered in relation to the numbers of the population, it will be found that the results of calculation and enumeration do not greatly differ. The following Table, which has been derived from Table 18, shows the relative amounts of divergence at these ages, and also at 65 and upwards, 75 and upwards, and 85 and upwards.

EXCESS PER CENT. of the ENUMERATED over the CALCULATED NUMBERS at the FIVE CENSUSES 1861 to 1901.

| AGES. | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| 55 and upwards. | + 0·19 | + 1·26 | — 0·05 | — 0·24 | + 0·88 | + 0·94 | + 1·10 | — 0·25 | — 0·51 | + 0·24 |
| 65 „ | + 5·88 | + 7·08 | + 3·71 | + 3·99 | + 4·62 | + 7·46 | + 7·66 | + 4·30 | + 4·52 | + 4·63 |
| 75 „ | + 27·08 | + 26·36 | + 14·72 | +11·81 | + 7·23 | + 24·27 | + 21·82 | + 12·37 | + 9·60 | + 6·59 |
| 85 „ | +669·01 | +336·32 | +163·33 | +44·34 | +20·76 | +276·50 | +216·79 | +124·83 | +39·87 | +20·56 |

The figures for ages 55 years and upwards in the aggregate appear to be affected to some slight extent by the balance of migration ; but in any case the effects of migration and of errors of all kinds so nearly balance one another that the extreme variation between the calculated and enumerated numbers does not exceed 1·26 per cent. of the former. And, since the calculated numbers at these ages for each Census are derived from the enumerated numbers at ages 45 and upwards at the respective previous Censuses, it appears that the Census results and the Death registers are practically consistent with each other in respect to these age-groups. A fair inference is that, whatever amount of mis-statement of age there may be (1) among persons below middle age, and (2) among persons above middle age, there is a "neutral zone" somewhere around the age 50 years—that within this zone incorrect statements of age either reach a minimum or else very nearly balance each other ; and that the balance of transference from one to the other side of it by incorrect statement is so small as to be unimportant.

When, however, attention is directed to the population above 65 years of age, the differences between the calculated and enumerated numbers are seen to be more serious ; at ages above 75 years they are still greater ; and in the small section grouped as 85 years and upwards they reach enormous dimensions.

The following is advanced as a general explanation of these differences :—At every one of the Censuses under consideration the number of persons of each sex returned as over 55 years of age was approximately accurate. At some age between 55 and 65 years, however, there has always been a tendency to overstate the age—a tendency that grows as age advances, insomuch that very little reliance can be placed on the returns for extreme ages. During the last 50 years, this tendency to overstatement has decreased slowly and irregularly at the age-group 65–75,* but rapidly and continuously at the higher age-groups 75–85, and 85 and upwards. The decrease has been so considerable that the numbers returned at ages over 85 in 1901 were probably more nearly correct than those at ages over 75 in 1861 and 1871 ; and it may be hoped that at no distant date the ages of old people may be returned without serious error. The distinction between correct returns and returns which give correct totals must not, however, be lost sight of ; for understatement of the ages of some old people (*see* footnote, page 51), may, by balancing overstatement of the ages of others, help to produce more correct totals independently of increased accuracy in the returns.

* A slight apparent increase of the tendency at this age in 1901 may, perhaps, be held to have some connection with recent discussions as to old age pensions.

The discrepancy between the calculated and enumerated figures for ages over 85 years at the earlier Censuses is so great that some more detailed examination of the figures is desirable. The following Table will assist towards such an examination :—

| Census. | Sex. | Number enumerated as 75 years of age and upwards. | Calculated Deaths in following intercensal period among those aged 75 and upwards at Census. | Number 85 years of age and upwards. | | Discrepancy (Excess of enumerated over calculated numbers). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | As Calculated. | As Enumerated. | |
| 1851 ... ... | M. | 109,945 | 108,254 | — | — | — |
| | F. | 143,198 | 137,730 | — | — | — |
| 1861 ... ... | M. | 119,040 | 115,717 | 1,691 | 13,004 | 11,313 |
| | F. | 154,850 | 147,524 | 5,468 | 20,587 | 15,119 |
| 1871 ... ... | M. | 135,163 | 129,595 | 3,323 | 14,499 | 11,176 |
| | F. | 174,369 | 163,923 | 7,326 | 23,208 | 15,882 |
| 1881 ... ... | M. | 145,680 | 134,442 | 5,568 | 14,662 | 9,094 |
| | F. | 190,540 | 170,875 | 10,446 | 23,486 | 13,040 |
| 1891 ... ... | M. | 161,692 | 146,811 | 11,238 | 16,221 | 4,983 |
| | F. | 221,048 | 195,726 | 19,665 | 27,505 | 7,840 |
| 1901 ... ... | M. | — | — | 14,881 | 17,971 | 3,090 |
| | F. | — | — | 25,322 | 30,528 | 5,206 |

It may be admitted that the calculated figures at these ages, being at the end of an interpolated series, are of doubtful accuracy ; but, as already pointed out, the inaccuracies would be approximately uniform for each of the five Censuses, whereas the discrepancies have decreased from 11,313 for males and 15,119 for females at the Census of 1861, to 3,090 for males and 5,206 for females at the Census of 1901. For purposes of illustration let it be assumed that the whole of the discrepancy in the latter year is due to the method of calculation, the data being correct. On this assumption the calculated number of males aged 85 and upwards in 1901 should have been 17,971 instead of 14,881 ; in order to give this result the calculated number of deaths in the previous intercensal period should have been only 143,721 instead of 146,811. Assuming that the calculated deaths in the period 1851-61 were wrong in similar proportion, these latter deaths must be reduced from 108,254 to 105,976 ; the calculated survivors aged 85 and upwards in 1861 will thus be raised from 1,691 to 3,969 ; and the discrepancy between the calculated and enumerated numbers will be reduced from 11,313 to 9,035. This is the irreducible minimum of error that must be attributed to erroneous statement of age at the Censuses of 1851 and 1861, and in the Death registers during the intervening period. But it has already been seen that any error at the Census of 1851 was probably in the direction of overstating the number living at 75 years and upwards, and the correction of this error would increase the discrepancy we are considering. It follows, therefore, that a portion of the discrepancy between the calculated and enumerated numbers at 85 years and upwards in 1861, which is at least 9,035 and is probably much greater, is due (1) to over-statement of age in the Death registers during 1851-61, (2) to over-statement of age at the Census of 1861. If this minimum discrepancy be proportionally divided between the deaths as registered and the survivors as enumerated an error of more than 8,000 will be apportioned to the former and an error of nearly 1,000 to the latter ; it may, therefore, be taken as reasonably certain that a large part of the discrepancy is due to over-statement of age in the Death registers.

The foregoing calculations are based on an assumption that the number of people at ages over 85 years was not overstated at the Census of 1901 ; the result, therefore, does not indicate the total error in 1861, but only its excess over any similar error in 1901. In our opinion the figures leave no room to doubt that very substantial improvement in regard to statement of the ages of old people has been made in the course of the last half century.

But there is one aspect of this improvement which calls for more than passing notice, namely, its effect on comparative statistics of Mortality. There is a general impression, reasonably grounded on Census returns and on official Death-rates and Life Tables, that as a consequence of recent changes in the general conditions of life, fewer people now live to old age, although more arrive at maturity and middle age, than in former years.

Let it be supposed, for the sake of illustration, that half of the people at ages 60 years and upwards at a given Census stated themselves to be five years older than they really were, and also that the ages of half of those who died at the same ages during the Census year were similarly mis-stated in the Death registers. The effect on the calculated rates of mortality would be to lower the death-rates *at all age-groups from* 55-65 *onwards.* For the mortality at ages 60-65 is greater than the average for the age-group 55-65 ; and, therefore, the transfer of some persons aged 60-65 from this group would lower the calculated mortality for the group. The calculated mortality for the age-group 65-75 would be lowered by the transfer to the group of a number of persons under 65 years of age, and further lowered by the transfer of persons aged 70-75 to the next age-group ; and similarly the calculated mortality for age-groups over 75 years would be lowered.*

The bearing of these considerations on the comparison of rates of mortality in earlier with those in later years is obvious. The ages of old people are probably still on the whole overstated, both in the Death registers and in the Census returns ; but they were overstated to a much greater extent from 30 to 60 years ago. The calculated death-rates for the earlier years are therefore unduly low in comparison with those for later years, and Life Tables which have been based on those unduly low death-rates inevitably exaggerate the chances of survival at the higher ages. A full analysis of death-rates is beyond the scope of the present Report ; but it will be evident from the above remarks that extreme caution should be exercised in drawing inferences from apparent changes in mortality at the higher ages.

Ages under 55 years.

Turning now to the other extreme of life, the children of both sexes enumerated as under five years of age are found (*see* Table 18) to have been fewer at every one of the last five Censuses than the results of calculation would indicate, the deficiency being in every case greater among male than among female children. The differences were greatest, both absolutely and relatively to the numbers of population, at the Census of 1871, and least at that of 1901. Balance of migration has, no doubt, affected the figures to some extent ; but, at the next age-group (5–10), the enumerated figures for four out of the five Censuses show excess instead of deficiency, and this almost certainly indicates that the deficiency at ages under five is largely a discrepancy due to over-statement of age. The whole of the difference at ages under 5 years in 1871 might be accounted for by supposing that about one in six of the male children and one in seven of the female children who were then in their *fifth year of age* were described in the Census schedules as *five years old;* a similar supposition in regard to 1901 would give about one in 14 as the proportion of males and one in 18 as the proportion of females who, although in their fifth year of age, were described as five years old. The amount of mis-statement may not have been quite so great as this, but there can be little doubt that it has been considerable.

We have already noted that the enumerated figures at the age-group 5–10 exceed the calculated figures for every Census except that of 1891. As the loss by balance of migration was greater in the decennium preceding that Census than in any other, this exception is probably attributable to emigration of children with their parents. In no case, however, do the calculated and enumerated figures at this age-group differ by so much as one per cent. of either ; but this near approach to agreement must not be set down to special accuracy in statement of age ; it is rather due to a balance of errors—the tendency to state the current instead of the completed year of age having caused the

* If the mis-statement of age occurred in the Census returns only, the ages being correctly stated in the Death registers, the rate of mortality at ages 55-65 would be raised (since the population would be understated while the deaths were correct) ; but the rates at higher age-groups would be lowered, since each group would receive more population from the next lower age-group than it would pass on to the next higher group. If, on the other hand, the mis-statement occurred in the Death registers only, the Census returns being correct, the rate of mortality at ages 55-65 would be lowered (the deaths being understated but the population correct) ; the rates at ages 65-75 and 75-85 would be slightly raised or slightly lowered according to the relative numbers of deaths at 60-65, 70-75, and 80-85 respectively ; and the rate at ages 85 and upwards would be raised.

exclusion of some children in their tenth year of age as against the inclusion (noted above) of some in their fifth year of age. The figures are also probably affected by balance of migration.

If the discrepancies between the calculated and enumerated numbers for male children be compared with those for female children at ages under five years and five to 10 years some curious differences will be observed. These differences are uniformly in one direction, consisting either in a greater deficiency of males than of females or in a greater excess of females than of males. The following are the figures for the aggregate of the two age-groups :—

CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.

| CENSUS. | Deficiency of enumerated numbers compared with calculated numbers. | | Greater deficiency of males. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | FEMALES. | Number. | Proportion per cent. to total children under 10. |
| 1861 ... ... ... ... | 34,356 | 18,410 | 15,946 | 0·31 |
| 1871 ... ... ... ... | 48,380 | 30,847 | 17,533 | 0·30 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... | 36,119 | 18,291 | 17,828 | 0·27 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... | 51,958 | 35,500 | 16,458 | 0·23 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | 17,436 | 7,267 | 10,169 | 0·14 |

These differences are not easy to explain ; but, for reasons already stated, they may be considered to be probably due to some inaccuracy of statement which still exists but has become less frequent in recent years. But, whatever may be the full explanation, the substantial decline of the difference in 1901 suggests that, among young children as well as among old people, the details on the Census schedules were more accurate in that than in any previous year. In the present case as in the case of old people, however, this very increase of accuracy somewhat decreases the value of mortality statistics for comparative purposes. Without going into detail it may be pointed out that over-statement of the ages of young children would raise the death rates at ages under 10 years ; therefore such death rates for earlier years, when this error was more prevalent, are unduly raised. It follows that some small part of the recent decrease in mortality at the earlier ages is only apparent, being merely the result of more correct data.

At all the five Censuses the enumerated numbers of both sexes at ages between 10 and 15 years, when compared with the calculated survivors of those enumerated ten years earlier as under 5 years of age, show a considerable excess. Were the whole of the data correct this excess could be ascribed to immigration ; but, as has already been seen, the number of children enumerated as under five years of age has always been less than the true number living at those ages. Consequently the number of survivors ten years later, calculated as in Table 18, is less than the true number. Table 19 becomes useful here, for it shows the number of survivors at ages 10–15 at the four Censuses from 1871 to 1891, calculated from births and deaths alone. The lower part of the Table shows that more children were returned as between 10 and 15 years of age at the Censuses of 1871 and 1901, and fewer at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 than can be accounted for by balance of births and deaths.

Now, in every intercensal period from 1861 to 1891 the general balance of migration was outwards; but in the period 1891–1901 the balance (after allowing for the temporary absence of men on military and other duties) was inwards. It may be taken as probable that the numbers of children in the country were somewhat decreased by balance of migration in the periods preceding the Censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891, and somewhat increased in the period preceding the recent Census. On this assumption the excess shown by the enumerated numbers at ages 10–15 years in 1871 must be due to incorrect statement of age. At the later Censuses, whatever may be the net effect of incorrect statement—inclusion of children in their tenth year of age and exclusion of children in their fifteenth year—the balance of excess or deficiency is fairly consistent with the general balance of migration.

By throwing together the three five-year age groups under 15 years, the errors due to transfer from one to another of these groups will be eliminated. The comparison of the enumerated numbers with those obtained by calculation from births and deaths (Table 19) will then stand thus :—

| Census. | | Calculated number of Survivors from the Births in the 15 years preceding the Census. | Number enumerated as under 15 years of age at the Census. | Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of enumerated number. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 ... ... ... ... | M. | 4,145,282 | 4,108,053 | — 37,229 |
| | F. | 4,121,837 | 4,093,988 | — 27,849 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... | M. | 4,776,917 | 4,728,466 | — 48,451 |
| | F. | 4,773,577 | 4,740,125 | — 33,452 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... | M. | 5,155,854 | 5,079,292 | — 76,562 |
| | F. | 5,154,527 | 5,092,943 | — 61,584 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | M. | 5,272,169 | 5,265,324 | — 6,845 |
| | F. | 5,278,294 | 5,280,415 | + 2,121 |

The general balance of migration having been outwards during the periods preceding the first three of these Censuses, it was to be expected that the numbers enumerated at these ages would be less than the numbers surviving. But the balance of migration in the years 1891–1901 having been inwards, some substantial excess of the enumerated over the calculated numbers for both sexes might reasonably have been looked for. We incline to the opinion that the tendency to return children by their age next birthday instead of their age last birthday extends at least as far as age 15, and that, in consequence, the total number at ages under 15 years has at all censuses been understated. We think, however, that the tendency referred to diminishes as the ages of the children increase, and that it has operated to a less extent at recent than at earlier censuses. As a very rough numerical example, let it be supposed that the numbers of female children under 15 years of age at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 were both understated to the extent of 10,000 (a little less than 0·2 per cent.). The correction of the errors would decrease the "deficiency" (*see* above Table) in the one case from 61,584 to 51,584, which is about 25 per cent. of the loss of females at all ages by balance of migration; in the other case it would increase the "excess" from 2,121 to 12,121, which is about 19 per cent. of the total gain of females at all ages by balance of migration. The actual error may, perhaps, be a few thousands more or less than we have supposed for the purpose of illustration, but it is hardly likely to exceed a small fraction of 1 per cent. of the population affected.

The numbers enumerated as 15–20 years of age in every case fall short of the calculated number of survivors, whether these latter be derived from numbers enumerated as 5–10 years of age at previous Censuses (Table 18), or directly from the numbers of births (Table 19). Similar comparisons of the figures for the ages between 20 and 45 years, however, give widely differing results for the two sexes. It will, therefore, be convenient to deal with the remaining figures for males and for females separately.

Mis-statement of Ages of Males.

In the case of males there is little room for doubt that at all Censuses the deficiency at ages 15–20 has been largely due to the loss by excess of emigration over immigration. Probably, however, misstatement of age has contributed to the result. For, although some youths under 15 years of age have been included in the group, others who properly belonged thereto have returned themselves as over 20 years of age; and it is quite possible that the latter number may have exceeded the former, thus reducing the total returned as 15–20 years of age below the true number.

At all age-groups between 20 and 45 years, with two exceptions, the enumerated figures for males show a deficiency. On the whole, the variations in this deficiency at the several age-groups follow roughly the variations in the balance of loss by migration at all ages. The exceptions referred to above are both at the age-group 35–45. At the Census of 1881 this group showed a very small excess, coinciding with a comparatively small loss by migration among the general male population. At the Census of 1901 the group showed a substantial excess; and as, apart from the exceptional absence of troops abroad, that Census showed but a very small loss by balance of migration, this is not inconsistent with known facts.

General conclusions as to Age Returns for Males.

We may now summarize the general conclusions we have reached in regard to the returns of the ages of males below middle age at the Census of 1901 in particular, and also at earlier Censuses. The number at ages under five years has always been understated, several thousands of children who had not completed their fifth year of age having at all Censuses been returned as five years old. This error would have greatly increased the number in the age-group 5–10, had it not been that a nearly equal number of children below 10 years of age were similarly passed on to the age-group 10–15, leaving the group 5–10 still overstated, but not to a serious extent. By a continuation of the process the number improperly excluded from the group under five years of age has been distributed among several age-groups, increasing each of them a little. The figures warrant the belief that the ages were more correctly returned in recent than in earlier Censuses, and that the returns for 1901 show a marked improvement on those for 1891.

Mis-statement of Ages of Females.

In the case of females it appears to us improbable that loss by balance of migration has been the main cause of the deficiency at ages 15–20. A general examination of Table 18 leaves little room for doubt that a considerable number of females under 20 years of age have returned themselves as over 20, and that very large numbers at ages between 25 and 40 have understated their ages. The amount of false statement has been greater among women aged 30–35 than among women aged 25–30, with the result that both the numbers enumerated as aged 20–25 and 25–30 are greatly in excess of the true numbers. Were the enumerated numbers correct, there must have been in each intercensal period a constant flow of young female emigrants who would reach ages between 15 and 20 years at the next Census, and of older emigrants who would reach ages between 30 and 65 years of age; and a stream of immigrants who would reach the intermediate ages 20 to 30. The distribution of the "emigrants" over 30 years of age into age-groups is instructive; and it becomes still more so if the calculated numbers of survivors at ages 35–45 be divided into two groups 35–40 and 40–45. This has been done by an extension of the method of calculation already described; the details of which need not be specified here. By this calculation the deaths are divided into nearly equal portions; but when these are subtracted from the enumerated numbers at ages 25 30 and 30–35 respectively at one Census, and the survivors are compared with the corresponding enumerated numbers at ages 35–40 and 40–45 at the next Census it is found that the deficiency at ages 35–45 occurs mainly at ages under 40. The following

Table has been made up, partly from Table 18 and partly from the figures thus obtained :—

FEMALES.—ON the ASSUMPTION that the RETURNS of AGES are CORRECT, the BALANCE OF GAIN OR LOSS BY MIGRATION IN INTERCENSAL PERIODS.

| — | 1851–61. | 1861–71. | 1871–81. | 1881–91. | 1891–1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Ages ... ... | — 42,099 | — 52,143 | — 59,917 | — 201,224 | + 63,094 |
| 15–20 ... ... | — 8,263 | — 16,402 | — 19,969 | — 37,440 | — 14,124 |
| 20–30 ... ... | + 113,414 | + 114,826 | + 119,224 | + 90,526 | + 167,882 |
| 30–40 ... ... | — 133,076 | — 128,536 | — 126,814 | — 158,790 | — 100,060 |
| 40–45 ... ... | — 4,267 | — 6,882 | — 4,021 | — 19,074 | — 9,810 |
| All other ages ... | — 9,907 | — 15,149 | — 28,337 | — 76,446 | + 19,206 |

An interesting puzzle for the curious would be to discover at what ages female emigration and immigration must take place in order to produce such results as these. One of the two simplest arithmetical solutions appears to be that the ages of migrants have varied from year to year ; *e.g.*, that in the year following each Census the emigrants have been aged 5–10, 20–30, &c., and the immigrants 10–20 ; in the next year the emigrants have been 6-11, 21–31, &c., and the immigrants 11–21 ; and so on. The other is that the whole of the emigration and immigration take place immediately before a Census. The first of these solutions can hardly represent actual facts ; the other can, on one condition—that the meaning of the term " migration " be extended to cover transfer, by incorrect statement of age, from one age-group to another age-group. And this is undoubtedly what has happened. There has been migration (in the extended sense) from both of the age-groups 15–20 and 25–30 into the intermediate group 20-25 ; migration from the group 30–35 into the group 25–30 ; and so on, the process probably terminating not far from age 50. The relative amount of transfer of this kind cannot be readily deduced from the above Table or from Table 18, because in those Tables every calculated number is deduced from an enumerated number at the previous Census, and is therefore affected by any error in such enumerated number. Table 19, although it is less comprehensive and shows the existence of anomalies in a less striking way, is free from this objection. The following statistical accounts of two groups of females have been compiled by re-arranging some of the figures in the Table. It is evident that the survivors of children born in the second half of any intercensal period have come under Census observation at ages 0–5, 10–15, 20–25, &c. ; and the survivors of children born in the first half of any intercensal period have come under Census observation at ages 5-10, 15–20, 25–30, &c. The two accounts relate to the female children born in the years 1856–1861 and 1851–1856 respectively.

ACCOUNT OF FEMALE CHILDREN BORN IN 1856–61.

| — | Calculated Survivors. | Excess or Deficiency of Enumerated as compared with Calculated Number. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At ages 0–5 in 1861 ... | 1,374,566 | — 28,691 | Mainly transfer to age-group 5–10. |
| „ 10–15 in 1871 ... | 1,200,471 | + 2,998 | Probably some emigration from the country, and also transfer to age-group 15–20 ; more than balanced by transfer from age-group 5–10, by over statement of age. |
| „ 20–25 in 1881 ... | 1,139,603 | + 76,269 | There was almost certainly a balance of emigration from the country between birth and this age-group. This is counter-balanced and 76,269 more added by transfer from the two age-groups 15–20 and 25–30. |
| „ 30–35 in 1891 ... | 1,062,526 | — 12,927 | Probably the balance of emigration since birth was more than this ; there was also transfer to the age-group 25–30 ; these being partially balanced by transfer from the group 35–40. |
| „ 40–45 in 1901 ... | 975,875 | — 22,737 | Emigration from the country and transfer to age-group 35–40 ; partially balanced by transfer from age-group 45–50. |

ACCOUNT OF FEMALE CHILDREN BORN IN 1851–6.

| — | Calculated Survivors. | Excess or Deficiency of Enumerated as compared with Calculated Number. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At ages 5–10 in 1861 ... | 1,160,825 | + 10,281 | There was probably a much larger amount of transfer from age-group 0–5; this being partially balanced by transfer to age-group 10–15, and by balance of emigration from the country. |
| „ 15–20 in 1871 ... | 1,101,820 | – 6,121 | Transfer from age-group 10–15 and to age-group 20–25; also balance of emigration from the country. |
| „ 25–30 in 1881 ... | 1,026,882 | + 39,832 | Transfer to age-group 20–25, and balance of emigration from the country; these being much more than balanced by transfer from age-group 30–35. |
| „ 35–40 in 1891 ... | 946,021 | – 29,762 | Balance of emigration from the country; also transfer to age-group 30–35, and from age-group 40–45. |
| „ 45–50 in 1901 ... | 854,162 | – 40,929 | Emigration from the country, and transfer to age-group 40–45. |

Two questions naturally arise—(1) "What are the proportions of these errors to the populations of the age-groups affected?" and (2) "Have the errors increased or decreased from Census to Census?" Definite answers to these questions could only be furnished with the help of very precise and elaborate statistics of all emigrants and immigrants during a period of many years, classified by sex and age. Such statistics, it is needless to say, do not exist. In their absence some assumptions are necessary before any answers can be attempted; and the answers will vary according to the assumptions which underlie them. For the sake of illustration let us assume (1) that females who passed from ages 10–15 to ages 20–25 in any intercensal period were subject to the same proportional increase or decrease by balance of migration during that period as the total female population; (2) that females who passed from ages 0–5 to ages 10–15 in any intercensal period were subject to half as much proportional increase or decrease during that period; (3) that the balance of migration during the five years immediately preceding a Census among female children born during those five years may be neglected. The results for the three Censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901 are shown in the following Table:—

| Period of Birth. | Calculated Survivors at Ages 20–25. | | Estimated Loss by Migration since Birth.* | Estimated Number in England and Wales at Date of Census. | Enumerated Number at Census. | Estimated Error as Enumerated. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Census. | Number. | | | | Number. | Per Cent. |
| 1856–61 ... | 1881 | 1,139,603 | 9,637 | 1,129,966 | 1,215,872 | + 85,906 | 7·6 |
| 1866–71 ... | 1891 | 1,354,769 | 25,319 | 1,329,450 | 1,399,066 | + 69,616 | 5·2 |
| 1876–81 ... | 1901 | 1,584,090 | 6,691 | 1,577,399 | 1,648,278 | + 70,879 | 4·5 |

* Calculated on the assumption stated in the preceding paragraph.

The proportions of error for the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 in this Table are somewhat higher than are those given in the Report on the Census of 1891, and quoted on page 52 of this Volume. This was to be expected, since no allowance for emigration was made in calculating those proportions. In order to give some indication as to the variations which would result from changes in the assumptions as to migration, it may be stated that if children passing from the age-group 0–5 to the group 10–15 were held to be subject to a full proportion, instead of a half proportion of migration, the estimated percentages of error would be raised to 7·9 for the year 1881, 5·6 for 1891, and 5·4 for 1901. Although, therefore, there seems to

be some evidence of improvement between 1881 and 1891 it would be unsafe to infer that there has been further improvement since the latter date. Speaking very generally it may be said that among females the favourite age-group 20-25 is probably increased to the extent of about 5 per cent. by false statement of age. By way of measuring the amount of false statement that this involves we may note that the same result would be produced if about 5 per cent. of the women between 25 and 30 years of age had understated their ages by five years; or if about 25 per cent. at each separate year of age had understated their ages by one year.

It appears then that, although incorrect statements of the ages of young children and of old people have substantially diminished at recent Censuses, the proportion of women between 25 years and middle age who, on more or less trivial grounds, refuse to state their ages accurately has diminished very little, if at all. It is to be greatly regretted that all vital statistics relating to women at these ages have been, and are likely to remain, seriously vitiated on account of such a cause.

We have been led to adopt the foregoing line of investigation because it appeared to us desirable that the accumulated statistics relating to births, deaths, and Census results should be studied in relation to each other. In so far as these statistics were accurate, any discrepancies which might arise would be reasonably explained as effects of the balance of emigration and immigration. If discrepancies arose which were not susceptible of such explanation, they would point to the existence of error of some kind. And we are strongly of opinion that the practical value of statistics is increased by fully recognizing the errors by which they may be affected. We have, indeed, followed this investigation into somewhat minute detail; but we think this course has been fully justified (1) By the necessity which we have shown for caution in comparing the statistics of recent with those of earlier years; (2) By the reasons we have been able to adduce for believing that some kinds of error have notably decreased in recent years, and that the statements as to age were generally much more accurate in 1901 than at any previous Census; and (3) By the less satisfactory deduction to which we have been driven that wilful misstatement still prevails to a serious extent among one section of the population.

**Population of certain selected areas at each year of age.**

The Reports on several previous Censuses contain Graduated Tables of population at separate years of age. The figures in these Tables are based on the numbers enumerated in quinquennial or decennial age-groups. In the case of young children the graduation has generally been performed by help of the records of births and deaths; in other cases formulæ of interpolation have been used. The results are presented not as indicating the most probable number living at each separate age, but merely as affording a ready means of estimating approximately the numbers living in any required group of ages.

In the Report on the Census of 1891, the graduated table was referred to as follows:—"The series of figures thus obtained will, of course, present a greater regularity "than actually exists, but will be sufficiently close to the truth for all practical purposes, "and at any rate will be much closer to the truth than any series founded on direct "abstraction for single years of life."* The point of view set forth in the latter portion of this quotation was fully justified by past experience, but it is one that should undoubtedly be tested from time to time by actual tabulation. As already stated, the ages of children and young persons at the recent Census have been tabulated by separate years from 13 to 21. In addition to this an extensive experiment has been made by abstracting, in separate years, the ages of nearly half a million persons enumerated in certain areas which have been selected as a fair sample of the country generally. The following are the areas selected:—

| | Population. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. |
| Hampstead Metropolitan Borough ... ... ... ... ... | 31,688 | 50,254 |
| Burnley County Borough ... ... ... ... ... ... | 45,374 | 51,669 |
| South Shields County Borough ... ... ... ... ... | 48,358 | 48,905 |
| Rhondda Urban District ... ... ... ... ... ... | 62,315 | 51,420 |
| The Rural Districts in the Administrative Counties of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. | 51,631 | 51,429 |
| Total ... ... ... | 239,366 | 253,677 |

* Census Report, 1891, Vol. IV., page 29.

It will be seen that these areas are of varied character, and that the proportions of population living in urban and rural districts respectively approximate to the proportions in the whole country. As regards sex and age constitution, the populations of the several areas differ considerably; but taken in the aggregate the proportions in the various quinquennial and decennial groups are not very different from the average for England and Wales. The results of the tabulation at separate years of age are given in the following Table:—

AGES of 239,366 MALES and 253,677 FEMALES enumerated in the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH of HAMPSTEAD, the COUNTY BOROUGHS of BURNLEY and SOUTH SHIELDS, the URBAN DISTRICT of RHONDDA, and the RURAL DISTRICTS in the ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES of CAMBRIDGE and the ISLE OF ELY:—

| Years of Age. | Males. | Females. | Years of Age. | Males. | Females. | Years of Age. | Males. | Females. | Years of Age. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 Year | 6,578 | 6,336 | 25 | 4,477 | 5,210 | 50 | 2,601 | 2,709 | 75 | 324 | 513 |
| 1 | 5,578 | 5,775 | 26 | 4,325 | 4,957 | 51 | 1,728 | 1,741 | 76 | 334 | 440 |
| 2 | 5,563 | 5,510 | 27 | 4,190 | 4,653 | 52 | 1,963 | 1,981 | 77 | 265 | 383 |
| 3 | 5,707 | 5,843 | 28 | 4,362 | 4,650 | 53 | 1,661 | 1,712 | 78 | 278 | 326 |
| 4 | 5,706 | 5,683 | 29 | 3,811 | 4,311 | 54 | 1,671 | 1,821 | 79 | 213 | 298 |
| 5 | 5,326 | 5,466 | 30 | 4,179 | 4,842 | 55 | 1,608 | 1,717 | 80 | 196 | 300 |
| 6 | 5,313 | 5,336 | 31 | 3,428 | 3,702 | 56 | 1,681 | 1,755 | 81 | 154 | 220 |
| 7 | 5,280 | 5,333 | 32 | 3,808 | 4,013 | 57 | 1,410 | 1,502 | 82 | 130 | 227 |
| 8 | 5,362 | 5,431 | 33 | 3,247 | 3,586 | 58 | 1,486 | 1,538 | 83 | 92 | 135 |
| 9 | 5,320 | 5,216 | 34 | 3,402 | 3,712 | 59 | 1,409 | 1,412 | 84 | 78 | 115 |
| 10 | 5,239 | 5,271 | 35 | 3,516 | 3,549 | 60 | 1,639 | 1,865 | 85 | 61 | 121 |
| 11 | 4,921 | 5,096 | 36 | 3,361 | 3,561 | 61 | 1,028 | 1,186 | 86 | 42 | 84 |
| 12 | 4,864 | 5,060 | 37 | 3,082 | 3,227 | 62 | 1,159 | 1,220 | 87 | 45 | 61 |
| 13 | 4,842 | 4,962 | 38 | 3,288 | 3,373 | 63 | 1,005 | 1,239 | 88 | 27 | 48 |
| 14 | 4,978 | 4,989 | 39 | 3,132 | 3,117 | 64 | 973 | 1,161 | 89 | 19 | 31 |
| 15 | 4,706 | 4,809 | 40 | 3,431 | 3,600 | 65 | 901 | 1,045 | 90 | 9 | 36 |
| 16 | 4,962 | 4,876 | 41 | 2,438 | 2,357 | 66 | 861 | 1,021 | 91 | 7 | 22 |
| 17 | 4,641 | 4,845 | 42 | 2,840 | 2,751 | 67 | 785 | 923 | 92 | 5 | 13 |
| 18 | 4,843 | 4,999 | 43 | 2,411 | 2,623 | 68 | 714 | 862 | 93 | 3 | 12 |
| 19 | 4,595 | 5,036 | 44 | 2,407 | 2,478 | 69 | 610 | 744 | 94 | 1 | 6 |
| 20 | 4,588 | 5,296 | 45 | 2,586 | 2,539 | 70 | 697 | 925 | 95 | 1 | 7 |
| 21 | 4,492 | 5,120 | 46 | 2,298 | 2,353 | 71 | 466 | 573 | 96 | — | 5 |
| 22 | 4,521 | 5,289 | 47 | 2,091 | 2,208 | 72 | 498 | 614 | 97 | — | 4 |
| 23 | 4,511 | 5,138 | 48 | 2,293 | 2,431 | 73 | 429 | 562 | 98 | 1 | — |
| 24 | 4,657 | 5,206 | 49 | 2,191 | 2,201 | 74 | 411 | 516 | 99 | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | 100 | — | 1 |

Study of the Table shows no irregularities, excepting such as might conceivably have resulted from fluctuations in the numbers of births and deaths or in the balance of migration, until the years around age 30 are reached. At this point, the "error of round numbers" becomes apparent; and this error recurs at each succeeding multiple of 10 until age 70. Beyond that age the figures are too small for definite inferences to be drawn; but so far as they suggest anything, they appear to indicate a decrease in the tendency to round numbers.

We do not propose to examine the various processes that might be adopted for graduating the figures, but the following simple method will show nearly enough for practical purposes the nature and amount of those irregularities that are due to round numbers, and will be found useful in comparing such other similar Tables as are available.

In the Column for Males the aggregate number at the five years of age of which 50 is the centre is 10,776; and this number is divided among these five ages in the respective proportions of 213, 203, 242, 160, and 182 per 1,000. If the first and last of these proportions be assumed correct, and the other three be re-distributed so that the whole five shall form a two-difference series, the revised proportions will be 213, 209, 202½, 193½, 182. Compared with these figures the proportions as enumerated show a deficiency of 6 per 1,000 at age 49, an excess of 39½ per 1,000 at age 50, and a deficiency of 33½ per 1,000 at age 51. The following Table has been compiled on this plan. It shows the

proportions per 1,000 for the several groups of five years of which the ages 30, 40, 50, 60, and 70 are the centres, and also the general proportions in these groups combined :—

| — | Ages. | Males. | | | | | | Females. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Central Age ($10x$). | | | | | Total for Ages 30 to 70. | Central Age ($10x$). | | | | | Total for Ages 30 to 70. |
| | | 30. | 40. | 50. | 60. | 70. | | 30. | 40. | 50. | 60. | 70. | |
| Proportions per 1,000 as enumerated. | $10x - 2$ ... | 223 | 217 | 213 | 221 | 239 | 220 | 216 | 222 | 220 | 213 | 232 | 219 |
| | $10x - 1$ ... | 195 | 207 | 203 | 210 | 204 | 202 | 200 | 205 | 199 | 196 | 200 | 201 |
| | $10x$ ... | 213 | 227 | 242 | 244 | 234 | 227 | 225 | 237 | 245 | 258 | 249 | 237 |
| | $10x + 1$ ... | 175 | 161 | 160 | 153 | 156 | 165 | 172 | 155 | 157 | 164 | 154 | 163 |
| | $10x + 2$ ... | 194 | 188 | 182 | 172 | 167 | 186 | 187 | 181 | 179 | 169 | 165 | 180 |
| Proportions per 1,000 as re-distributed. | $10x - 2$ ... | 223 | 217 | 213 | 221 | 239 | 220 | 216 | 222 | 220 | 213 | 232 | 219 |
| | $10x - 1$ ... | 203 | 206 | 209 | 214 | 216½ | 207 | 206½ | 209½ | 210½ | 215½ | 217½ | 210 |
| | $10x$ ... | 191½ | 197½ | 202½ | 203½ | 197 | 197 | 198½ | 198½ | 200½ | 209 | 201½ | 200½ |
| | $10x + 1$ ... | 188½ | 191½ | 193½ | 189½ | 180½ | 190 | 192 | 189 | 190 | 193½ | 184 | 190½ |
| | $10x + 2$ ... | 194 | 188 | 182 | 172 | 167 | 186 | 187 | 181 | 179 | 169 | 165 | 180 |
| Excess (+) or Defect (−) of proportions as enumerated. | $10x - 2$ ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | $10x - 1$ ... | − 8 | + 1 | − 6 | − 4 | −12½ | − 5 | − 6½ | − 4½ | −11½ | −19½ | −17½ | − 9 |
| | $10x$ ... | +21½ | +29½ | +39½ | +40½ | +37 | + 30 | +26½ | +38½ | +44½ | +49 | +47½ | + 36½ |
| | $10x + 1$ ... | −13½ | −30½ | −33½ | −36½ | −24½ | − 25 | −20 | −34 | −33 | −29½ | −30 | − 27½ |
| | $10x + 2$ ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

It is remarkable that in every instance the irregularity at the age represented by $10x - 1$ (*i.e.* at 29, 39, &c.), is much less than the irregularity at the age represented by $10x + 1$ (*i.e.* at 31, 41, &c.). In other words the accumulation at the "round" ages appears to be derived mainly from the ages above, and only to a small extent from the ages below. For example, the column giving the average for all the males shows an addition of 30 at the specified ages ending with 0, this addition being made up of 25 drawn from the ages ending with 1, and 5 only drawn from the ages ending with 9. This has an important bearing on the tabulation of ages ; for it shows that the errors that would result from the use of multiples of 10 years as the boundaries of age-groups are now less serious than had been supposed.

Comparison with corresponding figures for earlier years would be very useful in this connection, but unfortunately no such statistics for any previous English Census are on record. The often quoted figures of deaths at separate ages published in the Registrar General's First Annual Report are not fairly comparable, because the deaths form a series which tends on the whole to increase with age, while the numbers of the living form a decreasing series. The Report on the Irish Census of 1851 contains a Table showing the separate ages as returned both in 1841 and in 1851 ; but the irregularities of these figures are so enormous as to suggest contrast rather than comparison. The recently published Census Reports for four of the Australian Colonies and for New Zealand give the numbers as returned at separate ages in 1901 ; and similar information is given in the Reports on the United States Census of 1900. In the following Table the recent English figures are shown in comparison with those from all the sources named above—whether good or bad. For the sake of brevity the comparison

is not made for each of the round ages from 30 to 70 separately, but only for all these combined, as in those columns on p. 64 that are headed "Total for Ages 30 to 70."

| — | Males. | | | | | | Females. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English Sample, Census 1901. | Australia and New Zealand, Census 1901. | United States, Census 1900. | Deaths in England & Wales, 1837–8. | Census of Ireland. | | English Sample, Census 1901. | Australia and New Zealand, Census 1901. | United States, Census 1900. | Deaths in England & Wales, 1837–8. | Census of Ireland. | |
| | | | | | 1841. | 1851. | | | | | 1841. | 1851. |
| Proportions per 1,000 as recorded. | 220 | 216 | 213 | 199 | 178 | 166 | 219 | 223 | 216 | 196 | 172 | 159 |
| | 202 | 192 | 195 | 170 | 79 | 73 | 201 | 197 | 196 | 174 | 74 | 68 |
| | 227 | 247 | 255 | 258 | 533 | 567 | 237 | 244 | 257 | 249 | 567 | 600 |
| | 165 | 161 | 157 | 164 | 71 | 64 | 163 | 155 | 154 | 166 | 62 | 54 |
| | 186 | 184 | 180 | 209 | 139 | 130 | 180 | 181 | 177 | 215 | 125 | 119 |
| Proportions per 1,000 as re-distributed. | 220 | 216 | 213 | 199 | 178 | 166 | 219 | 223 | 216 | 196 | 172 | 159 |
| | 207 | 208 | 210 | 195½ | 230⅓ | 235 | 210 | 209½ | 211⅓ | 192⅓ | 237⅓ | 240½ |
| | 197 | 200 | 203⅓ | 196 | 241⅓ | 252 | 200⅓ | 198 | 203⅓ | 194⅓ | 251⅓ | 261 |
| | 190 | 192 | 193⅓ | 200½ | 211 | 217 | 190½ | 188½ | 192 | 202 | 214 | 220½ |
| | 186 | 184 | 180 | 209 | 139 | 130 | 180 | 181 | 177 | 215 | 125 | 119 |
| Excess (+) or defect (−) of proportions as recorded. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | − 5 | − 16 | −15 | −25½ | −151⅓ | −162 | − 9 | − 12½ | −15½ | −18½ | −163⅓ | −172½ |
| | +30 | + 47 | +51⅓ | +62 | +291⅓ | +315 | +36½ | + 46 | +53½ | +54½ | +315½ | +339 |
| | −25 | − 31 | −36½ | −36½ | −140 | −153 | −27½ | − 33½ | −38 | −36 | −152 | −166½ |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

It will be seen that the sample from the English Census of 1901 is notably more regular than any other of the series of figures; and in particular that this sample shows the smallest irregularity of all at the ages represented by $10x - 1$.

Possibly had the experiment as to returns of separate ages been extended to other parts of the country, the results might have been less regular; but it undoubtedly gives grounds for the hope that the error of round numbers is diminishing in England; and it points the way to further experiments on a larger scale when another Census provides the opportunity.

The figures for the selected districts are doubtless affected by those other forms of error to which returns of age are liable. As regards some forms this can only be surmised; for it is only by comparison of the figures for successive Censuses that their existence can be established. The Table on page 63 does, however, give evidence of the excessive numbers of females returned at ages between 20 and 30.

**Graduated Table of Population at separate ages.**

We have carefully considered the desirability of including in the Appendix to this Report a "Graduated Table" of the population at separate ages, and have come to the conclusion that the inevitable defects of such a Table are outweighed by its advantages as a ready means for obtaining roughly approximate estimates of population in various groups of ages. It was necessary at the outset to decide whether English and Welsh members of the Army, Royal Navy and Marines, and Merchant Seamen who were abroad at the time of the Census should or should not be included in the Table; and we have found that the practice of our predecessors has not been uniform in this respect. There are no doubt good reasons for either course; but on the whole it appeared to us that the Table should approximately represent the total population belonging to the country, and we have therefore based our calculations on the corrected total made up in the manner explained on pages 43, 44. The ages of men who were thus added to the resident population were generally returned to us, not in detail, but tabulated in groups; and, moreover, there were a considerable number whose ages had not been ascertained. We have divided these latter among the various age-groups in the same proportions as the stated ages.

The following Table shows, by age-groups, the net addition made to the numbers of males *enumerated in* England and Wales (*see* Table 14) in order to make up the male population considered as *belonging to* the country :—

| Ages. | Number. |
|---|---|
| Under 15 years ... ... ... | 205 |
| 15–20 ... ... ... ... | 24,173 |
| 20–25 ... ... ... ... | 93,111 |
| 25–35 ... ... ... ... | 125,443 |
| 35–45 ... ... ... ... | 26,838 |
| 45–55 ... ... ... ... | 6,055 |
| 55–65 ... ... ... ... | 1,288 |
| 65 and upwards ... ... ... | 84 |

**Method of constructing Graduated Tables.**

In constructing the Graduated Table itself we have departed somewhat from the methods adopted in previous Reports. Those methods were not in all cases precisely the same ; but generally the numbers returned in quinquennial groups of ages up to either 15 or 25 years, and in decennial groups beyond that age, were made the basis of the graduation. The ages under five years were generally graduated according to proportions calculated by means of the births and deaths of children in the five years preceding the Census, and the ages over five years by formulæ of interpolation applied to the logarithms of the numbers at age $x$ and upwards. We have extended the graduation by means of births and deaths as far as age 25, from which point onwards formulæ of interpolation have been used. The successive steps of the work were as follows :—

(1) By an extension of the method used in preparing Appendix Tables 17 and 19, the numbers of the survivors at the Census of 1901 were calculated from the actual births and deaths for every age up to 25 years.* (2) The numbers of survivors thus calculated for the three quinquennial age groups under 15 years differed seriously from the numbers enumerated, but their aggregate for each sex separately agreed very closely with the total number enumerated as under 15 years of age (*see* Table 19). We, therefore, decided to divide the enumerated total in the proportions indicated by the calculated numbers of survivors at the several years of age under 15. (3) We divided the enumerated numbers at ages 15–25 (after correction for the Army, Royal Navy, &c., abroad) in the proportions indicated by the calculated numbers of survivors at the separate years of age in this group. In the case of males the results are, perhaps, approximately correct ; but in the case of females no method of dealing with the numbers returned as between 15 and 25 years of age could be satisfactory. The figures can only be given as the result of calculations based on certain data. (4) Two four-difference logarithmic series were computed for each sex ; the first based on the enumerated numbers at decennial intervals of age from 15 to 55, and the other on the numbers at decennial intervals from 45 to 85. The Graduated Table from age 25 onwards is made up of (*a*) The portion of the first series extending from age 25 to age 45. (*b*) The two series welded (by means of factors obtained from the curve of sines) from age 45 to 55. (*c*) The portion of the second series extending from age 55 to age 85. (*d*) The second series continued, since the numbers returned as over 95 years of age were found to be untrustworthy.

A comparison of the calculated numbers of females in 1901 at separate years of age from 13 to 21 with the enumerated numbers as shown in Table XXV. of the Summary Volume gives the following results :—

| Age. | Numbers of Survivors calculated from Births and Deaths. | Numbers as returned at the Census. | Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of Census numbers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13–14... ... ... | 335,498 | 331,724 | − 3,774 |
| 14–15... ... ... | 332,798 | 331,491 | − 1,307 |
| 15–16... ... ... | 332,630 | 326,305 | − 6,325 |
| 16–17... ... ... | 339,829 | 331,676 | − 8,153 |
| 17–18... ... ... | 326,255 | 323,814 | − 2,441 |
| 18–19... ... ... | 333,427 | 332,509 | − 918 |
| 19–20... ... ... | 324,199 | 324,317 | + 118 |
| 20–21... ... ... | 322,214 | 332,565 | +10,351 |

* This involved the use of interpolation for distributing the deaths at ages over five years ; but these deaths are so few in comparison with the numbers of survivors at the Census date, that the natural irregularities arising from fluctuations in the birth rate and in the mortality of infants are not unduly smoothed away by the arithmetical process.

It will be understood that the irregularities in the series of calculated numbers are mainly the result of variations from year to year (1) in the number of births, (2) in infant mortality. The figures suggest the general conclusion that the tendency to overstate the ages of females decreases rapidly after age 19. The close agreement between the calculated and enumerated numbers at ages 18 and 19 indicates (if we ignore the possible modifying effect of balance of migration) that the number drawn in each case from the age below is nearly equal to the number carried on to the age above.

If the numbers in the Graduated Table be compared with the enumerated numbers, the deficiencies at ages 15–20 will be greater and the excess at age 20 will be less than in the above comparison. This is because the Graduated Table shows, not the calculated numbers themselves, but the total enumerated as between 15 and 25 years of age, divided according to the proportions of those numbers.

A similar comparison of the returns for males is unfortunately impracticable, since we have no information as to the separate years of age of the Army, Royal Navy and Marines, and Merchant Seamen abroad.

Former Graduated Tables have been based on estimates of population at the middle of the Census year; the Table for 1901 is based on the population actually enumerated

In addition to this Graduated Table for 1901 (Table 20) we have prepared by the same methods a Table for 1891 (Table 21). This differs from the Table given in the Report on that Census by including the Army, Royal Navy, &c., abroad, and by representing the enumerated population, not the estimated mid-year population, as well as by the methods of calculation employed.

### 3. *Condition as to Marriage, or Civil Condition.*

Civil condition.

The civil condition of the 15,728,613 males and 16,799,230 females enumerated in England and Wales in 1901 was returned as follows :—

| — | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Unmarried... ... ... ... | 9,566,902 | 9,835,286 |
| Married ... ... ... ... | 5,611,381 | 5,717,537 |
| Widowed ... ... ... ... | 550,330 | 1,246,407 |

Among married persons there were 5,317,520 cases in which both husband and wife were enumerated on the same schedule; 293,861 cases in which men were returned as married but their wives were not enumerated on the same schedule; and 400,017 cases in which women were returned as married but their husbands were not enumerated on the same schedule. Thus, assuming that the designation "Married" was in every case correctly claimed, there was a balance of 106,156 husbands who were absent from the country on the night of the Census. The unmarried females exceeded the unmarried males by 268,384, and the widows exceeded the widowers by 696,077. The latter number is nearly two-thirds of the total excess of females over males. To 1,000 unmarried males of all ages there were 1,028 unmarried females; to 1,000 married men there were 1,019 married women; and to 1,000 widowers there were 2,265 widows.

In proportion to the total numbers living of each sex, the numbers of the unmarried were less, and those of the married were greater in 1901 than at either of the two next preceding Censuses.

Proportions of Unmarried, Married and Widowed Persons per 1,000 of each Sex living at All Ages, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

| — | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| Unmarried ... ... ... | 620 | 620 | 608 | 592 | 596 | 586 |
| Married ... ... ... ... | 346 | 345 | 357 | 333 | 329 | 340 |
| Widowed ... ... ... ... | 34 | 35 | 35 | 75 | 75 | 74 |

In view of the fact that the marriage rates were considerably higher in the 20 or 30 years preceding 1881 than in a similar period preceding 1901, the higher proportion of existing marriages at the Census of 1901 than at that of 1881 calls for explanation. Such explanation, however, follows naturally from what has already been said as to the reduced proportion of children in the population in recent years—an effect that is partly, although not mainly, the result of the lower marriage rates. The average 1,000 on which the above figures are based in fact means different things at different Censuses. At the Census of 1881, 1,000 persons at all ages included 463 who were under 20 years of age; whereas in 1901, 1,000 at all ages included only 424 who were under 20. For this reason the population at all ages is not a suitable basis for comparative statistics of civil condition. By limiting these statistics to ages over 20 years, changes in the proportion of children are eliminated, and it is seen that among adults the proportion of unmarried persons has steadily increased, while the proportions of married and widowed persons have steadily decreased, in the course of the last 20 years.

PROPORTIONS of UNMARRIED, MARRIED and WIDOWED PERSONS per 1,000 of each SEX aged 20 and upwards, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

| | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| Unmarried ... ... ... | 277 | 291 | 305 | 261 | 281 | 298 |
| Married ... ... ... ... | 658 | 645 | 633 | 602 | 585 | 576 |
| Widowed ... ... ... ... | 65 | 64 | 62 | 137 | 134 | 126 |

Tables 25 and 26 show the proportion of males and of females respectively at ages over 20 years, classified according to age and civil condition, for all Censuses from 1851 to 1901. As an example derived from Table 26, 1,000 women over 20 years of age in 1881 comprised (in round numbers) 602 who were married; and of these, 55 were between 20 and 25 years of age, 184 between 25 and 35, 159 between 35 and 45, and so on. In 1901, 1,000 women over 20 comprised only 576 who were married; and of these 45 were between 20 and 25 years of age, 180 between 25 and 35, 157 between 35 and 45, and so on.

The civil condition of the population may be examined in yet another way, as in the following table:—

The PROPORTIONS UNMARRIED, MARRIED and WIDOWED in each of several AGE-GROUPS, per 1,000 of each SEX, 1901.

| Ages. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Total. |
| 15–20 ... ... ... | 997 | 3 | 0 | 1,000 | 985 | 15 | 0 | 1,000 |
| 20–25 ... ... ... | 826 | 173 | 1 | 1,000 | 726 | 272 | 2 | 1,000 |
| 25–35 ... ... ... | 359 | 631 | 10 | 1,000 | 340 | 643 | 17 | 1,000 |
| 35–45 ... ... ... | 158 | 812 | 30 | 1,000 | 185 | 751 | 64 | 1,000 |
| 45–55 ... ... ... | 110 | 819 | 71 | 1,000 | 136 | 705 | 159 | 1,000 |
| 55–65 ... ... ... | 89 | 764 | 147 | 1,000 | 117 | 569 | 314 | 1,000 |
| 65–75 ... ... ... | 78 | 630 | 292 | 1,000 | 111 | 368 | 521 | 1,000 |
| 75–85 ... ... ... | 66 | 444 | 490 | 1,000 | 111 | 176 | 713 | 1,000 |
| 85 and upwards ... | 62 | 263 | 675 | 1,000 | 119 | 59 | 822 | 1,000 |

At ages 20–25, about one-sixth of the men and more than one-fourth of the women were married; at ages 35–45 more than four-fifths of the men and about three-fourths of the women were married; at 45–55 the proportion of married men was slightly higher, but the proportion of married women was distinctly lower, and nearly one-sixth of the women were widows. At 65–75 nearly two-thirds of the men were married, but the

widows outnumbered the married women and spinsters taken together; at 75–85 nearly half of the men, and more than seven-tenths of the women, were widowed.

The proportions of unmarried, married and widowed persons of both sexes at the several age-groups have varied from Census to Census. The following table shows the proportion of the married in age-groups from 15 to 65 years at the last six Censuses:—

Of 1,000 MALES and 1,000 FEMALES in each AGE-GROUP from 15 to 65 years, the PROPORTIONS RETURNED as MARRIED, 1851 to 1901.

| Age and Sex. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15–20 Males ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| 15–20 Females ... | 25 | 30 | 32 | 25 | 19 | 15 |
| 20–25 Males ... | 200 | 223 | 230 | 221 | 193 | 173 |
| 20–25 Females ... | 308 | 331 | 343 | 331 | 296 | 272 |
| 25–35 Males ... | 627 | 666 | 668 | 669 | 645 | 631 |
| 25–35 Females ... | 643 | 667 | 676 | 681 | 653 | 643 |
| 35–45 Males ... | 795 | 821 | 826 | 826 | 819 | 812 |
| 35–45 Females ... | 757 | 763 | 762 | 765 | 761 | 751 |
| 45–55 Males ... | 803 | 821 | 832 | 849 | 827 | 819 |
| 45–55 Females ... | 715 | 720 | 717 | 711 | 706 | 705 |
| 55–65 Males ... | 747 | 761 | 771 | 779 | 771 | 764 |
| 55–65 Females ... | 589 | 590 | 589 | 581 | 573 | 569 |

At most age-groups the highest proportions of married persons of both sexes were reached in 1871 or 1881; the only exceptions to this rule being among females between 45 and 65 years of age. Among males, either the lowest or nearly the lowest proportions at all age-groups were reached in 1901; among females, the lowest proportions at all age-groups were reached in 1901. A noticeable feature of the table is the steady decrease since 1871 in the proportion of married persons at ages under 25 years.

Combined Ages of husbands and wives.

In preparing the abstracts for the present Report, the ages of the 5,317,520 married couples who were enumerated on the same schedule have been tabulated in combination. This had not been done in 1881, nor in 1891; but comparison with a similar table which was given in the Report on the Census of 1871, yields some interesting and valuable results. In Table 27 the figures for the two Censuses (distinguished by difference of type) are shown reduced to an average million persons living—not at all ages, but at ages over 20 years. By the addition of columns showing the other sections of the populations reduced to the same radix, the value of the table for purposes of comparison has been increased. Thus, it shows that in 1901 a million persons over 20 years of age represented a total population of 1,736,118 persons, consisting of 839,488 males and 896,630 females; whereas in 1871 a million persons over 20 years of age represented a total population of 1,842,061 persons, consisting of 896,926 males and 945,135 females. These totals contained respectively 283,814 and 297,815 married couples whose ages could be tabulated in combination. Examination of the portion of the table which gives the ages of these couples shows that the figures for 1871 are higher than those for 1901 in every case except three—the exceptions being husbands aged 25–35, 35–45, and 45–55, married to wives severally in the same age-groups. Further examination shows that, in proportion either to all the husbands aged 25–35, or to all the wives aged 25–35, the cases in which the husband and wife were both included in that age-group were more numerous in 1901 than in 1871; and similarly not only for ages 35–45 and 45–55, but also for other pairs of age-groups in the diagonal line of the table. For example, of 80,318 husbands aged 25–35 in 1901, 61,994, or 77·2 per cent., had wives also aged 25–35, 12,324, or 15·3 per cent., had wives below 25 years of age, and 6,000, or 7·5 per cent., had wives above 35 years of age. But of 81,708 husbands aged 25–35 in 1871, only 59,355, or 72·6 per cent., had wives also aged 25–35, while 14,923, or 18·3 per cent., had wives below 25 years of age, and 7,430, or 9·1 per cent., had wives above 35 years of age. The tendency to reduction in the disparity between the ages of husbands and wives which these figures indicate is confirmed by more detailed examination of the combined

ages. These are shown in five-year groups in Tables XXXI. and XXXII. of the "Summary" Volume, from which the following table has been compiled :—

## Comparative Ages* of Husbands and Wives, 1901 and 1871.

(The figures in **black type** relate to the Census of 1901 and those in roman type to the Census of 1871.)

| Ages of Husbands. | Proportion per cent. of Wives. | | | | | Ages of Wives. | Proportion per cent. of Husbands. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Below the next lower Age-Group. | In the next lower Age-Group. | In same 5-year Age-Group. | In the next higher Age-Group. | Above next higher Age-Group. | | Below the next lower Age-Group. | In the next lower Age-Group. | In same 5-year Age-Group. | In the next higher Age-Group. | Above next higher Age-Group. |
| 15–20 | — | — | **54·1** | **42·4** | **3·5** | 15–20 | — | — | **8·5** | **69·4** | **22·1** |
| | — | — | 55·0 | 40·6 | 4·4 | | — | — | 8·4 | 66·4 | 25·2 |
| 20–25 | — | **6·7** | **72·0** | **19·1** | **2·2** | 20–25 | — | **0·4** | **41·7** | **44·6** | **13·3** |
| | — | 10·0 | 68·0 | 18·9 | 3·1 | | — | 0·6 | 41·9 | 42·3 | 15·2 |
| 25–30 | **0·6** | **26·9** | **58·4** | **12·3** | **1·8** | 25–30 | **0·0** | **5·7** | **49·7** | **32·7** | **11·9** |
| | 1·3 | 29·4 | 53·0 | 13·5 | 2·8 | | 0·0 | 7·1 | 46·7 | 31·9 | 14·3 |
| 30–35 | **5·1** | **32·4** | **50·3** | **10·3** | **1·9** | 30–35 | **0·5** | **9·9** | **48·1** | **29·4** | **12·1** |
| | 7·1 | 32·5 | 45·6 | 11·7 | 3·1 | | 0·9 | 11·6 | 43·6 | 28·1 | 15·8 |
| 35–40 | **10·0** | **31·6** | **46·5** | **10·0** | **1·9** | 35–40 | **1·4** | **10·8** | **47·3** | **28·0** | **12·5** |
| | 12·2 | 31·4 | 41·9 | 11·4 | 3·1 | | 2·3 | 12·3 | 41·7 | 27·9 | 15·8 |
| 40–45 | **13·0** | **31·3** | **44·1** | **9·5** | **2·1** | 40–45 | **2·1** | **11·9** | **46·3** | **26·7** | **13·0** |
| | 16·2 | 29·9 | 39·9 | 10·7 | 3·3 | | 3·4 | 12·5 | 40·9 | 26·4 | 16 8 |
| 45–50 | **15·5** | **30·1** | **42·3** | **9·9** | **2·2** | 45–50 | **2·7** | **12·0** | **45·7** | **26·7** | **12·9** |
| | 18·7 | 29·5 | 37·9 | 10·8 | 3·1 | | 4·0 | 13·2 | 40·7 | 26·7 | 15·4 |
| 50–55 | **17·9** | **30·4** | **40·3** | **9·0** | **2·4** | 50–55 | **3·4** | **13·5** | **44·7** | **25·3** | **13·1** |
| | 21·8 | 28·6 | 36·7 | 9·6 | 3·3 | | 5·0 | 13·9 | 41·3 | 24·3 | 15·5 |
| 55–60 | **20·4** | **29·8** | **38·1** | **9·6** | **2·1** | 55–60 | **4·1** | **13·8** | **44·7** | **25·7** | **11·7** |
| | 23·9 | 29·3 | 34·2 | 9·7 | 2·9 | | 5·7 | 15·3 | 40·4 | 25·1 | 13·5 |
| 60–65 | **24·2** | **29·2** | **36·4** | **8·3** | **1·9** | 60–65 | **5·5** | **15·6** | **44·5** | **23·5** | **10·9** |
| | 28·4 | 27·2 | 33·0 | 8·6 | 2·8 | | 7·6 | 15·5 | 41·2 | 23·4 | 12·3 |
| 65–70 | **27·2** | **30·5** | **33·1** | **7·6** | **1·6** | 65–70 | **6·4** | **17·3** | **43·8** | **23·4** | **9·1** |
| | 30·6 | 29·2 | 30·2 | 8·0 | 2·0 | | 8·7 | 18·1 | 40·5 | 23·6 | 9·1 |
| 70–75 | **33·5** | **29·9** | **29·4** | **6·0** | **1·2** | 70–75 | **9·1** | **19·4** | **44·3** | **20·9** | **6·3** |
| | 36·6 | 28·1 | 27·4 | 6·3 | 1·6 | | 12·5 | 19·6 | 41·9 | 19·4 | 6·6 |
| 75–80 | **41·2** | **28·9** | **24·9** | **4·5** | **0·5** | 75–80 | **12·3** | **22·5** | **44·7** | **17·1** | **3·4** |
| | 41·6 | 28·1 | 24·4 | 5·0 | 0·9 | | 15·7 | 23·3 | 40·8 | 16·5 | 3·7 |
| 80 & upwards. | **55·2** | **26·4** | **16·3** | **1·9** | **0·2** | 80 & upwards. | **22·9** | **28·5** | **37·6** | **9·6** | **1·4** |
| | 54·9 | 25·5 | 16·9 | 2·3 | 0·4 | | 29·5 | 26·1 | 34·1 | 8·9 | 1·4 |
| All Ages. | **12·3** | **29·3** | **46·1** | **10·3** | **2·0** | All Ages. | **2·0** | **10·3** | **46·1** | **29·3** | **12·3** |
| | 14·9 | 28·8 | 42·1 | 11·2 | 3·0 | | 3·0 | 11·2 | 42·1 | 28·8 | 14·9 |

* The terms used in the heading of this Table, and in that portion of the text which relates to combined ages, are perhaps somewhat cumbrous. It would have been simpler to have spoken of husbands "with wives of the same age," "with wives five years younger," "with wives more than five years younger," &c. But this simplicity would have been purchased at the cost of accuracy. Among couples whose ages come into the same five-year group, some of the husbands may be nearly five years older than their wives, and some of the wives may be nearly five years older than their husbands; among couples whose ages come into consecutive groups, the ages may in some cases differ by a few days only (*e.g.*, a husband just over with a wife just under 30 years of age), while in other cases they may differ by nearly 10 years (*e.g.*, a husband just under 35 with a wife just over 25 years of age). Even if the combined ages were tabulated by single years instead of five-year groups, it would not be accurate to speak of husbands and wives "of the same age." The correct expression would be "in the same year of age," for a husband aged 30 years and one day would come into the same year of age with his wife if she were 11 months the older, but into a different year of life if she were one month the younger.

In the left-hand portion of the Table, the ages of Husbands, and in the right-hand portion the ages of Wives, are made the basis of comparison. In each portion separately the middle column shows the percentage who were returned in the same five-year age-group (*a*) in 1901, (*b*) in 1871 ; the columns on either side show the percentages in the next five-year groups below and above respectively ; and the outside columns show the

percentages at all ages beyond these next five-year groups. Thus, of husbands aged 35–40 in 1901, 46·5 per cent. had wives also aged 35–40, against 41·9 per cent. in 1871 ; 31·6 per cent. had wives aged 30–35, against 31·4 per cent. in 1871 ; 10·0 per cent. had wives aged 40–45, against 11·4 per cent. in 1871 ; 10·0 per cent. had wives under 30 years of age, against 12·2 per cent. in 1871 ; and 1·9 per cent. had wives above 45 years of age against 3·1 per cent. in 1871. Disregarding a few exceptions, chiefly among very young or very old husbands, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of husbands whose wives are in the same age-group with themselves, a small increase in the proportions whose wives are in the next lower age-group, and a substantial decrease in the proportions with wives either older or much younger than themselves.

Similar regularity is shown by the figures in the right-hand portion of the Table. At nearly all ages considerably higher proportions of the wives had husbands in the same age-group with themselves in 1901 than in 1871 ; slightly increased proportions had husbands in the next age-group above ; and decreased proportions had husbands either younger or much older than themselves. Taking the totals of all married couples whose ages were ascertained in combination, the proportion in which the ages of both husband and wife came into the same five-year group was 46·1 per cent. in 1901, against 42·1 per cent. in 1871 ; the proportion in which the ages came into two consecutive groups was 39·6 per cent. in 1901, against 40·0 per cent. in 1871 ; and the proportion in which the ages were still further separated was 14·3 per cent. in 1901, against 17·9 per cent. in 1871.

The changes which these figures indicate are probably not affected to any appreciable extent by incorrect statements of age, for if they were so affected, it would not be by the amount of incorrect statement, but by changes in that amount ; and such changes would act irregularly at various age-groups, whereas the Table shows remarkable regularity.

Ages at Marriage.

If the records of age at Marriage were complete, they might be expected to throw much light on the changes in the relative ages of husbands and wives as enumerated at various Censuses. Unfortunately these records are very imperfect. The Marriage Acts do not make a precise statement of age necessary at the time of Marriage—the words "Minor" or "of Full Age" being sufficient to meet legal requirements ; and these vague and unsatisfactory statements were made in very large proportions of the marriages prior to 1871. During recent years, however, there has been great improvement in this respect, and in 1901 nearly all the minors and about 79 out of 80 of the adults who married stated their ages in the marriage register. These statistics, although valuable in themselves, are rendered of little use for our present purpose by reason of the imperfect returns 30 and more years ago. If it could be assumed that those cases in which precise statements of age were made in the earlier years were fair samples of the whole, comparisons might safely be made, but this is doubtful ; *a priori* it would seem likely that great disparity between the ages of bridegroom and bride would often be intentionally concealed under the indefinite designations "of Full Age," "Minor." The figures for a great number of years have, however, been carefully analysed, and although, for the reasons stated above, we judge it undesirable to quote numerical results, the following general deductions may be drawn :—

(1.) *Bachelor-Spinster Marriages.*—In more than half of these, the ages of both parties are in the same five-year group ; in most other cases the bride is the younger. The proportion in which both ages are in the same group has shown a slight but not very definite tendency to increase during recent years.

(2.) *Bachelor-Widow Marriages.*—In rather more than one-third of these the ages of both parties are in the same five-year group ; in most other cases the bride is the older. The changes in age-grouping have been irregular and indefinite.

(3.) *Widower-Spinster Marriages.*—In the large majority of these the bride is much younger than the bridegroom. If the returns of ages in earlier years are correct samples, the disparity of age has increased steadily during the last half-century.

(4.) *Widower-Widow Marriages.*—In about one-fourth of these the ages of both parties are in the same five-year group ; in most other cases the bride is the younger. As in the preceding case the disparity of age appears to be increasing.

Thus the available statistics of ages at Marriage in past years give little, if any, direct help towards accounting for the decreased disparity of ages in existing marriages. If taken in conjunction with the fact that re-marriages of widowers (in which both the disparity of age, and the amount of indefinite statement with regard thereto, are greatest) have greatly decreased in proportion to marriages of bachelors, they do give some indirect help. It cannot, however, be said that this indirect help accounts for more than a small proportion of the change in the relative ages of husbands and wives as enumerated at the Census. Perhaps the course of future changes may be more successfully traced with the aid of the more complete returns of marriage ages that are now obtained.

## V.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

### 1. *Historical Summary.*

Occupations at previous Censuses.

Even at so remote a period as the year 1801, the year of the first English Census, when the population of England and Wales did not exceed 8,892,536, the importance of grouping the people under broad industrial headings was recognized by the Census Authorities, and at each successive enumeration endeavours have been made to obtain more accurate, and in some cases more detailed information on this point. At the present day it may safely be stated that the portion of the Census which not only requires but also receives the greatest consideration is that which concerns the occupational condition of the people, and the changes that have taken place in their employment from time to time.

The general method and scope of the inquiry into Occupations, and of the relative changes in connection therewith, instituted at the individual Censuses from 1801 to 1891, have been fully described in the preliminary portion of our Report. We think, however, it will be advantageous to preface our remarks on this section of our subject, with a brief history of the manner in which the present system of dealing with the Occupational returns has been built up upon the experience of successive Censuses, and of the special efforts that have, from time to time, been made to render this difficult branch of Census Statistics more satisfactory and trustworthy.

1801 to 1831.

At the first four Enumerations taken at the decennial periods from 1801 to 1831, it devolved on the Overseers to classify the people under certain Statutory heads of occupation, upon the basis of the information which they collected by personal inquiry concerning the inhabitants of their respective districts. In 1801 returns were thus obtained of the number of *Persons* in Great Britain according to occupation, under three heads, namely (1) those chiefly employed in agriculture, (2) those chiefly employed in trade, manufacture or handicraft, and (3) all other persons not employed in the two preceding classes ; but it is stated that this mode of inquiry entirely failed from a want of uniformity in enumerating the females, children and servants.

Accordingly, the system of returning the Occupations by *Families* instead of by *Persons* was introduced in 1811 and was maintained during the next two Censuses. In the course of these three Censuses, the defective classification by Families had become evident and a more precise mode of distinguishing the occupations was also deemed essential. In 1831, therefore, the return by Families was supplemented by an abstract giving (1) the numbers of Males aged 20 years and upwards under *nine* classes, (2) the numbers of Male Servants under 20, and of Female Servants of all ages, and (3) a "Specification" of the several occupations of Males aged 20 and upwards employed "in Retail Trade or in Handicraft as Masters or Workmen." For the purposes of this "Specification," the Overseers gave their replies on lists containing one hundred of the most usual denominations of Retail Trade and Handicraft,* whilst the power was reserved to them of inserting such additional occupations as they found necessary ; these Officers, however, made up their lists on such different principles that the Summary for England and Wales which was compiled from them was quite unreliable.

1841.

In 1841 the entire system of taking the Census was changed for a new one under which the method of returning the Occupations by *Persons* instead of by *Families*, was reverted to. Under this new system, the requisite information was collected by special Enumerators acting under the local Registrars of Births and Deaths ; these Enumerators were instructed to insert in their returns for transmission to the Central Office "each man's

* Census Report, 1831, p. x.

description of himself opposite his name." This plan, whilst it threw upon the Office the enormous task of classifying and tabulating the occupations of the people as returned by themselves, was infinitely more satisfactory than the previous one, as it enabled the work of classification to be carried out upon fixed rules and principles under the supervision of a trained Staff of Officers. This mode of procedure, as being the best practical way of obtaining and dealing with statistics bearing on the occupations of the people, has been adopted at every subsequent Census.

In 1851 further changes were introduced in the method of dealing with the occupational statistics. In the first place the Tables were extended so as to give for Males and Females a quinquennial age grouping up to 85 years. This was extended up to 100 years in 1861, but this division was found to be too elaborate, and in 1871 the age groups provided were quinquennial from 5 to 25 years, and decennial from 25 to 75 years. In 1881 the number of age groups was further reduced, one column being provided for ages between 5 and 15, and two more for vicennial periods from 25 to 65, beyond which age there was only one group. In 1891, the occupations of persons aged 10 years and upwards only were abstracted, age columns being provided for quinquennial periods up to 25 years, and for decennial periods up to 65, beyond which, as in 1881, there was only one age group. 1851–1891.

The substitution, in 1851, of smaller age groups for the two former divisions—"under 20" and "over 20"—albeit most desirable, was not the most important innovation. In 1841, the aggregate figures for England and Wales had been returned under no fewer than 877 Occupational headings in Alphabetical Order, without any attempt at classification beyond (1) a statement showing the numbers engaged in certain Mining, Metal, and Textile Industries, as well as the numbers concerned in the manufacture of Engines and Machines, Pottery, Glass, and Gloves, and (2) a rough grouping of the occupations under 16 headings. An unclassified return, arranged alphabetically, is of little value, because kindred occupations are separated, although the line of demarcation between them is often indefinite or non-existent. In 1851, the occupational headings were arranged under 17 "Classes" with their 91 "Sub-classes" or, as they were designated in 1861, "Orders" and "Sub-orders" respectively. This system of "Orders" and "Sub-orders," in place of an Alphabetical List, has formed the basis of arrangement at every subsequent Census. Modifications of detail were introduced in 1861 and in 1871; and in 1881, besides such modifications, some very important changes were made.

Up to 1871, persons described as "retired" from any stated occupation had been classed to such occupation. In 1881 and subsequently, such retired persons (with the exception of Officers in the Army and Navy, Clergymen, and Medical Practitioners) have been included with the "Unoccupied"; as have also inmates of Workhouses over 60 years of age and inmates of Lunatic Asylums of whatever ages, on the assumption that such persons would probably be unable to resume their employment. Among other changes made at the Census in 1881, Clerks, Porters, Engine Drivers, Stokers, Carmen, &c., who had formerly been classed to the separate manufacture or trade with which their work was connected, were collected under the headings "Commercial Clerk," "Messenger, Porter," &c. The several other changes, although tending to a more scientific classification of occupations, seriously reduced the value of comparisons between the figures for 1881 and those for earlier Censuses. Some further alterations of a less important nature were effected in 1891, and are summarized in the Report on that Census (Vol. IV., pp. 133–5).

In the course of the preparation for the Census of 1901, urgent representations having been submitted to us by the Home Office and the Board of Trade to the effect that certain further changes in our classification would greatly enhance the value, for legislative and administrative purposes, of the Occupational Statistics collected at the Census, we had several conferences with the representatives of those Departments. The suggestions made were examined with the object of meeting the views expressed and of bringing our Statistics into closer harmony with those issued by the Departments represented. In the result, our classification has been again to a considerable extent recast, changes being, in some cases, made solely from a desire to meet the wishes of the State Departments concerned, and without any great expectation on our part that the result would prove satisfactory. 1901.

The number of Occupational Headings which had varied from Census to Census and had been 347 in 1891 has, in this way, been augmented to 382, and this total would

have been greatly exceeded had not many numerically small occupations been deleted in order to provide for the further sub-division of certain important industries, and for the separate tabulation of others, which had formerly been included under some general heading. Thus, Coal and Shale Miners are now, for the first time, separately classed as "Hewers," as "Other workers below ground," or as "Workers above ground." Persons engaged in Iron Manufacture are differentiated as employed in "Blast Furnaces," in "Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills," in "Steel Smelting and Founding," in "Iron Founding," and in the manufacture of certain specific Iron articles. Generally, workers in metals are separately described as Producers of the Metals themselves, or of Goods made from the Metals. Workers in Cotton, Wool, and Silk are so sub-divided as to distinguish between "Spinning Processes," "Weaving Processes," and "Other or Undefined Processes"; while in the Cotton Manufacture, those engaged in "Card and Blowing Room Processes" and "Winding, Warping, &c., Processes," and in the Wool Manufacture, those engaged in "Sorting Processes," and "Combing Processes," are also shown separately. In addition to this sub-division, an attempt has been made to separate "Dealers" (*i.e.* persons engaged mainly in distribution) from "Makers," and, in certain cases, Skilled Artisans from Labourers, although the records of previous experience did not lead us to anticipate that these efforts would yield useful results. At the request of the Departments before mentioned we have sought information for the first time as to the number of people in certain industries working in their own homes; and we continue to give statistics as to "Employers," "Working for Employers," and "Working on own Account," notwithstanding that the result of a previous attempt to do this in 1891 was held to be "excessively untrustworthy."

It was evident that, with more detailed classification, special efforts would be necessary to ensure the collection of accurate statements of occupation, and our attention was in this way directed to the causes which had impaired the results of previous inquiries. These are set forth in considerable detail in the Reports of 1881 and 1891; the main difficulty, as stated in the latter Report, arising from the inaccurate manner in which educated as well as uneducated persons often describe their calling. The instructions on the Schedules for 1901 were, therefore, framed with the view of attracting the attention of Occupiers to any portion which might directly concern them, and, as a supplementary precaution, there were circulated among all the Enumerators and other persons engaged in making or revising the returns, copies of a Memorandum containing a list of the insufficient descriptions commonly met with, together with examples of the amended descriptions required.*

The Board of Education rendered us good service by inviting the co-operation of the Managers and Teachers of Public Elementary Schools thoroughout England and Wales. They issued a circular intimating that an event of such national importance might properly form the subject of special lessons and lectures in the Schools, and in the case of the elder children these lessons might be turned to practical advantage by promoting the accurate filling-up of the Census Schedules in the families to which these children belonged. The Board also enclosed Schedules and Memoranda, drawn up by the Census Office, indicating the points upon which instruction might advantageously be given. This instruction, extended to the Evening Schools, was useful as tending to interest both the children and their parents.

The Board of Agriculture were good enough to issue a special Memorandum to Agriculturists directing attention to the subject. Assistance was also rendered by the Press in pointing out that the statements on the Schedules would be treated as confidential, and in emphasizing the instructions relating to the trades or industries of particular districts. We have no doubt that the measures thus adopted have secured greater accuracy in the present returns than in those of any previous Census.

Apart from changes of classification, we have introduced important modifications in the Form of the Occupation Tables. These now show for England and Wales as a whole in the Summary Volume, and for London, Lancashire, and Yorkshire in the County Parts, the numbers of occupied Males and Females in *ten* groups of ages—children

* For copies of the Schedule and Memorandum, *see* Appendix B, to this Report.

between 10 and 15 years of age being now divided into two groups, 10 and under 14, and 14 and under 15, while the age group 65 to 75, which since the Census of 1871 had been merged in the group 65 years and upwards, has been re-instated; furthermore, the returns dealing with Females distinguish the Unmarried from the Married or Widowed. Supplementary Tables show the occupations of children aged 10 and under 14 under individual years of age, and of "Pensioners" and "Retired" according to their former occupations. In 1891 occupational figures were published (1) for Registration Counties and (2) for Urban Districts with populations exceeding 50,000. On the present occasion, no Tables are given for Registration Counties, but we give for Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, Urban Districts exceeding 5,000 in population, and the Aggregates of Urban and Rural Districts respectively, the most useful information, as it appears to us, concerning the industrial life of the people.

## 2. *Process of Tabulation.*

A Dictionary of Occupations.

Preliminary to the work of tabulating these particulars, it was necessary to prepare the raw material in the Enumeration Books. To secure that the many thousands of designations, under which persons return themselves, should be classified upon uniform principles, there was issued to the clerks engaged in the classification a Book of Instructions indicating the main features and principles of classification and containing lists of the subsidiary occupations included under each heading, and an alphabetical index of occupational names, with a statement against each as to the heading to which it should be referred. In 1881 the principles of classification had been (as already stated) very extensively changed, so that it was then found necessary to issue a new list of occupations. This list with minor alterations was used in 1891 also, but in 1901, owing to the subdivision of large industries, and the radical changes of classification, it became indispensable that a revised list should be prepared. The compilation of a Dictionary of occupations, containing over 15,000 designations, classified and indexed, entails much labour and moreover demands much technical knowledge. We are therefore indebted to the Home Office, the Board of Trade, and the Board of Agriculture, as well as to numerous Employers of Labour and Secretaries of Trade Societies, for the valuable assistance they rendered to us in this important and difficult part of our task.

Method of Abstracting.

A number of trained clerks, by the assistance of this Dictionary, and of information specially obtained from Registrars as to local industries, then edited or "coded" in the Enumeration books, marking every occupation in such a way as to show to which of the headings on the sheet it belonged. For abstracting these particulars, sheets were prepared on paper 40 inches by 26½ inches, ruled and cross-ruled in more than 5,000 compartments (the sheets used in 1881 having contained fewer than half that number), and auxiliary sheets, about a quarter of the size, for noting, among other things, the particulars relating to the larger industries. The use of these sheets and the previous "coding" of the occupations enabled female as well as male clerks to abstract the occupations without undue fatigue, and after practice with remarkable accuracy. Without detailing the precautions taken to check systematically the original coding, to scrutinize doubtful entries, and generally to secure uniformity and accuracy, both in this and in the subsequent processes of tabulation, we may say that we have good grounds for believing that the margin of error is insignificant.

Tabular results.

The separate Volume for each County contains occupation statistics in various detail in Tables numbered 32 to 35, with an additional Table (35A) in the case of all but a few of the smallest Counties. In the Summary Volume, Tables XXXV. to XLIII. show the figures for England and Wales with considerable detail as to sex, age, locality, and other particulars. In the Appendix to the present Volume, digested statistics, mainly derived from the figures in the Summary Volume, are given in Tables 29 to 35.

Proportional bases.

The selection of a standard to which proportions should be referred may be noted as a point of practical importance affecting the clearness of digested statistics. For example, the proportion of occupied persons in the population may be stated, either in relation to population at all ages, or in relation to population within some defined limits of age; the proportions may be given either without distinction of sex or else for males and females

separately; if the latter the proportions of unmarried and married or widowed females may be based either on the total number of females or on the numbers of unmarried and married or widowed females respectively. Each plan has its advantages and its disadvantages; some lines of inquiry would be best served by one and some by another. It is therefore desirable to specify the plan we have adopted as most convenient for our present purpose. There are four Tables in Appendix A. (Tables 29–32) in which the numbers occupied are stated as proportions of some total. Tables 29 and 30 relate to males and females respectively in certain groups of occupations; we have taken 10,000 males aged 10 years and upwards as the standard of comparison in the first, and 10,000 females at the same ages as the standard in the second of these Tables. Table 31 relates to unmarried and married or widowed females at various ages who were engaged in occupations; we have taken 100 unmarried females in each of the several age-groups as the standard of comparison for unmarried females, and 100 married or widowed females in each group as the standard of comparison for married or widowed females. Table 32 relates to boys and girls between 10 and 15 years of age who were engaged in occupations; for each separate year of age or group of ages dealt with we have made the total number of each sex living at such age the standard of comparison. When it may be necessary to quote proportions in the remarks that follow, we shall generally adhere to the plan adopted in these Tables; any divergence from this rule being carefully indicated.

### 3. *General Summary of Results.*

Proportions occupied.

The tabulated Statistics of occupations are limited to the 12,134,259 Males and 13,189,585 Females who were returned as over 10 years of age. A few children under this age were indeed stated to be employed in occupations, but the numbers were too small to have any statistical value. Of the 12,134,259 Males, 10,156,976, or 83·7 per cent., were returned as engaged in occupations,* and the remaining 1,977,283, or 16·3 per cent., without specified occupations, or as unoccupied. Of the 13,189,585 Females, 4,171,751, or 31·6 per cent., were returned as engaged in occupations, and the remaining 9,017,834, or 68·4 per cent., as engaged in no definite occupation. In the following Table these proportions are shown in comparison with those derived from the Report on the Census of 1891; the corresponding proportions of Unmarried and of Married or Widowed women at the recent Census are also shown:—

| — | Males. | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | | |
| | | | Total. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| Occupied ... ... ... ... | 83·1 | 83·7 | 34·4 | 31·6 | 52·3 | 13·2 |
| Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied. | 16·9 | 16·3 | 65·6 | 68·4 | 47·7 | 86·8 |
| Total ... ... ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

The figures for 1901 show a slight increase in the proportion of occupied Males, but a remarkable decrease in the proportion of occupied Females. Careful investigation has revealed a cause, which is worthy of notice here, since it illustrates the danger of hasty comparisons between figures compiled at different times. It appears that the greater part of the decrease among females has occurred under Domestic Indoor Service. Some part of this decrease is only apparent, as will appear from the following explanation:—In 1881, and at earlier Censuses, daughters and other female relatives of

* It will of course be understood that throughout this Report such terms as "Occupied," "Not Occupied," do not mean "In Employment," "Not in Employment." Persons belonging to any occupation are properly classed to that occupation, even although they may have been temporarily out of work on the Census day.

the Head of a Family, who were described as assisting in household duties, were classified among the unoccupied. In 1891, however, it was considered that, the nature of the daily occupations of such persons being thus evident, they would be properly reckoned as in Domestic Service. As in many other questions of statistical classification, there is much to be said in favour of either view; and when a precedent has been set at one Census there is obvious convenience in following it at the next. In deciding on the rules for the guidance of the clerks at the recent Census we, however, came to the conclusion that on the whole it would be better to revert to the method of 1881.

To some unknown extent, then, the figures relating to females in domestic service in 1891 are not properly comparable with those for other Censuses. In the following Table the proportions of females above 10 years of age who were classed as Domestic Servants at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 respectively are shown separately from the proportions classed to other occupations :—

| — | 1891. | 1901 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| In Occupations other than Domestic Indoor Service. | 22·3 | 21·5 | 32·5 | 11·8 |
| In Domestic Indoor Service ... ... ... | 12·1 | 10·1 | 19·8 | 1·4 |
| Without Specified Occupations, or Unoccupied | 65·6 | 68·4 | 47·7 | 86·8 |
| Total ... ... ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

It will be understood that, according to the principles of classification adopted in 1901, some portion of the 12·1 per cent. classed as in Domestic Service in 1891 should be transferred to the heading "Unoccupied."

Proportions occupied at several ages.

The proportions of occupied persons vary greatly with age. Among Males they differ but little in the four age-groups between 20 and 55 years, the actual maximum being reached at the group 25–35. Among Females in the aggregate the highest proportion (whether Domestic Service be included or not) is at ages 15–20, when only a small proportion of Females are married; but if the figures for Unmarried and for Married or Widowed women be examined separately, the maximum proportion occupied will be found at ages 20–25 among the former and at ages 55–65 among the latter. The following Table shows the proportions per cent., returned as engaged in Occupations, at several age-groups in 1891 and in 1901 :—

| Ages. | Males. | | Females. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Including Domestic Indoor Service. | | | | Excluding Domestic Indoor Service. | | | |
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1891. | 1901. | | |
| | | | Total. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | Total. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| 10–15 ... | 26·0 | 21·9 | 16·3 | 12·0 | 12·0 | — | 9·7 | 8·2 | 8·2 | — |
| 15–20 ... | 91·2 | 91·8 | 68·6 | 65·9 | 66·7 | 11·9 | 38·3 | 41·5 | 42·0 | 11·4 |
| 20–25 ... | 96·9 | 97·4 | 57·8 | 56·3 | 73·5 | 10·9 | 33·3 | 35·0 | 44·4 | 10·3 |
| 25–35 ... | 97·9 | 98·3 | 33·0 | 30·5 | 70·2 | 10·0 | 21·7 | 20·4 | 42·1 | 9·2 |
| 35–45 ... | 97·5 | 97·8 | 25·1 | 22·5 | 64·1 | 13·1 | 19·1 | 17·1 | 40·3 | 11·8 |
| 45–55 ... | 95·8 | 96·1 | 25·4 | 21·7 | 57·2 | 16·0 | 20·3 | 17·2 | 36·3 | 14·1 |
| 55–65 ... | 89·7 | 89·0 | 24·4 | 20·7 | 44·6 | 17·5 | 20·0 | 16·9 | 28·9 | 15·3 |
| 65–75 ... | 64·8 | 60·6 (68·9) | 16·0 | 13·2 (15·7) | 26·1 | 14·4 | 13·2 | 11·3 (13·3) | 17·8 | 12·7 |
| 75 and upwards. | | (39·0) | | (7·5) | 10·3 | 7·2 | | (6·5) | 7·2 | 6·4 |

The Table shows distinct decrease in the proportions of occupied Males under 15 years and over 55 years of age. In the former case the change is probably due in great measure to the operation of the Education Acts; in the latter case it may be due either to diminished employment of old men, or to more precise information as to the "Retired." At ages between 15 and 55 years the changes are consistently in the direction of increase. Among Females the comparison is complicated by the exceptional treatment of the heading "Domestic Indoor Service" in the Report for 1891. If this heading be included, the proportions occupied appear to have been higher at all age-groups in 1891 than in 1901. If, however, domestic servants be excluded from both sets of figures, the returns for 1901 show an increase over those for the preceding Census in the proportions occupied at ages 15 to 25; but a decrease at every age group above 25 years. Thus there appears to have been, in occupations other than domestic indoor service, a substitution of younger for older women. There is a further point of great interest and importance connected with this change. The majority of females at ages under 25 are unmarried, while the majority at ages 25 and upwards are either married or widowed. It may therefore be considered highly probable that the substitution of females below 25 years of age for females above that age indicates also a substitution of the unmarried for the married or widowed, and consequently a decrease in the employment of the latter.

**Proportions occupied in Urban and Rural Districts.**

Comparison of the figures for the Urban and Rural Districts of the Country, taken as aggregates, shows a slightly higher proportion of occupied males and a much higher proportion of occupied females in the former than in the latter. Further divergences are shown when the proportions for unmarried and for married or widowed females, and for separate age-groups of both sexes are examined. The proportions per cent. returned as occupied in 1901 will be seen from the following Table:—

| Ages. | Aggregate of Urban Districts. | | | | Aggregate of Rural Districts. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | | | Males. | Females. | | |
| | | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| All ages above 10 years | 84·1 | 33·6 | 55·0 | 14·1 | 82·5 | 24·8 | 42·3 | 9·9 |
| 10–15 ... ... ... | 21·5 | 12·9 | 12·9 | — | 22·9 | 9·3 | 9·3 | — |
| 15–20 ... ... ... | 91·8 | 68·5 | 69·4 | 13·6 | 91·9 | 55·8 | 56·5 | 4·0 |
| 20–25 ... ... ... | 97·5 | 58·3 | 76·2 | 12·2 | 96·9 | 47·6 | 62·1 | 4·6 |
| 25–35 ... ... ... | 98·5 | 31·9 | 73·1 | 11·1 | 97·5 | 24·4 | 58·7 | 5·6 |
| 35–45 ... ... ... | 98·1 | 24·0 | 67·1 | 14·3 | 96·8 | 17·2 | 53·5 | 8·6 |
| 45–55 ... ... ... | 96·3 | 23·0 | 59·6 | 17·3 | 95·3 | 17·2 | 49·5 | 12·0 |
| 55–65 ... ... ... | 88·3 | 21·7 | 46·0 | 18·4 | 90·7 | 17·7 | 40·4 | 14·8 |
| 65–75 ... ... ... | 65·0 | 15·9 | 26·2 | 14·6 | 76·8 | 15·2 | 25·8 | 14·0 |
| 75 and upwards ... | 33·9 | 7·0 | 9·6 | 6·6 | 46·5 | 8·6 | 12·1 | 8·2 |

The higher proportion of occupied males in urban districts is limited to ages between 20 and 55 years. At ages 15—20 years the scale is turned in favour of the rural districts by the large numbers of farmers' sons who were returned as assisting on the farms, and at ages under 15 years the excess in the rural districts is mainly due to the same cause. The rapid decrease of the occupied proportion in the urban districts after 55 years of age is noteworthy. It appears that, not only are there smaller proportions of men beyond middle age in towns than in the country, but that of those smaller proportions fewer are able to continue their employments.

The proportions of occupied females were higher in the urban than in the rural districts at all age-groups up to 75 years; and this was the case both among the unmarried and among the married or widowed. Relatively the difference was most marked among the latter.

Proportions occupied in Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.

The proportions of occupied to total males over ten years of age varied considerably in the several Administrative Counties and County Boroughs, the proportions ranging (*see* Appendix A, Table 29) from 78·7 per cent. in Surrey, and 78·9 in Rutlandshire to 86·1 in West Riding of Yorkshire, and 87·0 in Glamorganshire, and from 76·0 in Bournemouth to 88·7 in Rochdale. After Bournemouth the County Boroughs showing the lowest proportions of occupied males were Hastings, Great Yarmouth, Bath, Oxford, Portsmouth, Brighton, Croydon, Plymouth, Exeter and Bristol in the order given, the percentage in the last named being 81·5 ; the highest proportions occurred in certain County Boroughs situated in Lancashire and Yorkshire ; in all the following places the proportions ranged between 86·5 and 88·7 per cent.—Leicester, Stockport, Leeds, Birmingham, Bury, Blackburn, Sheffield, Oldham, Burnley, Huddersfield, Barrow-in-Furness, Bolton, Bradford, Halifax and Rochdale. In Bournemouth, at one end of the scale, the occupied males were rather more than three times as many as the unoccupied ; in Rochdale, at the other end, they were nearly eight times as many.* Moreover, with the exception that Blackburn shows a percentage of 97·5 occupied at ages 15 to 20 as against 96·6 at 45 to 55, all the Boroughs named above agree in showing the highest proportions of occupied males at the four age groups between 20 and 55 years. The variations are, however, on a smaller scale for these age groups than for all ages above 10 taken together ; and, as might be expected, the greatest variations occur at ages under 15, and at ages over 65 years, although those at the age-groups 15 to 20 and 55 to 65 are considerable.

In nine of the eleven boroughs named above as showing the lowest proportions of occupied males, the proportions occupied at ages 10–13, 13 and 14 are also below the average for England and Wales (Appendix A, Table 32), while at ages 15 to 20 the percentages in no case exceed 90·4 as against 91·8 for the whole country. Again, at ages 45 and upwards the proportions in these towns are, with trifling exceptions, below the average, and in all cases they decrease regularly at the later age periods.

Among the fifteen County Boroughs which show the highest proportions per cent. of occupied males the divergences at the earlier and later ages are remarkable and instructive, as may be seen from the following Table :—

| County Borough. | Total. | 10– | 13– | 14– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75 & upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rochdale ... ... | 88·7 | 12·6 | 66·1 | 86·2 | 96·6 | 98·4 | 98·9 | 98·9 | 97·5 | 90·0 | 66·8 | 33·7 |
| Halifax ... ... | 88·6 | 17·8 | 71·5 | 84·0 | 96·6 | 98·8 | 99·2 | 98·8 | 97·4 | 88·4 | 58·1 | 24·0 |
| Bradford ... ... | 88·5 | 12·0 | 68·7 | 84·4 | 95·6 | 98·2 | 99·0 | 98·8 | 97·6 | 90·5 | 66·6 | 33·1 |
| Bolton ... ... | 88·3 | 12·2 | 72·4 | 87·4 | 97·0 | 98·5 | 99·2 | 99·1 | 97·6 | 88·3 | 67·2 | 32·8 |
| Barrow in Furness | 88·3 | 0·6 | 29·4 | 68·8 | 95·2 | 98·9 | 99·4 | 98·8 | 98·9 | 95·4 | 77·2 | 37·1 |
| Huddersfield ... | 88·1 | 2·2 | 58·1 | 81·4 | 95·3 | 98·1 | 99·0 | 99·1 | 97·4 | 88·2 | 65·2 | 34·3 |
| Burnley ... ... | 88·1 | 15·6 | 76·4 | 89·8 | 96·5 | 98·7 | 99·4 | 99·2 | 97·0 | 85·8 | 54·5 | 26·8 |
| Oldham ... ... | 88·0 | 10·4 | 68·5 | 90·0 | 96·7 | 98·4 | 98·8 | 98·8 | 97·6 | 87·0 | 58·6 | 25·2 |
| Sheffield ... ... | 87·6 | 0·9 | 49·6 | 79·9 | 95·6 | 98·4 | 99·0 | 99·0 | 97·9 | 93·4 | 70·8 | 36·0 |
| Blackburn ... | 87·3 | 15·2 | 74·3 | 88·5 | 97·5 | 98·6 | 99·2 | 98·7 | 96·6 | 83·5 | 56·0 | 28·0 |
| Bury ... ... | 87·1 | 9·1 | 60·5 | 85·9 | 96·2 | 98·7 | 98·9 | 99·1 | 97·5 | 85·4 | 54·2 | 17·5 |
| Birmingham ... | 86·7 | 1·0 | 47·9 | 80·7 | 95·4 | 98·1 | 99·0 | 99·0 | 97·7 | 92·6 | 73·2 | 42·3 |
| Leeds ... ... | 86·6 | 0·7 | 54·5 | 80·8 | 94·9 | 97·9 | 98·8 | 98·7 | 97·6 | 90·5 | 66·7 | 32·3 |
| Stockport ... ... | 86·6 | 6·3 | 58·8 | 80·8 | 95·4 | 98·7 | 99·1 | 99·0 | 96·8 | 88·0 | 61·9 | 29·6 |
| Leicester ... ... | 86·5 | 2·2 | 63·4 | 83·7 | 96·3 | 98·5 | 98·8 | 98·2 | 96·4 | 89·1 | 67·3 | 34·8 |

* The comparisons in this paragraph are somewhat affected by the fact that Boroughs are not generally co-extensive with Poor Law Unions. Consequently in some cases paupers from a Borough are received into Union Workhouses situated outside the boundaries of the Borough ; and in other cases paupers from outside a Borough are received in Union Workhouses situated within the Borough. If the figures could be corrected by counting these paupers with the populations to which they belong, the proportions occupied in some Boroughs :—*e.g.*, Bournemouth, Bolton, and Rochdale—would be slightly reduced and those in some other Boroughs :—*e.g.*, Bath, Croydon, Stockport, Bury, Blackburn, Oldham, Burnley, and Halifax—would be slightly increased.

At ages under 15 the variations are due mainly to the character of the prevailing industries but partly to local administration of certain provisions of the Education Acts. The demand for the labour of boys in local industries is roughly measured by the proportions occupied at 14–15 years of age; while variations in the administration of the Education Acts are shown by the varying proportions occupied at ages 10–13 and 13–14. Barrow in Furness, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds and Leicester are instances of towns in which the proportions of boys between 10 and 13 years of age returned as occupied are below the average proportion (2·3 per cent.) for the whole country. Rochdale, Halifax, Bradford, Bolton, Burnley, Oldham and Blackburn, on the other hand are conspicuous for proportions in all cases exceeding 10 per cent., and in one case (Halifax) reaching 17·8 per cent. A remarkable fact in connection with the excessive amount of child labour in some of the towns shown in the foregoing Table—notably Burnley, Oldham, Blackburn and Bury—is that the proportions of occupied males at ages over 55 years are exceptionally low. Whether this indicates an actual substitution of young boys for men beyond middle age, or whether it is capable of less serious explanation, the Census statistics give no means of determining.

In the case of females, the proportions occupied in the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs may be seen from Appendix A, Table 30. The local variations are much greater than in the case of males, ranging from 16·2 per cent. in Durham Administrative County to 56·8 in Blackburn County Borough. The lowest proportions are naturally found in districts where the prevailing industries are such as can only be followed by males. For example, there are very low proportions of occupied females in the County Boroughs of Middlesbrough, St. Helens, South Shields, Gateshead, Barrow in Furness, Sunderland, West Bromwich, Burton upon Trent, and Devonport, the proportions being considerably below the average for England and Wales both among the unmarried and the married or widowed.

It is among those County Boroughs in which textile manufactures are largely carried on that the highest proportions of occupied females are generally found. Of 15 County Boroughs in which the proportions occupied over 10 years of age were 40 per cent. or more, no fewer than 13 are important textile centres, the two exceptions being Bournemouth and Bath, and in these the majority of the occupied females were engaged in Domestic Offices or Services. In the 13 textile towns the percentage of unmarried females engaged in occupations ranged from 76·5 in Blackburn to 67·7 in Nottingham (*see* Appendix A, Table 31), but the proportions of married or widowed women who were occupied varied considerably more. Nevertheless Blackburn, with the highest proportion of occupied unmarried females over 10 years of age, also had the highest proportion (37·9 per cent.) of occupied married or widowed women. In Burnley, Preston, Bury and Rochdale the proportions of the unmarried ranged from 75·4 to 73·7, the proportions of the married or widowed being 33·8, 30·5, 25·6 and 23·0 respectively. In Bolton and Oldham more than 70 per cent. of the unmarried were occupied, but the proportions occupied of the married or widowed were only 15·1 and 20·0 per cent. respectively. In the Yorkshire towns of Halifax, Bradford and Huddersfield the proportions of the unmarried who were engaged in occupations were 72·3, 71·5 and 69·4 respectively; but Bradford was the only one of these towns in which the proportion of the married or widowed who were occupied (18·1 per cent.) exceeded the average for England and Wales. The two remaining Boroughs of the 13 are Leicester and Stockport; in the former 69·8 per cent. of the unmarried and 25·2 per cent. of the married or widowed were occupied, and in the latter the proportions were 68·1 and 23·7 per cent. respectively. These 13 textile towns, which had the largest proportions of occupied women, also stand at the head of the list in regard to the proportion of occupied girls under 15 years of age, and at the individual years 14 and 13 (*see* Appendix A, Tables 31 and 32). In England and Wales the average proportion of girls 10–15 years of age who were engaged in occupations was 12·0 per cent.; among the 13 County Boroughs above referred to it ranged from 24·4 in Nottingham up to 39·5 per cent. in Halifax, 39·9 in Burnley and 40·3 in Blackburn. At 14 and 13 years of age respectively, the proportions ranged from 70·8 and 42·6 per cent. in Nottingham, to 83·8 and 73·3 per cent. in Burnley, and 85·1 and 69·4 per cent. in Blackburn; but at ages 10 to 13, while 16·4 per cent. were occupied in Blackburn, 14·4 per cent. in Halifax and 14·3 per cent. in Burnley, the proportions in Leicester, Nottingham and Huddersfield were each less than 1 per cent.

The highest proportions of occupied married or widowed women in the County Boroughs are, however, exceeded by those in some of the smaller towns, as may be seen from Table 35 A. of the County Parts. Such are :—

| Towns. | Proportion per cent. of Married or Widowed Women Occupied. | Principal Occupations. |
|---|---|---|
| Redditch ... ... ... | 43·3 | Needle, Pin; Fishing Tackle, &c.—Manufactures. |
| Great Harwood ... ... | 41·7 | Cotton Manufacture. |
| Nantwich ... ... ... | 40·1 | Tailoring. |
| Luton ... ... ... ... | 40·0 | Straw Hat Manufacture (chiefly "working at home"). |
| Darwen ... ... ... | 39·1 | Cotton Manufacture. |
| Barnoldswick ... ... ... | 38·6 | Cotton Manufacture. |

An examination of the proportions occupied at the different age groups in Blackburn—the County Borough, which, as already explained, has the largest proportions occupied both of unmarried and of married or widowed women—shows that the proportion of unmarried females who were occupied exceeded 90 per cent. in every age group between 15 and 35 years, while that of married or widowed women was still more exceptional, reaching 66·5 per cent. at ages 20–25, 53·5 per cent. at 25–35, and 39·4 per cent. at 35–45. Most of these women are employed away from their homes in cotton factories, and consequently are unable to give proper care to their children. The inevitable neglect from which these latter must suffer in their earliest years cannot be regarded as a suitable preparation for their own premature employment as wage-earners.

The question naturally arises whether the employment of married or widowed women in manufacturing towns has increased or decreased during recent years. No direct answer to this question can, of course, be furnished; but some light may be indirectly thrown on it if the changes in the proportions of occupied women at age-groups in which spinsters predominate be compared with the changes at age-groups in which the married or widowed predominate. By way of illustration, such a comparison is made in the following Table, in respect of a few of the Boroughs that have been referred to in the preceding paragraphs. The Table shows for 1901 and 1891 the proportions per cent. of females at several age-groups who were engaged in occupations other than domestic indoor service :—

| County Borough. | Year. | 10 Years and upwards. | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65 and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackburn ... | 1901 | 53·2 | 39·8 | 86·7 | 80·8 | 63·1 | 45·4 | 29·7 | 18·6 | 9·9 |
| | 1891 | 57·2 | 56·9 | 88·4 | 81·1 | 64·6 | 46·8 | 30·9 | 21·7 | 11·6 |
| Burnley... ... | 1901 | 49·8 | 39·4 | 87·7 | 77·9 | 56·3 | 39·1 | 24·3 | 14·7 | 7·6 |
| | 1891 | 52·9 | 48·8 | 87·8 | 77·0 | 58·0 | 40·1 | 27·9 | 16·9 | 10·3 |
| Stockport ... | 1901 | 40·1 | 25·2 | 78·1 | 64·3 | 41·5 | 31·6 | 25·0 | 20·9 | 12·0 |
| | 1891 | 45·9 | 36·8 | 79·1 | 68·2 | 46·1 | 36·3 | 33·2 | 25·5 | 15·6 |
| Bradford* ... | 1901 | 39·0 | 34·1 | 78·1 | 62·9 | 38·3 | 27·6 | 21·8 | 16·8 | 8·9 |
| | 1891 | 43·1 | 42·2 | 76·7 | 63·5 | 42·3 | 30·7 | 26·4 | 20·4 | 11·7 |
| Halifax ... ... | 1901 | 36·7 | 38·6 | 80·3 | 63·8 | 33·9 | 22·7 | 18·1 | 14·9 | 6·9 |
| | 1891 | 41·0 | 54·7 | 79·1 | 61·1 | 36·2 | 25·6 | 22·0 | 16·9 | 9·5 |
| Leicester... ... | 1901 | 41·0 | 25·1 | 77·4 | 64·7 | 41·1 | 29·3 | 24·7 | 21·1 | 13·3 |
| | 1891 | 41·0 | 23·0 | 73·7 | 61·6 | 41·3 | 31·9 | 28·0 | 25·5 | 15·4 |
| Nottingham ... | 1901 | 38·8 | 22·3 | 73·2 | 56·1 | 34·9 | 31·5 | 29·4 | 28·0 | 18·5 |
| | 1891 | 37·5 | 18·2 | 63·9 | 54·2 | 36·8 | 31·5 | 32·4 | 30·3 | 19·3 |

* The County Borough of Bradford was enlarged between the Censuses of 1891 and 1901; but, the added areas being similar in industrial conditions to the older portion of the Borough, the figures in the Table may be regarded as fairly comparable.

At ages below 25 years the large majority of women are unmarried, and at these ages most of the towns show some increase since 1891 in the proportions occupied. At ages above 35 years, on the other hand, the majority are either married or widowed, and not one of the towns shows an increase, while some show a distinct decrease, in the proportions occupied at these ages. It is not, perhaps, a necessary inference, but it is at least a probable one, that where the substitution of younger for older females as workers has occurred, it has involved a decrease in the proportion of married or widowed women employed.

We have already explained that the many thousands of terms by which people describe their occupations have been grouped for statistical tabulation under slightly fewer than 400 headings. In this form the figures are convenient for examination in detail; but for the purposes of a general survey a more condensed form, such for example as is used for Tables 29 and 30 in Appendix A. to this Report is necessary. In these Tables the occupations of Males and of Females are each grouped under 37 headings*; and in this way the relative proportions employed in several kinds of occupations are shown at a glance for all the Administrative Counties and County Boroughs in England and Wales. The two following Tables show the occupations in a still more compressed form, together with the variations in the nature of employment as between the aggregate of all Urban and the aggregate of all Rural Districts; the figures in each column of the Tables are proportions per 10,000 living at ages 10 years and upwards.

**Summary of occupations in Urban and Rural Districts.**

MALES.

| Occupations. | England and Wales. | Aggregate of Urban Districts. | Aggregate of Rural Districts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General or Local Government ... ... ... ... ... | 141 | 157 | 90 |
| Defence of the Country ... ... ... ... ... ... | 139 | 158 | 77 |
| Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services ... | 257 | 279 | 185 |
| Domestic Outdoor Service ... ... ... ... ... ... | 148 | 82 | 361 |
| Domestic Indoor and Other Services ... ... ... ... | 102 | 106 | 92 |
| Commercial Occupations ... ... ... ... ... ... | 437 | 531 | 136 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages... ... ... ... | 1,029 | 1,167 | 583 |
| Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens ... ... ... | 883 | 209 | 3,063 |
| Workers in and about Mines and Quarries... ... ... ... | 638 | 543 | 946 |
| Workers in Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances ... | 942 | 1,096 | 444 |
| Building and Works of Construction ... ... ... ... | 859 | 906 | 709 |
| Workers in Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations ... ... | 169 | 199 | 70 |
| Workers in Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery ... ... ... | 123 | 151 | 34 |
| Workers in Textile Fabrics ... ... ... ... ... ... | 330 | 403 | 100 |
| Workers and Dealers in Dress (including Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers) | 397 | 457 | 202 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging ... ... ... ... | 638 | 703 | 428 |
| General Labourers; Factory Labourers (undefined) ... ... | 357 | 377 | 294 |
| Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) | 88 | 91 | 76 |
| Other Workers... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 455 | 511 | 263 |
| Other Dealers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 238 | 281 | 98 |
| Total Occupied ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,370 | 8,407 | 8,251 |
| Unoccupied ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,630 | 1,593 | 1,749 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

* The headings are, of course, not the same for females as for males.

FEMALES.

| Occupations. | England and Wales. | | | Aggregate of Urban Districts. | | | Aggregate of Rural Districts. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| Sick Nurses, Midwives, and Invalid Attendants | 51 | 60 | 43 | 54 | 64 | 46 | 39 | 45 | 34 |
| Teaching ... ... ... | 131 | 256 | 19 | 129 | 254 | 16 | 138 | 263 | 32 |
| Other Professional Occupations, including General or Local Government | 61 | 102 | 24 | 66 | 112 | 24 | 45 | 69 | 24 |
| Domestic Indoor Service ... | 1,009 | 1,984 | 137 | 967 | 1,878 | 140 | 1,159 | 2,372 | 127 |
| Charwomen ... ... ... | 85 | 41 | 124 | 93 | 43 | 139 | 55 | 33 | 74 |
| Laundry and Washing Service | 149 | 139 | 157 | 154 | 145 | 161 | 132 | 117 | 144 |
| Others engaged in Service... | 39 | 50 | 30 | 41 | 50 | 33 | 32 | 48 | 19 |
| Commercial, Bank, Insurance and Law Clerks. | 43 | 90 | 2 | 53 | 109 | 3 | 9 | 18 | — |
| Shopkeepers, Dealers, and others engaged in Commercial Pursuits (including Assistants) :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Dealers in Dress (including Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers) | 66 | 120 | 18 | 78 | 140 | 21 | 27 | 48 | 10 |
| Dealers in Food ... | 87 | 92 | 82 | 94 | 103 | 86 | 62 | 54 | 69 |
| Others ... ... ... | 68 | 83 | 55 | 80 | 99 | 63 | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| Agriculture — On Farms, Woods, and Gardens :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers, Graziers ... | 16 | 6 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 65 | 24 | 100 |
| Others ... ... ... | 28 | 47 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 96 | 174 | 29 |
| Workers in Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances | 45 | 74 | 20 | 54 | 88 | 23 | 14 | 22 | 7 |
| Workers in Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery | 57 | 104 | 15 | 68 | 125 | 17 | 16 | 27 | 6 |
| Workers in Textile Fabrics... | 450 | 732 | 197 | 536 | 866 | 237 | 143 | 240 | 60 |
| Workers in Dress ... ... | 524 | 867 | 218 | 581 | 958 | 240 | 324 | 535 | 143 |
| Workers in Food ... ... | 25 | 46 | 6 | 31 | 57 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks | 94 | 109 | 82 | 107 | 128 | 88 | 53 | 43 | 61 |
| Other Workers ... ... | 135 | 225 | 53 | 160 | 269 | 62 | 38 | 65 | 20 |
| Total Occupied ... | 3,163 | 5,227 | 1,318 | 3,357 | 5,501 | 1,414 | 2,477 | 4,230 | 986 |
| Unoccupied ... ... | 6,837 | 4,773 | 8,682 | 6,643 | 4,499 | 8,586 | 7,523 | 5,770 | 9,014 |
| Total ... ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

The most notable heading in the Table for Males is "Agriculture"; for, although this ranks only third in numerical importance in the country as a whole, it employs more than 30 per cent. of all the males over 10 years of age in Rural Districts. Other headings of importance are those relating to Conveyance, to Metal work, Textile Fabrics, Dress and Food, all of which belong more especially to Urban than to Rural Districts; those relating to Mining and Out-door Domestic Service, in which greater proportions of rural than of urban residents are engaged; and the heading "Building and Works of Construction," which employs considerable numbers in both classes of districts.

In the Table for Females by far the most important heading is "Domestic Indoor Service." If to this be added the three headings relating to other forms of service, we have a group of occupations which employ one-eighth of all the females over 10 years of age in Urban Districts and nearly one-seventh of those in Rural Districts. The proportion of unmarried females over 10 years of age employed in this group of occupations exceeds one-fifth in Urban Districts and one-fourth in Rural Districts. Only a little below this group in point of numerical importance is that relating to textile fabrics and dress; these occupations are, however, mainly localised in towns and employ comparatively small proportions of the rural populations.

In the case of Males the large majority over 10 years of age, as has been shown, are returned as engaged in occupations; in the case of females, on the other hand, fewer than one-third are so returned; and the proportion of unmarried females who are occupied greatly exceeds the corresponding proportion of the married or widowed. On this account a further analysis of the figures for females, based, not as in Table 30, on the total numbers *living*, but on the total numbers *occupied* seems desirable. This departure from the general rule will enable us to show more clearly the relative distributions of unmarried and married or widowed women among various occupations.

Occupations of Females

The avocations of the 4,171,751 females over 10 years of age who were returned as occupied may be briefly summarised under a few general headings :—About 40½ per cent. of them were employed in domestic and other services ; 16½ per cent. in making articles of dress ; 14 per cent. in textile manufactures ; 8 per cent. in various other manufactures ; 7 per cent. as shopkeepers, shop assistants, &c. ; 4 per cent. in teaching ; and 3 per cent. in services connected with hotels, inns, boarding houses, eating houses, &c. ; leaving only about 7 per cent. in all other occupations. The proportions are set out more precisely and in greater detail in the following Table :—

| Occupations. | Proportions per 10,000 Occupied. | | | Of 10,000 Occupied, the proportions returned as Working in certain Occupations at Home. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| Domestic Offices or Services— | | | | | | |
| Domestic Indoor Service (A.) ... ... | 3,190 | 3,796 | 1,041 | — | — | — |
| Charwomen (C.) ... ... ... ... | 268 | 78 | 942 | — | — | — |
| Laundry and Washing Service (C.) ... | 470 | 266 | 1,195 | 175 | 69 | 552 |
| Others engaged in Service (C.) ... ... | 125 | 95 | 229 | — | — | — |
| Dealers and others in Commercial Pursuits— | | | | | | |
| Commercial, Bank, Insurance, and Law Clerks (A.). | 137 | 171 | 16 | — | — | — |
| Shopkeepers, Dealers, &c., including Assistants (C.). | 700 | 566 | 1,178 | — | — | — |
| Industrial Occupations— | | | | | | |
| Textile Fabrics (B.) ... ... ... | 1,421 | 1,400 | 1,496 | 47 | 26 | 121 |
| Articles of Dress (B.) ... ... ... | 1,658 | 1,659 | 1,655 | 613 | 495 | 1,031 |
| Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery (A.) | 180 | 198 | 113 | 6 | 3 | 16 |
| Other Workers (B.) ... ... ... | 598 | 612 | 551 | 30 | 14 | 88 |
| Attendance on the Sick (C.) ... ... ... | 161 | 114 | 328 | — | — | — |
| Teaching (A.) ... ... .. ... ... | 414 | 490 | 147 | — | — | — |
| Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks (C.) | 300 | 209 | 621 | — | — | — |
| All other Occupations (C.) ... ... ... | 378 | 346 | 488 | — | — | — |
| Total occupied ... ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | — | — | — |

Columns have been added to the Table showing, for certain of the occupational groups, the proportions of females who were returned as "Working at Home." This particular has not been tabulated for all occupations ; for in many cases the information is implied by the nature of the occupation itself ; and in some others it has no special significance. But in connection with industrial employments it is both interesting and important.

Each of the occupational headings in the Table is distinguished by one or other of the letters A, B, C. Under (A) are included Domestic Indoor Servants, Clerks and Teachers, and those engaged in the Manufacture of Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery ; under (B) those engaged in Industrial Occupations excepting Paper, &c. Manufacture ; and under (C) all other "occupied" females. If the headings be grouped according to these letters, the occupations of 10,000 unmarried females and of 10,000 married or widowed females will be shown as follows :—

| — | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
|---|---|---|
| Group (A) ... ... ... ... | 4,655 | 1,317 |
| Group (B) ... ... ... ... | 3,671 | 3,702 |
| Group (C) ... ... ... ... | 1,674 | 4,981 |
| | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Thus about 37 per cent. of the occupied unmarried females and 37 per cent. of the occupied married females were engaged in one or other of a defined group of Industrial

Occupations. The remaining 63 per cent. of each class were divided into two very unequal portions ; the largest portion of the unmarried and the smallest portion of the married were engaged in another defined group, and the remainder of each class in a third group, of occupations.

The small numbers returned as working at home in the Manufactures of Textile Fabrics come mainly under the headings Hosiery Manufacture, Lace Manufacture, Fancy Goods Manufacture, and Silk Weaving ; only about one per 1,000 of those employed in the Cotton, Flax, Wool, and Worsted Manufactures were so returned. Naturally, larger proportions of the married and widowed than of the unmarried are returned as working at home. A few figures selected from Table XXXV. of the Summary Volume will exemplify this :—

| — | Unmarried. | | Married or Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total numbers employed. | Numbers working at home. | Total numbers employed. | Numbers working at home. |
| Hosiery Manufacture ... ... ... ... | 27,089 | 2,917 | 7,392 | 2,612 |
| Lace Manufacture ... ... ... ... | 14,960 | 2,155 | 8,847 | 5,221 |
| Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture. | 14,268 | 1,971 | 2,847 | 1,069 |
| Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture ... ... | 5,656 | 1,219 | 3,864 | 2,419 |
| Milliners ... ... ... ... ... ... | 44,272 | 7,213 | 4,487 | 2,739 |
| Tailoresses... ... ... ... ... ... | 86,762 | 10,931 | 30,878 | 13,886 |
| Dressmakers ... ... ... ... ... | 279,161 | 121,201 | 61,421 | 47,704 |
| Shirt Makers, Seamstresses ... ... ... | 56,329 | 12,919 | 27,298 | 16,462 |
| Boot, Shoe—Makers ... ... ... ... | 33,001 | 2,971 | 10,774 | 5,178 |
| Total of above occupations ... ... | 561,498 | 163,497 | 157,808 | 97,290 |

A general survey of Table XXXV. in the Summary Volume, shows several headings under which males only, and a few under which females only, are classified. In the great majority of the others, males are of course in excess, but there are many occupations in which the females exceed the males. These can be easily found by reference to the Table ; but a short summary of the occupations employing more females than males may be of interest.

| Occupational Groups. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Sick Nurses, Midwives, Invalid Attendants ... ... ... | 1,092 | 67,269 |
| Teaching ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 61,899 | 172,873 |
| Domestic Offices or Services (excluding Outdoor Domestic Service). | 124,263 | 1,690,686 |
| Bookbinding ; Paper and Stationery Manufacture ... ... | 42,644 | 64,210 |
| Manufacture and Sale of Textile Fabrics ... ... ... ... | 492,175 | 663,222 |
| Manufacture of Articles of Dress (excluding Wig Makers) ... | 336,186 | 689,956 |
| Total of above Occupations ... ... ... ... | 1,058,259 | 3,348,216 |
| All other Occupations ... ... ... ... ... | 9,098,717 | 823,535 |
| All Occupations... ... ... ... | 10,156,976 | 4,171,751 |

Relative numbers of Males and Females in certain occupations.

Examination of the figures for successive Censuses shows very considerable changes in the relative numbers of males and females returned as engaged in some occupations. In many cases, these changes appear to be mere fluctuations, but in others they indicate a progressive substitution of the labour of one sex for that of the other.

The following Table shows the proportions of Females in 1000 occupied persons in various selected occupations as tabulated at the last five Censuses.

| Occupations. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers ... | 725 | 741 | 727 | 740 | 745 |
| Photographers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 66 | 147 | 197 | 234 | 257 |
| Laundry and Washing Service ... ... ... ... | 990 | 987 | 981 | 964 | 957 |
| Commercial or Business Clerks ... ... ... ... | 5 | 16 | 33 | 72 | 153 |
| Telegraph, Telephone—Service ... ... ... ... | 82 | 76 | 236 | 291 | 406 |
| Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Manufacture ... ... | 311 | 354 | 384 | 385 | 392 |
| India Rubber Workers, Waterproof Goods Makers ... | 206 | 200 | 275 | 391 | 398 |
| Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers ... | 321 | 346 | 382 | 389 | 431 |
| Paper Manufacture ... ... ... ... ... | 417 | 395 | 444 | 401 | 366 |
| Stationery, Paper Box, &c.—Makers and Dealers ... | 345 | 380 | 531 | 600 | 643 |
| Bookbinders ... ... ... ... ... ... | 450 | 488 | 527 | 554 | 603 |
| Cotton Manufacture ... ... ... ... ... | 567 | 598 | 620 | 609 | 628 |
| Wool and Worsted Manufacture ... ... ... ... | 461 | 513 | 561 | 557 | 582 |
| Silk Manufacture ... ... ... ... ... ... | 642 | 676 | 691 | 667 | 702 |
| Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre, Rope, Mat, Canvas, Sail-cloth, &c. Manufacture. | 265 | 304 | 374 | 393 | 492 |
| Hosiery Manufacture ... ... ... ... ... | 468 | 468 | 533 | 629 | 713 |
| Lace Manufacture ... ... ... ... ... ... | 829 | 826 | 743 | 625 | 653 |
| Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture ... ... ... .. | 183 | 312 | 362 | 440 | 517 |
| Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers ... ... ... | 208 | 257 | 349 | 433 | 504 |
| Hat and Cap (not Straw) Makers and Dealers ... ... | 223 | 378 | 400 | 435 | 466 |
| Straw—Plait, Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture ... ... | 921 | 926 | 903 | 814 | 737 |
| Tailors; Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) ... ... ... | 208 | 254 | 330 | 427 | 471 |
| Glove Makers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 864 | 882 | 854 | 769 | 761 |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers and Dealers | 154 | 115 | 160 | 185 | 210 |
| Tobacco Manufacturers; Tobacconists ... ... ... | 221 | 296 | 435 | 548 | 601 |

The Table may be read thus :—
Of 1,000 persons employed as Commercial Clerks in 1861, 5 were females; of 1,000 similarly employed in 1871, 16 were females; . . . . . and of 1,000 in 1901, 153 were females. (The Table of course gives no indication as to the growth or decline of any occupation; it only shows the number of females relative to the aggregate of males and females at each Census).

With few exceptions (including the familiar one of Commercial Clerks) the changes in either direction seem to admit of the explanation that they are due to the introduction or increased use of machinery—processes which had formerly employed the manual labour of one sex being now largely carried on by means of machinery worked or attended by the other sex. Laundry work and Lace Manufacture are examples of industries in which the manual labour of females has been partly replaced by machinery worked by males; and Bootmaking and Tailoring are examples of industries in which the manual labour of males has been replaced by machinery attended by females.

Occupations of Children.

We have already referred to the proportions of children at ages between 10 and 15 years, who were returned at the recent Census as engaged in occupations, and to the variations of those proportions in different parts of the country—particularly in some of the large manufacturing towns. It is desirable also to summarize the statistics as to the principal occupations under which these children have been returned, and, as preliminary to this, to review briefly the statistics relating to child employment that have been collected at former Censuses.

In 1851 and 1861 numbers of boys, equal to about 2 per cent. of the total number living at ages between 5 and 10 years, and somewhat smaller numbers of girls at the same ages, were returned as occupied—the boys being mainly engaged in agriculture, in cotton, woollen, or straw plait manufacture, in or about coal mines, or as porters, messengers, &c., and the girls in cotton, woollen, straw plait, or lace manufacture, or as domestic servants. In 1871, largely as a result of the Factory Act, 1867, and the Elementary Education Act, 1870, the occupied proportions of both sexes at these ages had fallen below 1 per cent. Between 1871 and 1881 the proportions were again reduced by further legislation, which prohibited the employment of children under 10 years of age. Consequently, only very few children under 10 years of age were returned as occupied at the Census of 1881, and these were not separately tabulated, being merged in the age

group 5 and under 15. In 1891 and 1901 the numbers under 10 years of age who were returned as occupied were so small that it was not considered worth while to include them in the Tables.

While regular employment of children under 10 years of age has been practically abolished, that of children between 10 and 15 years of age has been greatly, although somewhat irregularly, reduced, as is shown by the following figures :—

| Census. | Proportion Per Cent. of each Sex at Ages 10—15 Returned as Occupied. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. |
| 1851 | 36·6 | 19·9 |
| 1861 | 36·9 | 20·2 |
| 1871 | 32·1 | 20·4 |
| 1881* | 22·9 | 15·1 |
| 1891 | 26·0 | 16·3 |
| 1901 | 21·9 | 12·0 |

* The figures for 1881 include the occupied children under 10 years of age, but the numbers are so small that their inclusion may be disregarded.

In 1891 considerably increased proportions of both sexes at these ages were employed in textile factories, and of boys as messengers or porters and as workers in connection with coal mines. This increase was probably due to special industrial conditions; the legal conditions, in respect both to School attendance and to Factory regulations, being practically the same as in 1881.

Since the Census of 1891, some important Acts have come into force, which have further restricted the employment of children of school age.* The most important effect of these Acts has been to raise the minimum age at which children may be employed, either totally or as "half-timers," to 12 years. Some of the restrictive provisions are, however, optional, much being left to the discretion of the local school authorities. The diversities we have already shown to prevail (*see* p. 80) are instances of the varying ways in which this discretion has been exercised.

In connection with the decrease in the employment of children which is shown by the Census Returns, some figures from the Reports of the Board of Education will be found interesting. In the year 1890–91 there were 173,040 half-time scholars in England and Wales; but during the next 10 years the numbers successively decreased, reaching 74,468 in 1900–01. These were very unevenly distributed through the Country, many Counties being entirely free from them, and others containing only very small numbers. The largest numbers were in Lancashire, Cheshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire. These three Administrative Counties, together with the County Boroughs situated within their boundaries, contained in 1900–01 no fewer than 67,393 or 90 per cent. of all the half-time scholars in the Country. The discretion exercised by the local authorities is further illustrated by the fact, that of the 23 County Boroughs included in the above aggregate, only 10, viz. :—Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Bradford, and Halifax contained any large number of half-timers.

It may be noted, however, that, so far as comparison can be made, nearly all the large towns which contained high proportions of occupied children under 15 years of age in 1901 had shown much higher proportions in 1891. In the following Table we give the proportions per cent. of occupied children aged 10–15 years in those Urban Districts which in 1891 contained populations exceeding 50,000; but we are not able to estimate

* The Factory and Workshop Act, 1891; the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act, 1893; the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Act (1893) Amendment Act, 1899; the Mines (Prohibition of Child Labour Underground) Act, 1900.

how much of the decrease may be due to the action of the local authorities under the Education Acts, and how much to diminished demand for labour.

| Urban Districts. | Males. | | Females. | | Urban Districts. | Males. | | Females. | | Urban Districts. | Males. | | Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| Aston Manor .. .. | 26·5 | 27·7 | 17·6 | 18·5 | Hastings .. .. | 15·1 | 15·2 | 13·3 | 7·9 | Reading .. .. | 23·8 | 22·8 | 13·6 | 10·6 |
| Barrow in Furness.. | 21·0 | 18·9 | 16·0 | 8·2 | Huddersfield .. | 30·7 | 30·3 | 27·3 | 26·0 | Rhondda .. .. | 40·3 | 33·7 | 12·2 | 5·5 |
| Bath .. .. .. | 20·9 | 20·2 | 17·2 | 12·0 | Ipswich .. .. | 23·0 | 21·0 | 17·6 | 12·0 | Rochdale .. .. | 53·9 | 37·7 | 50·7 | 34·6 |
| Birkenhead .. .. | 20·9 | 17·7 | 9·4 | 7·5 | Kingston on Hull.. | 18·7 | 15·6 | 9·0 | 7·2 | St. Helen's .. .. | 33·8 | 26·1 | 10·8 | 5·4 |
| Birmingham .. .. | 27·7 | 26·2 | 19·0 | 19·2 | Leeds .. .. .. | 27·2 | 26·9 | 20·9 | 18·5 | Salford .. .. | 27·9 | 26·0 | 19·2 | 18·1 |
| Blackburn .. .. | 56·9 | 41·2 | 59·1 | 40·3 | Leicester .. .. | 33·9 | 31·2 | 27·9 | 27·0 | Sheffield .. .. | 26·5 | 26·5 | 13·1 | 13·2 |
| Bolton .. .. .. | 49·5 | 39·4 | 44·9 | 32·6 | Leyton .. .. | 13·4 | 13·7 | 7·1 | 5·2 | Southampton .. | 17·1 | 16·7 | 10·8 | 7·6 |
| Bradford .. .. | 45·6 | 38·5 | 44·1 | 34·7 | Liverpool .. .. | 19·5 | 16·3 | 10·6 | 6·8 | South Shields .. | 17·9 | 18·9 | 6·8 | 4·9 |
| Brighton .. .. | 19·3 | 17·7 | 13·6 | 9·4 | London .. .. | 18·7 | 15·0 | 10·3 | 7·8 | Stockport .. .. | 42·8 | 32·6 | 39·6 | 26·5 |
| Bristol .. .. .. | 21·2 | 18·8 | 14·9 | 13·5 | Manchester .. .. | 27·5 | 23·7 | 19·3 | 16·7 | Sunderland .. .. | 16·4 | 16·0 | 6·9 | 4·8 |
| Burnley .. .. | 53·3 | 42·9 | 50·3 | 39·9 | Merthyr Tydvil .. | 39·8 | 28·0 | 14·6 | 6·2 | Swansea .. .. | 23·2 | 16·4 | 10·8 | 5·2 |
| Bury .. .. .. | 42·6 | 35·7 | 41·3 | 34·4 | Middlesbrough .. | 17·0 | 15·3 | 7·6 | 4·0 | Tottenham .. .. | 14·3 | 15·0 | 6·2 | 6·5 |
| Cardiff .. .. .. | 17·6 | 14·6 | 10·4 | 5·5 | Newcastle on Tyne | 18·7 | 15·5 | 9·4 | 5·7 | Walsall .. .. | 27·6 | 24·5 | 18·0 | 18·7 |
| Coventry .. .. | 30·0 | 23·7 | 21·1 | 19·4 | Newport (Monmouth). | 20·2 | 15·0 | 9·7 | 5·7 | Warrington .. .. | 27·6 | 27·5 | 19·9 | 16·2 |
| Croydon .. .. | 13·1 | 14·0 | 9·4 | 6·1 | Northampton .. | 32·1 | 27·0 | 25·2 | 22·3 | West Bromwich .. | 26·5 | 26·3 | 8·7 | 10·8 |
| Derby .. .. .. | 25·3 | 22·1 | 17·0 | 16·5 | Norwich .. .. | 26·3 | 19·6 | 17·3 | 14·5 | West Ham .. .. | 16·0 | 17·8 | 8·2 | 7·6 |
| Devonport .. .. | 15·2 | 10·7 | 8·8 | 5·6 | Nottingham.. .. | 24·2 | 26·5 | 23·2 | 24·4 | Wigan.. .. .. | 34·5 | 25·9 | 30·5 | 20·4 |
| Gateshead .. .. | 18·7 | 17·0 | 7·1 | 6·2 | Oldham .. .. | 44·1 | 38·2 | 35·0 | 29·4 | Willesden .. .. | 15·3 | 12·5 | 10·3 | 5·7 |
| Grimsby .. .. | 17·4 | 16·5 | 10·6 | 6·7 | Plymouth .. .. | 20·2 | 13·5 | 10·7 | 6·7 | Wolverhampton .. | 21·5 | 21·2 | 10·5 | 10·7 |
| Halifax.. .. .. | 61·5 | 41·6 | 56·7 | 39·5 | Portsmouth .. .. | 12·9 | 13·5 | 10·8 | 7·8 | York .. .. .. | 21·2 | 14·8 | 8·8 | 7·7 |
| Hanley.. .. .. | 32·9 | 25·4 | 21·9 | 17·3 | Preston .. .. | 49·3 | 34·7 | 50·1 | 35·5 | | | | | |

The following Table based upon the figures in Table 34 in Appendix A. shows the numbers of boys between 10 and 15 years of age who were employed in various groups of industries in 1891 and 1901, and the corresponding proportions per 10,000 living of the same ages at each Census. Columns showing the proportions per 10,000 living at ages 10–13, 13–14, and 14–15 in 1901 have been added to the Table.

| Occupations. | Males Aged 10–15 Years. | | | | Proportions per 10,000 living at the following Ages in 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers Enumerated. | | Proportions per 10,000 Living. | | | | |
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 10–13. | 13–14. | 14–15. |
| Messengers, Porters, &c., (not Railway). | 82,581 | 81,879 | 513 | 490 | 47 | 919 | 1,390 |
| Conveyance on Roads ... ... | 8,297 | 10,928 | 52 | 65 | 2 | 84 | 235 |
| Commercial, Business, Law—Clerks. | 9,456 | 11,249 | 59 | 67 | 1 | 66 | 266 |
| Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | 71,169 | 50,645 | 442 | 303 | 34 | 519 | 893 |
| Coal and Shale Mine Workers... | 31,318 | 31,587 | 194 | 189 | 7 | 372 | 552 |
| Workers in Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances. | 27,442 | 27,730 | 170 | 166 | 3 | 191 | 627 |
| Building and Works of Construction. | 12,397 | 13,133 | 77 | 79 | 2 | 80 | 306 |
| Manufacture of Textile Fabrics | 62,843 | 41,404 | 390 | 248 | 90 | 461 | 508 |
| Workers and Dealers in Dress (including Drapers, Linendrapers, Mercers). | 17,599 | 14,647 | 109 | 88 | 10 | 132 | 276 |
| Workers and Dealers in Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging. | 20,087 | 20,250 | 125 | 121 | 8 | 159 | 420 |
| General Labourers and Factory Labourers (undefined). | 15,061 | 5,908 | 93 | 35 | 1 | 43 | 129 |
| All other Occupations ... ... | 60,959 | 55,845 | 378 | 335 | 26 | 447 | 1,151 |
| Total Occupied ... ... | 419,209 | 365,205 | 2,602 | 2,186 | 231 | 3,473 | 6,753 |
| Unoccupied ... ... ... | 1,191,649 | 1,305,765 | 7,398 | 7,814 | 9,769 | 6,527 | 3,247 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,610,858 | 1,670,970 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

It will be seen that under four headings (Messengers, Porters, &c., Coal and Shale Mine Workers, Workers in Metals, &c., and Workers and Dealers in Food, &c.) the numbers in 1901 were almost identical with those in 1891; in other words the increase of population had not been accompanied by an increase in the number of boys employed. Under three headings of much less numerical importance (Conveyance on Roads, Commercial Clerks, and Building and Works of Construction) there had been a small increase, while under the five other headings (including Agriculture and the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics) the numbers employed had considerably decreased. The decrease under the last named heading is specially noteworthy; because textile manufactures still account for two fifths of the number of occupied male children at ages under 13 years.

A Table, similar in form to the foregoing but containing a smaller number of headings, has been prepared to show the proportions of female children engaged in occupations at the last two Censuses.

| Occupations. | Females Aged 10—15 Years. | | | | Proportions per 10,000 Living at the following Ages in 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers Enumerated. | | Proportions per 10,000 Living. | | | | |
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 10–13. | 13–14. | 14–15. |
| Domestic Indoor Service ... | 107,167 | 64,802 | 665 | 388 | 25 | 527 | 1,351 |
| Laundry, Washing, and other Services. | 2,158 | 3,265 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 76 |
| Teachers ... ... ... ... | 5,932 | 4,006 | 37 | 24 | — | 22 | 97 |
| Messengers ... ... ... | 2,304 | 3,094 | 14 | 19 | 1 | 41 | 49 |
| Workers in Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances. | 2,906 | 4,280 | 18 | 26 | 1 | 37 | 90 |
| Workers and Dealers in Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery. | 5,232 | 7,646 | 32 | 46 | 1 | 61 | 167 |
| Manufacture of Textile Fabrics | 82,661 | 59,863 | 513 | 358 | 93 | 624 | 900 |
| Workers and Dealers in Dress (including Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers). | 34,412 | 32,775 | 213 | 196 | 5 | 226 | 746 |
| Workers and Dealers in Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging. | 5,866 | 6,971 | 36 | 42 | 1 | 51 | 155 |
| All other Occupations ... ... | 13,556 | 13,832 | 85 | 81 | 4 | 101 | 307 |
| Total Occupied ... ... | 262,194 | 200,534 | 1,626 | 1,200 | 132 | 1,710 | 3,938 |
| Unoccupied* ... ... ... | 1,350,515 | 1,470,236 | 8,374 | 8,800 | 9,868 | 8,290 | 6,062 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,612,709 | 1,670,770 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

* Including Farmers' Relatives returned as assisting in the work of the Farm.

Five of the smallest headings in the Table (amounting together to about one-eighth of the number occupied in 1901) show an increase both in the numbers employed and in their proportion to the population; the two most important headings (Domestic Service* and the Manufacture of Textile Fabrics) show a marked decline, as also does the smaller heading "Teachers"; while the two other headings (Workers and Dealers in Dress and "All other Occupations") have changed but little. The reduction under the heading for Textile Fabrics is even more significant than in the case of males; because no fewer than seven tenths of the occupied girls at ages under 13 years are employed in these manufactures.

Detailed statistics of the occupations of male and female children at ages between 10 and 14 years at the Census of 1901 are given for every Administrative County and every County Borough of England and Wales in Table XLI. of the Summary Volume.

### 4. *Analysis of Orders and Sub-Orders.*

Before proceeding to examine in detail the results of the tabulation as regards persons employed in separate industries or groups of industries, it is necessary to direct attention to the fact that the numbers classed under any occupational heading at successive Censuses are affected by (1) Changes in the Method of Classification at the Census Office, (2) Changes in the Mode of filling-up the Schedules, and (3) Actual Changes in the Numbers of People following an Occupation.

* In the case of Domestic Service, some part of the decrease is due to the difference of classification, *cf* pages 76, 77 of this Report.

The changes of the first kind have been set forth in Table 33, Appendix A. ; but, as these are very numerous and there are many risks of error in attempting to compare the figures under a given heading at one Census with those under the same or a similar heading at another Census, we have deemed it well to construct a Table (No. 34 in Appendix A.) giving such comparisons as can be made with reasonable approach to accuracy, rather than leave to students of statistics the dangerous task of constructing such a Table for themselves. By grouping together headings that have been affected by changes in the classified list or in methods of tabulation, we have been able to reduce to small dimensions most of the errors arising from these causes. But, while it is known whether or not any occupational heading or group is affected by the method of classification, changes arising from the mode of filling-up the schedules are not so easily dealt with. There is no doubt that occupations have been more definitely and correctly returned at the Census of 1901 than at previous Censuses ; and this, while it has increased the value of the later figures in themselves, has impaired their value for purposes of comparison. Thus, in the case of males, the number of General Labourers has been reduced from 594,128 to 409,773 ; of Artizans, &c., undefined, from 52,266 to 17,330 ; of Warehousemen, &c., from 24,559 to 14,872 ; and of Factory Labourers, undefined, from 28,043 to 23,663. These reduced figures do not necessarily mean an actual reduction of Labourers, Warehousemen, &c.; they are at least in part the result of transfer from indefinite to definite headings. Hence the apparent increase in some specific employments may be obtained at the expense of undefined occupations. It follows, therefore, that the figures under many definite headings for the Censuses of 1881 and 1891 are understated to some unknown extent in comparison with those for 1901, while those for indefinite headings are generally overstated. This fact must be steadily kept in mind when drawing inferences respecting the increase or decrease of any occupation or group of occupations.

In the course of our analysis of the Orders and Sub-orders, it will be desirable in some cases to compare the numbers returned in 1891 and 1901 for Counties in which a particular industry is principally carrried on. The occupational returns for 1891 having been tabulated according to Registration Counties, and those for 1901 according to Administrative Areas only, it has been necessary to prepare figures for 1901 for the corresponding Registration Counties, in order to institute a fair comparison ; these figures are not presented in tabular form, having been prepared solely for purposes of comparison.

The following figures show the total populations at the last three Censuses, together with the rates of increase in the two decennia, and similar figures for ages 10 years and upwards to which the occupational statistics relate. The rates of increase will afford a ready means of comparing the distribution and occupational movement of the people in various industries with the growth of Population.

| All Ages. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase per cent. 1881–1891. | Increase per cent. 1891–1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons ... ... ... | 25,974,439 | 29,002,525 | 32,527,843 | 11·7 | 12·2 |
| Males ... ... ... | 12,639,902 | 14,052,901 | 15,728,613 | 11·2 | 11·9 |
| Females ... ... ... | 13,334,537 | 14,949,624 | 16,799,230 | 12·1 | 12·4 |
| **Ages 10 years and upwards.** | | | | | |
| Persons ... ... ... | 19,306,179 | 22,053,857 | 25.323,844 | 14·2 | 14·8 |
| Males ... ... ... | 9,313,666 | 10,591,967 | 12,134,259 | 13·7 | 14·6 |
| Females ... ... ... | 9,992,513 | 11,461,890 | 13,189,585 | 14·7 | 15·1 |

The numbers engaged in 1881, 1891 and 1901 in the most important industries or groups of industries are compared with the growth of population at ages 10 years and upwards in Appendix A, Table 35.

I. General or Local Government of the Country.

Civil Service.

The number of persons classified under the *First Order* as engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country was 198,187, showing an increase of 37·3 per cent. on the numbers so returned in 1891. In the several branches of the Civil Service there were returned 116,413 persons, 100,339 males and 16,074 females, representing an increase of 46·5 per cent. on the numbers in 1891, 44·2 per cent. for males and 62·8 per cent. for females.* Of this total, 42,475 males and 14,312 females were classed as officers and clerks, and 57,864 males and 1,762 females as messengers, telegraph messengers, porters, letter carriers, charwomen, &c. These numbers are exclusive of Dockyard and other artificers and labourers in Government establishments, who have been classed according to their craft, and of Post Office Telegraph or Telephone Operators and Clerks, who form a large proportion of the 13,563 males and 9,256 females returned under "Telegraph, Telephone—Service" (*see* Order VI).

Police.

The Police numbered 44,904, and exceeded the total in 1891 by 12·5 per cent. There was one policeman to every 724 of the population in 1901, as against one to every 726 in 1891. In 1881 there had been one policeman to every 799 of the population.

Local Officers.

The number of officers employed by County, Municipal, and other local authorities amounted to 36,870, being an increase of 47·9 per cent. on the number so returned at the previous Census. The total consisted of 26,444 males and 10,426 females, representing an increase on the corresponding numbers for 1891, of 33·8 and 101·9 per cent. respectively.

II. Defence of the Country.

The *Second Order* refers to the Army, Navy and Marines at home. The Army as enumerated in England and Wales numbered 112,822, and the Royal Navy and Marines 55,416, officers and men. From special returns, however, supplied to us from the War Office and the Admiralty, we have been able to construct a separate table (Appendix A., Table 51), showing the number and ages of the members of each of these bodies, whether at home or abroad. The entire Army comprised 441,935 persons, of whom 13,475 were commissioned officers, 397,300 were non-commissioned officers and men, while the rank of 31,160 was not stated. There was an increase of 219,076 or 98·3 per cent. upon the number in 1891, attributable mainly to the South African War. The total number of men of all ranks in the Royal Navy, whether at home or abroad, was 90,559, or 70·9 per cent. above the number in 1891, which was 52,982. An examination of Table 51 shows that, in the Navy, service commences at an earlier age and continues to a later age than in the Army. Of the sailors whose ages were stated, 24·9 per cent. were under 20, but of the soldiers only 12·7 ; of the former, 64·7 were from 20 to 35 years of age, but of the latter, 77·5 ; while the percentage over 35 years was 10·4 for sailors but only 9·8 for soldiers. The total force of the Royal Marines at home or abroad consisted of 18,913 officers and men, showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent. upon the number in 1891.

III. Professional occupations and their subordinate services.

In the *Third Order*, under the head of Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services, 606,260 persons were returned, showing an increase of 19·4 per cent. on the corresponding number in 1891. This heterogeneous order, considered as a whole is of very little statistical value, comprising as it does—not only the Barristers, Solicitors, and Doctors, but also the Lawyers' Clerks and the Sick Nurses—not only the Painters, Musicians, and Actors, but also many of their subordinates, whom it would be absurd to class as professional persons according to the ordinary acceptation of that term.

Clerical Profession.

At the recent Census there were enumerated 25,235 Clergymen of the Established Church ; they had increased since 1891 by only 4·1 per cent., as against 11·9 per cent. in the previous intercensal period. The Roman Catholic Priests (including Monks) numbered 3,088 against 2,511 in 1891, their increase being equal to 23·0 per cent., as compared with an increase of 20·2 per cent. in the previous ten years. The numbers for 1901 include only 333 European Foreigners, compared with 365 in 1891. The Ministers and Priests of other religious bodies numbered 11,572, the increase being 15·1 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1891, the rate of increase in the preceding intercensal period having been only 3·3 per cent. Taking the three headings together, there were, including Monks, 39,895 Clergymen, Priests, and Ministers in 1901, 36,800

* A considerable proportion of the persons returned as Civil Servants are employed by the Post Office Authorities ; the increase is largely due to the great expansion of that Department.

in 1891, and 33,486 in 1881. Thus during the past ten years the numbers have only increased 8·4 per cent., compared with 9·9 per cent. during the previous decennium, the rate of increase being in both periods considerably below that of the entire population.

The relative numbers of Clergymen of the Established Church, Roman Catholic Priests and Ministers of other Religious Bodies varied greatly in different parts of the country. The following Table shows the 11 English Counties in which the second and third of these groups were together highest (in every case exceeding 56 per cent.) in proportion to the first group; and also the 11 English Counties in which they were together lowest (in no case reaching 30 per cent.) in proportion to the first group:—

| Administrative Counties (inclusive of County Boroughs). | Proportions to 100 Clergymen of the Established Church. | | | Administrative Counties (inclusive of County Boroughs). | Proportions to 100 Clergymen of the Established Church. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Roman Catholic Priests (including Monks.) | Ministers of other Religious Bodies. | Total. | | Roman Catholic Priests (including Monks). | Ministers of other Religious Bodies. | Total. |
| Monmouthshire ... ... | 10·3 | 127·7 | 138·0 | Lincolnshire ... ... | 3·1 | 26·6 | 29·7 |
| Lancashire... ... ... | 48·0 | 73·7 | 121·7 | Buckinghamshire ... | 3·5 | 25·9 | 29·4 |
| Northumberland ... ... | 19·4 | 64·1 | 83·5 | Wiltshire ... ... ... | 2·4 | 26·9 | 29·3 |
| Yorkshire— West Riding ... ... | 12·7 | 70·4 | 83·1 | Dorsetshire ... ... | 8·0 | 20·4 | 28·4 |
| Cheshire ... ... ... | 12·8 | 60·0 | 72·8 | Berkshire ... ... ... | 6·4 | 21·9 | 28·3 |
| Durham ... ... ... | 20·1 | 52·0 | 72·1 | Suffolk ... ... ... | 3·2 | 23·3 | 26·5 |
| Yorkshire— East Riding (together with C.B. of York). | 12·0 | 57·9 | 69·9 | Norfolk ... ... ... | 2·2 | 22·8 | 25·0 |
| Middlesex ... ... ... | 15·2 | 51·3 | 66·5 | Westmorland ... ... | 3·6 | 18·9 | 22·5 |
| Staffordshire ... ... | 16·9 | 47·7 | 64·6 | Oxfordshire ... ... | 5·1 | 15·9 | 21·0 |
| London ... ... ... | 17·0 | 39·5 | 56·5 | Herefordshire ... ... | 5·5 | 15·4 | 20·9 |
| Yorkshire— North Riding ... ... | 19·6 | 36·7 | 56·3 | Rutlandshire ... ... | 4·3 | 13·0 | 17·3 |

In the Welsh Counties the numbers of Roman Catholic Priests were generally very small; the highest proportions they bore to Clergymen of the Established Church were 10·0 per cent. in Glamorganshire and 33·3 per cent. in Flintshire. The ministers of other Religious Bodies, however, exceeded in number the Clergymen of the Established Church in every Welsh County except Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire; in Carmarthenshire the proportion of such Ministers to 100 Clergymen was as much as 154·5, in Carnarvonshire it was 183·7, in Merionethshire 200·0, and in Glamorganshire 213·9.

To the Clergy and Ministers there may be added 10,096 Missionaries, Scripture Readers, and Itinerant Preachers, 6,219 Nuns or Sisters of Charity, and 6,206 Church Officers, making a total of 62,416 persons connected with the Clerical Profession.

Legal Profession.

The Barristers and Solicitors together numbered 20,998, and were in excess of the number enumerated in 1891 by 5·1 per cent. The Law Clerks are shown as 34,433 (of whom 367 were women), the increase being 25·0 per cent. on the number enumerated at the previous Census. Taking these totals together, the legal profession numbered 55,431, compared with 47,518, showing an increase of 16·7 per cent. on the number returned at the preceding Census. Of the total, not fewer than 15,627 were enumerated in London.

Medical Profession.

The persons returned as Physicians, Surgeons, or General Practitioners numbered 22,698, against 19,037 in 1891, showing an increase of 19·2 per cent., as compared with an increase of 25·9 per cent. in the interval between the two previous Censuses. Among the 22,698 persons practising medicine in 1901 there were 212 women, against 101 in the year 1891.

Dentists.

Persons who returned themselves as Dentists or Dentists' Assistants were 5,309 in number (of whom 140 were women), as against 4,973 in 1891. No reliable comparison can be made as between these figures, for at the Census of 1891 the makers of artificial teeth and other dental apparatus were included among Dentists, whilst they now appear under "Surgical Instrument Makers" in Order XI.

Veterinary Surgeons.

The number of persons classed as Veterinary Surgeons has fallen from 3,193 in 1891 to 2,941 in 1901. There are, however, at least two cogent reasons why these figures should not be accepted without examination. In the first place, at the date of the recent Census the War in South Africa doubtless required the services there of a number of Veterinary Surgeons who are ordinarily employed at home. In the second place, there is reason to believe that less care was observed in returning occupations at the Census of 1891 than at the more recent Census, and that, on the former occasion as compared with the latter, there was greater tendency for farriers to describe themselves, in the schedules, as Veterinary Surgeons.

Sick Nurses, Midwives, Invalid Attendants, &c.

To a small extent only have women entered into the three foregoing professions, their membership therein being represented by 355 out of a total of 30,948. If, however, the medical sub-order be taken as a whole, we find that females greatly predominate in number over the other sex, owing to the larger numbers engaged in the important duties of Sick Nurse, Midwife, and Invalid Attendant. Not fewer than 67,269 women were engaged in these offices in 1901, the rate of increase being 26·8 per cent. on the number in 1891. Midwives were not separately abstracted at the previous Census, but in 1901 they numbered 3,055, against 2,646 in 1881, an increase of 15·5 per cent. within a period of 20 years. If to these Nurses and Midwives there be added 26,341 women who were classified in Order IV under "Hospital and Institution Service," and 10,426 women classified in Order I as "Municipal, Parish, &c., Officers" (the greater number of the latter being engaged at Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries), the aggregate amounts to 104,036 as against 73,723 in 1891, showing an increase of 41·1 per cent., from which it appears that, in 1901, one out of every 40 occupied females was engaged in attendance on the poor, the sick, or the infirm.

Teaching Profession.

The number of School-masters and Mistresses, Teachers, Professors, and Lecturers, employed in education of all grades, exclusive of Teachers of music who are classed with musicians in sub-order 7 of this order, was 230,345, and of these 171,670, or 74·5 per cent., were females. There were also 4,427 persons classified as "Concerned in Teaching," making a total of 234,772. In 1891 the number of Teachers, Professors, &c., had been 195,021, of whom 144,393, or 74·0 per cent., were females. Accordingly, in the 10 years the male teachers increased by 15·9 per cent., and the female teachers by 18·9 per cent. The total increase in both sexes together was 18·1 per cent.; in the previous intercensal period the rate of increase had not exceeded 15·5 per cent.

According to the returns of the Board of Education there were 36,207 male and 113,597 female Teachers in Elementary Day Schools in 1901, the male teachers having increased since 1891 by 15·1 per cent. and the females by no less than 50·5 per cent.; and, whereas there were 240 female to 100 male teachers in the earlier year, the ratio had increased to 314 to 100 in 1901.

At the Census of 1871, which practically corresponds with the introduction of compulsory elementary education, there was one teacher enumerated, on the average, for every 67 persons living at ages from three to 20 years. In 1881 there was one for every 58, in 1891 one for every 56, and in 1901 one for every 50. In the period of 30 years, 1871–1901, coincidently with the increase of teachers, the proportion of persons who could not sign the marriage register otherwise than by mark fell from 194 to 25 per 1,000 among males, and from 268 to 29 per 1,000 among females.

Literary and Scientific.

Under the head of "Literary and Scientific" pursuits, there were returned 14,428 males and 1,951 females. Of these, 9,811 males and 1,249 females were described as Authors, Editors, Journalists, Reporters, or Shorthand Writers, as compared with 7,485 males and 787 females in 1891; this represents an increase of 31·1 per cent. among males and 58·7 per cent. among females.

Engineers and Surveyors.

The Civil and Mining Engineers together numbered 11,052, or 15·1 per cent. more than in 1891, when the total was 9,605. In this sub-order were also included 6,414 males returned as Land, House, or Ship Surveyors. The increase under this heading since the preceding Census was 578 or 9·9 per cent.

**Art, Music Drama.**

The number classed under "Art, Music, and Drama" totalled 102,305 as against 79,115 in 1891, but the returns under some of the constituent headings are not altogether satisfactory. Painters, Engravers, and Sculptors (Artists), numbered 13,949; Architects numbered 10,781 against 7,842 in 1891, and Photographers 14,999 against 10,571. The Actors numbered 6,044 and the Actresses 6,443 against 3,625 and 3,696 respectively in 1891, representing an increase in the total of 70·6 per cent. Actors and Actresses have increased since 1881 by 173·5 per cent. Musicians, Music Masters, and Singers, who, between 1881 and 1891, increased by 51·1 per cent., do not appear to have advanced during the last decennium at nearly so great a rate. The numbers now returned amount to 20,605 males and 22,644 females against 19,495 males and 19,111 females in 1891, but the figures at that Census included Organ Grinders, now referred to "Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c."—partly in consequence of this, the latter heading increased from 2,493 to 6,840.

**Exhibitions Games, &c.**

Under the head "Exhibitions, Games, &c.," which includes, among others, Performers, Showmen, and persons employed in Athletic Sports and Race Course Service, there were enumerated 12,516 men and 948 women, together 13,464 persons, as compared with 9,095 in 1891, showing an increase of 48·0 per cent.

**IV. Domestic Offices or Services.**

The *Fourth Order* is composed of persons employed in Domestic Indoor or Out-door service and in other allied offices, of whom there were returned 304,195 males and 1,690,722 females. The Order, as now constituted, differs considerably from that of 1891. Gamekeepers are, for the first time, included in this Order, in which also Domestic Coachmen, Grooms, and Domestic Gardeners are separately shown, instead of appearing, as in 1891, in other Orders with those not in Service. On the other hand, Inn and Hotel Servants, including Barmen, Barmaids, Waiters, &c. but not Domestic Servants, have now been transferred to Sub-order 4 of Order XX.—(Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks).

But although, in consequence of the foregoing changes, comparison between the totals for the entire Domestic Order is impossible, nevertheless, if we exclude Sub-order 2 (Domestic *Outdoor* Service) which contains 179,932 males and 36 females, the following comparison may be made :—

| Census Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. since previous Census. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1881 ... ... ... | 1,593,685 | 74,915 | 1,518,770 | — | — | — |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 1,809,645 | 94,409 | 1,715,236 | + 13·6 | + 26·0 | + 12·9 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 1,814,949 | 124,263 | 1,690,686 | + 0·3 | + 31·6 | − 1·4 |

From these figures we see that in the last decennium the males in this group increased by 31·6 per cent. against 26·0 per cent. in the preceding decennium; whilst, if the figures are trustworthy, the females, so far from increasing in the last decennium, have actually decreased by 1·4 per cent.

**Domestic Indoor Servants.**

Domestic Indoor Servants were first shown separately in 1851. The numbers classed as such at that and subsequent Censuses were as follows :—

| Census Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. since previous Census. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1851* ... ... ... | 825,964 | 74,323 | 751,641 | — | — | — |
| 1861* ... ... ... | 1,024,862 | 62,076 | 962,786 | + 24·1 | − 16·5 | + 28·1 |
| 1871* ... ... ... | 1,275,747 | 68,369 | 1,207,378 | + 24·5 | + 10·1 | + 25·4 |
| 1881 ... ... ... | 1,286,668 | 56,262 | 1,230,406 | + 0·9 | − 17·7 | + 1·9 |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 1,444,694 | 58,527 | 1,386,167 | + 12·3 | + 4·0 | + 12·7 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 1,394,929 | 64,146 | 1,330,783 | − 3·4 | + 9·6 | − 4·0 |

* The figures for 1851, 1861, and 1871 include "Retired" Domestic Servants.

The increase of 9·6 per cent. in the number of male Domestic Indoor Servants in the last intercensal period is partly due to changes of classification (*see* Appendix A., Table 33). It is noteworthy that the number of males under this heading included 4,748 European foreigners in 1901, as against 1,347 only in 1891. Excluding such foreigners, the increase in each of the periods 1881–1891 and 1891–1901 was at the rate of 3·9 per cent.

The recent Census is the first that has shown a decrease in the number of Females classed as Domestic Indoor Servants. But as already explained (pp. 76–77), the figures for 1891 are not precisely comparable either with those for 1901 or with those for 1881 and earlier Censuses. The actual number of Female Domestic Servants therefore may be assumed to have increased by less than 12·7 per cent. in the period 1881–1891, and either to have decreased by less than 4·0 per cent. or to have slightly increased in the period 1891–1901. In consequence, however, of the doubt as to the true number in 1891, recourse must be had, for purposes of comparison, to the number in 1881.

In the period of 20 years between 1881 and 1901, we find that female Domestic Indoor Servants increased by only 8·2 per cent., while the entire population advanced 25·2 per cent. It is noteworthy that the increase was limited to women aged 20 years and upwards, among whom it amounted to 23·5 per cent. in the 20 years, while among girls under the age of 20 years there was a decrease during the same period equal to 12·3 per cent. The following Table shows the age distribution of female Domestic Servants in 1881 and 1901, and also the rates of increase or decrease at each age-group.

| Ages. | 1881. | | 1901. | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. in 20 years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Proportion per 1,000. | Number. | Proportion per 1,000. | |
| Under 15 ... ... ... | 98,190 | 79·8 | 64,802 | 48·7 | — 34·0 |
| 15— ... ... ... | 430,177 | 349·7 | 398,630 | 299·6 | — 7·3 |
| 20— ... ... ... | 301,474 | 245·0 | 351,242 | 263·9 | + 16·5 |
| 25— ... ... ... | 295,302 | 240·0 | 392,973 | 295·3 | + 33·1 |
| 45— ... .. ... | 88,506 | 71·9 | 106,186 | 79·8 | + 20·0 |
| Over 65 ... ... ... | 16,757 | 13·6 | 16,950 | 12·7 | + 1·2 |
| Total ... ... | 1,230,406 | 1000·0 | 1,330,783 | 1000·0 | + 8·2 |

There can be no doubt that the administration of the Education Acts in recent years, by raising the "school age," has tended greatly to limit the domestic employment of girls below the age of 15 years; but this cannot have caused the reduction between 15 and 20 years of age. The decrease of 7·3 per cent. in the number of Domestic Servants at ages between 15 and 20 years, notwithstanding an increase of 28·1 per cent. in the number of females living at these ages, suggests the conclusion that young women are preferring other employments.

If the number of separate schedules returned at the Census be accepted as indicating the number of separate families, then the proportion of Female Domestic Servants affords a rough measure of the standard of comfort in which a community is living. It should, however, be borne in mind that custom varies widely in different parts of the country as to the proportion of domestic assistance considered indispensable for the maintenance of a family in a given degree of comfort. Taking England and Wales as a whole, there were 18 female Domestic Servants (excluding those in Hotels, &c.*) to each 100 separate occupiers or families. In Table 35A,

* We have endeavoured, so far as the returns allow, to separate Domestic Servants properly so called from servants who are engaged in Hotels, Boarding Houses, Clubs, Colleges, Restaurants, Coffee and Eating Houses, &c. It must, however, be pointed out that in this attempt we have been only partially successful, owing to the fact that many Boarding House-keepers omitted to return themselves as such, more especially in seaside and other holiday resorts.

which appears in most of the County Parts, the proportion of female domestic servants to separate occupiers is shown for every Urban District with a population exceeding 5,000. The Boroughs and Districts showing the highest proportions were Hampstead with 79·8 per cent., Kensington 74·9, Great Crosby 72·5, Surbiton 69·7, Ealing 68·6, Weybridge 68·4, Chislehurst 65·7, and Hove 65·3. Altogether there were 21 Urban Districts with proportions exceeding 50 per cent., and of these 3 were in London and 11 in the four counties adjoining. The Urban Districts which showed the lowest proportions were Oswaldtwistle 2·7 per cent., Kearsley 3·4, Brierfield 3·5, Church 3·9 (all in Lancashire), Golcar 3·4, and Haworth 3·7, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In the aggregate, there were 26 Urban Districts with fewer than five female domestic servants to 100 separate occupiers, 15 of these being in Lancashire, 8 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 in Leicestershire, and 1 in Nottinghamshire. Among County Boroughs the highest proportions were 56·9 per cent. in Bournemouth, 37·6 in Bath, 34·3 in Croydon, 33·6 in Hastings, and 32·9 in Oxford. The lowest were 5·9 per cent. in Burnley, 7·1 in Oldham, 7·2 in Stockport, 7·2 in Blackburn, 7·4 in Rochdale, 7·6 in Halifax, and 7·8 in Bury.

With respect to the proportion of *Male* Domestic Indoor Servants (excluding those in Hotels, &c.) to 100 separate occupiers or families, particulars are given for the Metropolitan Boroughs, in which were enumerated 15,425 out of the total of 47,893 Male Domestic Servants in England and Wales. The City of Westminster showed the highest proportion, namely, 12·5 per cent., after which followed Chelsea 7·8, St. Marylebone 5·3, and Kensington 5·1 per cent.

**Charwomen.**

At the recent Census there were returned 111,841 Charwomen, showing an increase of 6·7 per cent. on the number so returned in 1891. In the decennium 1881–91 the number of Charwomen had increased by 13·3 per cent. Taking Female Domestic Servants and Charwomen together, there was, on an average, only 1 to every 23 persons in 1901, while in 1881 there had been 1 to every 20.

**Other Services.**

Besides the foregoing, there were returned under this sub-order 6,765 males and 1,680 females as engaged in College and Club service, 6,900 males and 8,615 females as Cooks (not domestic), 17,290 males and 13,314 females as Caretakers, or as Office, Park, Lodge, or Gate Keepers (not Government); 8,874 males and 196,141 females as engaged in Laundry and Washing Service, and 10,653 males and 26,341 females as engaged in Hospital and Institution Service. Disregarding minor changes in classification, it will be found that, since the previous Census, the males engaged in Laundry and Washing Service have increased by 28·4 per cent., whilst the females have increased by 5·9 per cent. only. In the Hospital and Institution Service the males have increased by 53·2 per cent. and the females by 69·9 per cent., as compared with increases of 62·8 and 34·5 per cent. respectively between 1881 and 1891. Nurses in Hospitals and Institutions are not included in these numbers; they are classified with all other nurses under Order III.

**Domestic Outdoor Service.**

Coachmen and Grooms in private employ numbered 75,355, and Domestic Gardeners 87,936, but, as already stated, comparative figures cannot be given with respect to these occupations. The occupation of Gamekeeper was followed at the last Census by 16,677 men, showing an increase of 20·7 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1891.

**V. Commercial Occupations.**

The *Fifth Order* relates to persons employed in Commercial Pursuits, comprising, amongst others, Merchants, Agents, Accountants, and Business Clerks, together with those engaged in the Banking and Insurance Services. It had a total of 530,685 males and 59,944 females, the numbers under nearly all the headings showing considerable increase compared with 1891.

**Merchants, Agents, Buyers.**

Merchants are included in this order only when no mention is made of the commodity in which they deal, or when they are described in exclusive relation to the country with which they trade—*e.g.*, Brazilian, Egyptian, or Peruvian Merchant; Salesmen and Buyers are included here only when their occupations are imperfectly described. The main body of Merchants, Salesmen, and Buyers will be found in the orders relating to the commodities in the sale of which they are concerned. Excluding Merchants, Salesmen, and Buyers, the number of persons returned under this commercial order rose during the decennial period 1891–1901 from 383,323 males and 19,776 females to 523,639 males and 59,377 females, there being an increase of 36·6 per cent. on the males, 200·2 per cent. on the females, and 44·6 per cent. on the total.

Commercial or Business Clerks increased between 1891 and 1901 from 247,229, including 17,859 females, to 363,673, including 55,784 females, or in the proportion of 47·1 per cent. Among male clerks the increase was equal to 34·2 per cent., whilst the female clerks more than trebled in number. The ratio of female to male clerks increased from 7·8 per cent. in 1891 to not less than 18·1 per cent. in 1901. It has frequently been contended that clerks from Germany and other European countries are steadily displacing English clerks in places of business, but in this respect the figures show that the proportion of such foreigners returned as Commercial clerks fell from 1 in 57 to 1 in 64 of the total male clerks. Commercial or Business Clerks.

The persons classed as Accountants in 1901 numbered 9,028, or 13·1 per cent. more than at the previous Census; it is, however, desirable to mention that in cases where the term accountant appeared to signify nothing more than book-keeper, or accountant's clerk, the entry was, on both occasions, referred not to the present heading but to "Commercial Clerk." Accountants.

The two headings relating to Brokers, Agents, Factors, and to Commercial Travellers—are less satisfactorily defined than the preceding; many persons who should have been described as hawkers doubtless having returned themselves either as agents or as travellers. If, however, the figures be accepted as they stand, Brokers, Agents, and Factors appear to have increased by 14·4 per cent., from 37,053 to 42,387, and Commercial Travellers by 46·0 per cent., from 44,055 to 64,322, since the previous Census. Among Commercial Travellers one in every 40 was a European foreigner at the date of the last Census, whilst in 1891 the ratio had been as high as one in 27. Brokers, Agents, Factors, Commercial Travellers.

Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, and House Agents increased from 11,830 to 14,020, or 18·5 per cent. Auctioneers.

The Banking Service increased in the last decennium from 20,885 to 30,292, or at the rate of 45·0 per cent.; but if we include in the same class Bill Discounters, Brokers and Finance Agents the increase is reduced to 43·1 per cent. Banking.

The Insurance Service as a whole has grown from 31,437 persons in 1891 to 56,388 in 1901, the rate of increase being not less than 79·4 per cent. At the recent Census the Insurance Service was divided into two groups, the one consisting of 21,961 officials and clerks, the other of 34,427 agents, the latter group thus constituting 61·1 per cent. of the total. Insurance.

We have already* spoken of the suggestion made by the Home Office and the Board of Trade that we should distinguish Dealers from Makers in this Report, and of the measures we adopted in order to carry out this and other suggestions. These Departments further suggested that Dealers should be eliminated from the several Orders in which Makers are classified and should be divided into (1) "Wholesale Merchants and Dealers," and (2) "Shopkeepers and Retail Dealers"; the former to be shown under a single heading, and the latter to be constituted a separate Order with Sub-orders for (1) Those dealing in Food, (2) Those dealing in Textile Fabrics and Clothing, (3) Other Shopkeepers, and (4) Other Retail Dealers. Dealers.

To this suggestion we felt ourselves, after mature consideration, unable to accede. In the first place, an attempt to discriminate between Wholesale and Retail Dealers would necessarily increase the complexity of the Occupiers' Schedule; and, since the line of demarcation between these two classes is not always very definite, the practical value of such information as could have been collected is doubtful. In the second place such a recasting of our classification was, in itself, inadvisable, and would seriously interfere with comparisons between the Occupational Statistics of 1901 and those of previous Census years.

In order, however, to make the figures respecting Dealers easily accessible, we have collected them from the various Sub-orders to which they belong, and arranged them in the following Table. We cannot claim for them a high degree of accuracy; for we are of opinion that many persons whose occupation it was to sell bread, shoes, clothes, &c.,

* *See* page 74.

described themselves as Makers of those articles, and have been classified accordingly. It will, of course, be understood that the Table includes Assistants as well as Dealers themselves :—

| Dealers. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Dealers. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK. | | | | OTHER DEALERS. | | | |
| Milksellers, Dairymen ... | 40,901 | 35,338 | 5,563 | Coal, Coke — Merchants, Dealers. | 24,653 | 23,613 | 1,040 |
| Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers | 20,882 | 16,510 | 4,372 | Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. | 2,460 | 2,379 | 81 |
| Butchers, Meat Salesmen ... | 109,015 | 105,165 | 3,850 | Ironmongers; Hardware—Dealers, Merchants. | 28,206 | 26,096 | 2,110 |
| Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers. | 32,267 | 28,746 | 3,521 | Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c. | 6,264 | 5,189 | 1,075 |
| Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers. | 16,457 | 15,486 | 971 | Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches. | 4,763 | 3,855 | 908 |
| Bakers, Confectioners, (Dealers). | 72,197 | 30,402 | 41,795 | Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c. | 4,724 | 2,881 | 1,843 |
| Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers. | 193,569 | 151,184 | 42,385 | Dealers in Works of Art ... | 2,633 | 2,169 | 464 |
| Greengrocers, Fruiterers ... | 52,627 | 40,700 | 11,927 | Furniture &c. Dealers ... | 19,766 | 17,543 | 2,223 |
| Other Dealers in Food ... | 3,884 | 3,618 | 266 | Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchants, Dealers. | 8,663 | 8,418 | 245 |
| Tobacconists ... ... ... | 16,870 | 10,200 | 6,670 | Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass Dealers. | 9,369 | 6,147 | 3,222 |
| Coffee House, Eating House—Keepers. | 19,113 | 11,870 | 7,243 | Chemists, Druggists ... | 28,448 | 25,343 | 3,105 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents. | 8,820 | 8,396 | 424 | Oil and Colourmen ... ... | 8,699 | 8,089 | 610 |
| Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beersellers, Cider Dealers. | 99,915 | 76,210 | 23,705 | Other Dealers in Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c. | 2,858 | 2,438 | 420 |
| Barmen ... ... ... | 56,332 | 28,625 | 27,707 | Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers. | 5,861 | 5,367 | 494 |
| Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service. | 39,955 | 18,849 | 21,106 | Stationers, Law Stationers... | 22,335 | 12,652 | 9,683 |
| | | | | Publishers, Booksellers ... | 14,788 | 12,235 | 2,553 |
| | | | | Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers. | 17,074 | 13,356 | 3,718 |
| IN TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS. | | | | Merchants (commodity undefined). | 5,151 | 5,133 | 18 |
| Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. | 135,657 | 67,220 | 68,437 | Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described). | 2,462 | 1,913 | 549 |
| Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics. | 25,072 | 23,019 | 2,053 | General Shopkeepers, Dealers | 51,576 | 23,539 | 28,037 |
| Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c., Dealers. | 5,751 | 3,815 | 1,936 | Pawnbrokers... ... ... | 12,530 | 10,769 | 1,761 |
| Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers). | 22,107 | 17,701 | 4,406 | Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers. | 61,339 | 46,941 | 14,398 |
| Hosiers, Haberdashers ... | 8,627 | 6,786 | 1,841 | Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen. | 5,361 | 5,342 | 19 |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Dealers. | 21,886 | 14,223 | 7,663 | Other Dealers in Sundry Industries. | 1,184 | 1,116 | 68 |
| Other Dealers in Dress ... | 5,429 | 2,015 | 3,414 | Total... ... ... | 1,358,500 | 988,601 | 369,899 |

Examination of the headings in this Table will show that the vast majority of the persons represented were Shopkeepers or Shop Assistants. A few of the headings are exceptions to this general rule ; for example, Corn Merchants, Coal Merchants, Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. Comparing the general totals with the total numbers of occupied persons of both sexes, it is found that 9·7 per cent. of all occupied males, and 8·9 per cent. of all occupied females in 1901 were either Shopkeepers or Dealers, or their Assistants ; and as already seen these persons were mainly employed in Shops.

If to the Dealers specified in the table, the Commercial Travellers, Agents, Clerks, and others in the Fifth Order be added, we shall have a grand total of 1,941,516 persons, viz.:— 1,512,240 males and 429,276 females, who may be considered as engaged in commercial pursuits.

VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.

The *Sixth Order*, comprising persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages, numbered 1,267,825 of whom only 18,825 were females. The order may be conveniently divided into four sections, according as the workers are engaged on or in (a) Railways, (b) Roads, (c) Seas, Rivers, Canals, Docks and Harbours, or (d) Storage, Porterage, and Conveyance of Messages.

On Railways.

The persons returned as employed on Railways were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Railway Officials or Clerks ... ... ... ... ... | 68,541 |
| Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers ... ... ... ... ... | 66,135 |
| Railway Guards ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,828 |
| Signalmen ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24,996 |
| Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men ... ... ... ... ... | 14,219 |
| Platelayers, Gangers, Packers ... ... ... ... ... | 46,860 |
| Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers) ... | 29,562 |
| Railway Porters and Servants ... ... ... ... ... | 82,211 |
| Total ... | 353,352 |

The total of Workers on Railways in the preceding paragraph cannot be compared with the totals at previous Censuses unless we exclude Platelayers, Gangers, Packers and Railway Labourers, these workers having been previously included with Navvies in another Order. This adjustment has been made in the following table :—

| Census Year. | On Railways, excluding Platelayers, Railway Labourers, &c. | Increase per cent. since previous Census. |
|---|---|---|
| 1851* ... ... ... ... | 25,236 | — |
| 1861* ... ... ... ... | 53,542 | 112·2 |
| 1871* ... ... ... ... | 84,900 | 58·6 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... | 139,408 | 64·2 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... | 186,774 | 34·0 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | 276,930 | 48·3 |

* The figures for 1851, 1861, and 1871 include the "Retired."

The figures include small numbers of females, amounting to 849 in 1891 and 1,441 in 1901. Whilst between 1891 and 1901 there was an increase of 48·3 per cent. in the number of persons employed by the several companies, there was an increase of eight per cent. only in the length of line open.

On Roads.

The number of persons engaged in Road traffic, including Domestic Coachmen and Grooms from Order IV., Sub-order 2, was returned as 507,006 against 366,605 in 1891, equivalent to an increase of 38·3 per cent. during the last decennium. These totals include females, who appear to have declined from 1,590 to 1,186 during the decennial period ; but this decline is mainly due to a more rigid classification. The numbers of Males are made up as follows :—

| Occupations on Roads. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Livery Stable Keepers ; Coach, Cab, Proprietors ... ... ... | 11,027 | 12,479 | +13·2 |
| Coachmen, Grooms, Cabmen ... ... ... ... ... | 176,259 | 188,820 | +13·9 |
| Omnibus Service ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 11,974 | |
| Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not farm) ... ... ... | 169,283 | 272,300 | +60·9 |
| Tramway Service ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,871 | 18,172 | +164·5 |
| Motor Car Drivers ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 623 | ... |
| Others, comprising Turnpike Gate Keepers, Wheel Chair Proprietors, Attendants, &c. | 1,575 | 1,452 | −7·8 |
| Total ... ... | 365,015 | 505,820 | +38·6 |

There has been an enormous increase of late years in the development of the Tramway service. In 1871, the number of persons thus employed was only 63 ; at the next Census it was 2,650 ; in 1891 it was 6,906, including 35 females ; whilst at the last Census there were 18,172 males and 72 females. In connection with this increase in the number of persons employed, it should be mentioned that the length of line has increased within the last intercensal period by 35 per cent., and the number of passengers conveyed by 108 per cent. The increase in the aggregate number of male Carmen, Carriers, Carters, and Waggoners (not farm) is also remarkable. For whilst in the interval between 1881 and 1891 the increase had been 35·8 per cent., during the last intercensal period it was as much as 60·9 per cent. It is possible, however, that these numbers are to a small extent affected by differences in the classification of such occupations as were indefinitely returned in the agricultural districts at the several Censuses.

On Seas, Rivers, and Canals; and in Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.

The number of persons enumerated as engaged in Sea, River, and Canal Transport Service was 132,271, while 100,149 were employed in Docks, Harbours, &c., making a total of 232,420, against 208,443 in 1891, there being an increase of 11·5 per cent. The subjoined Table shows the changes that have taken place since 1891 in the numbers of persons following the occupations specified; but it is probable that the increase shown in the Dock and Wharf Labourers is partly due to more definite returns on this occasion.

| Occupations. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merchant Seamen; Pilots; Boatmen on Seas ... | 107,834 | 97,881 | − 9·2 |
| Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen ... ... ... | 31,496 | 30,180 | − 4·2 |
| Navigation Service (on Shore) ... ... ... ... | 5,227 | 4,210 | − 19·5 |
| On Seas, Rivers, and Canals ... ... ... | 144,557 | 132,271 | − 8·4 |
| Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants | 8,890 | 11,517 | + 29·6 |
| Dock, Wharf—Labourers ... ... ... ... | 54,996 | 88,632 | + 61·2 |
| In Docks, Harbours, &c. ... ... ... | 63,886 | 100,149 | + 56·8 |
| Total ... ... | 208,443 | 232,420 | + 11·5 |

The number of Merchant Seamen enumerated in England and Wales in 1901 was 97,881, against 107,834 at the previous Census, showing a decrease of 9·2 per cent. If, however, European Foreigners be excluded from the figures, and English Seamen who were abroad on British vessels at the time of the Census be added, the number in 1901 will be raised to 145,502, against 160,216 in 1891, the decrease becoming 9·2 per cent. This falling off is no doubt due to the increased employment of foreigners on British vessels, to an apparent disinclination on the part of English youths to enter into such employment, and to the substitution of steam for sailing vessels. Tables 52 and 53 in Appendix A., derived from Returns furnished by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, show the Seamen of all Nationalities on Sea-going Trading or Fishing Vessels required to be registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts, and by comparing these with similar Tables published in the General Report on the Census of 1891, it may be seen that, while the total increased from 188,391 to 206,138, or 9·4 per cent., the number of persons of English birth fell 4·1 per cent., persons of Scotch birth 5·9 per cent. and of Irish birth 7·3 per cent.; while the number of Lascars increased by 57·6 per cent. and the number of other Foreigners by 42·2 per cent. From Table 53 it will further be noticed that the numbers of English youths aged under 20 declined from 12,156 to 10,595, or 12·8 per cent. The Statistical Abstract shows that the tonnage of British Shipping increased from 8,164,541 in 1891 to 9,524,496 in 1901, or 16·7 per cent.; the tonnage of sailing vessels having declined 35·4 per cent., while that of steam vessels had increased 44·5 per cent.

In Storage, Porterage, Messages.

The persons engaged in connection with Storage, Porterage, and the Conveyance of Messages numbered 250,402, as against 240,030 in 1891; little value, however, can be attached to the figures, as a whole, for purposes of comparison. Warehousemen, including Meters and Weighers, declined from 27,504 to 15,973, probably for no other reason than that they described themselves more precisely in 1901 than formerly and were consequently referred to their particular industries. Coal—Heavers, Porters, and Labourers show an increase from 18,482 to 26,123, or 41·3 per cent., while Messengers, Porters, and Watchmen (not Railway or Government) advanced 3·6 per cent., from 179,089 to 185,487, including 180,496 males, of whom 71·4 per cent. had not completed their twentieth year. It is worthy of note that while, owing to the restriction of child labour, the total number of boys under 15 years returned at the recent Census as employed showed a decrease of 12·9 per cent. on the numbers enumerated in 1891, the number of messenger boys at the same ages declined by only 5·1 per cent.

In the last intercensal period the number of persons returned as engaged in the Telegraph and Telephone Services rose from 14,955 to 22,819, or by 52·6 per cent.

These workers, however, are so closely connected with the government postal service that it is difficult to determine exactly their relative increase in numbers.

VII. Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.

According to the returns for the *Seventh Order* there were employed in Agriculture —on Farms, Woods, or Gardens—1,128,604 persons, all but 57,564 of whom were males. Of the entire Agricultural community as thus described, 81·9 per cent. were enumerated in rural districts. In the districts under urban administration, Agriculture gave employment to only 2·1 per cent. of the total males over 10 years of age, whilst in rural districts the proportion was 30·6 per cent.

Table 29 in Appendix A shows the proportions per 10,000 males, over 10 years of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits in each of the Administrative Counties. Excluding London, it appears that in the following 10 Administrative Counties, the proportion of those engaged in agriculture was lower than 10 per cent. of the total males aged 10 years and upwards :—Durham and Glamorgan 3·5 per cent., Middlesex 4·3, Lancaster 6·0, Stafford 6·5, the West Riding of York 7·3, Monmouth 8·0, Derby 8·7, Northumberland 8·9, and Surrey 9·6. In the following 18 counties the proportion was higher than 25 per cent. :—Westmorland 25·5, Cambridge 29·7, Oxford and Rutland 30·0, East Suffolk and Anglesey 31·8, West Suffolk 33·1, Lincoln—parts of Kesteven, and Cardigan 34·5, Hereford 34·6, Huntingdon 36·8, Lincoln—parts of Lindsey 37·0, East Riding of York 37·1, Norfolk 39·3, Montgomery 40·1, Radnor 41·1, Isle of Ely 42·6, and Lincoln—parts of Holland 43·0. But not only did the proportions in the several Administrative Counties vary ; the proportions in the rural districts of these Counties also varied widely. In the following Table the Counties are arranged in order according to the proportion per cent. of males aged 10 years and upwards who were returned as engaged in Agriculture in their *rural portions* :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isle of Ely ... ... 61·0 | Huntingdonshire ... 42·7 | Monmouthshire ... 32·2 | Lancashire ... ... 26·0 |
| Lincolnshire—Parts of Holland ... ... 59·4 | Yorkshire — North Riding ... ... 41·4 | Somersetshire ... 31·8 | Carnarvonshire ... 24·7 |
| Montgomeryshire ... 53·8 | Bedfordshire... ... 41·3 | Cheshire ... ... 31·5 | Gloucestershire ... 24·2 |
| Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey ... ... 53·2 | Devonshire ... ... 40·7 | Kent ... ... ... 31·5 | Denbighshire ... 24·0 |
| Yorkshire—East Riding 51·5 | Soke of Peterborough 40·5 | Brecknockshire ... 30·8 | Isle of Wight ... 23·9 |
| Lincolnshire—Parts of Kesteven ... ... 49·9 | Dorsetshire ... ... 40·3 | Carmarthenshire ... 30·7 | Leicestershire ... 23·5 |
| Radnorshire ... ... 48·8 | Pembrokeshire ... 39·6 | Northamptonshire ... 30·7 | Northumberland ... 23·3 |
| Suffolk—West ... 48·4 | Oxfordshire ... ... 39·3 | Hertfordshire ... 30·6 | Flintshire ... ... 21·1 |
| Herefordshire... ... 47·5 | Merionethshire ... 38·1 | Buckinghamshire ... 30·0 | Staffordshire... ... 20·2 |
| Cambridgeshire ... 45·9 | Westmorland ... 38·1 | Rutlandshire ... 30·0 | Yorkshire — West Riding ... ... 20·2 |
| Norfolk ... ... 45·8 | Shropshire ... ... 37·4 | Southampton ... 29·4 | Middlesex ... ... 17·9 |
| Suffolk—East ... 45·3 | Sussex—West ... 36·8 | Cornwall ... ... 29·3 | Surrey ... ... 17·1 |
| Cardiganshire ... 44·6 | Wiltshire ... ... 36·3 | Nottinghamshire ... 28·5 | Derbyshire ... ... 14·0 |
| Anglesey ... ... 43·9 | Essex ... ... ... 35·9 | Berkshire ... ... 27·8 | Glamorganshire ... 10·1 |
| | Sussex—East ... 34·8 | Worcestershire ... 26·5 | Durham ... ... 7·1 |
| | Cumberland ... ... 34·1 | Warwickshire ... 26·1 | |

It will be interesting to compare the numbers engaged in agriculture at each of the last six Censuses. In the following Table these numbers for the earlier Censuses have, as far as possible, been rendered comparable with those for the later ones ; but they may, nevertheless, still be affected by changes in classification, and by the fact that Carters, Waggoners, and Labourers have probably returned themselves differently or have been classified differently at successive Censuses. Domestic Gardeners who, at the previous Census, had been included with all other Gardeners, are here likewise so included. Farmers' sons under 15 years of age must, however, be excluded, since they were not generally classed as occupied at Censuses prior to 1901, even though returned as assisting in the work of the farm. The female relatives of farmers returned as assisting in farm work, who were not completely shown at the recent Census, and were not shown at all in 1891, must likewise be omitted. Farmers' wives also assist in the work of the farms, but their numbers have not been ascertained.

| Census Year. | Males Engaged in Agriculture. | Proportion per cent. of Total Males aged 10 years and upwards. | Females Engaged in Agriculture. | Proportion per cent. of Total Females aged 10 years and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851* ... ... ... ... | 1,544,087 | 23·5 | 168,652 | 2·4 |
| 1861* ... ... ... ... | 1,539,965 | 21·2 | 115,213 | 1·5 |
| 1871* ... ... ... ... | 1,371,304 | 16·8 | 85,667 | 1·0 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... | 1,288,173 | 13·8 | 64,216 | 0·6 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... | 1,233,936 | 11·6 | 51,045 | 0·4 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... | 1,153,185 | 9·5 | 38,982 | 0·3 |

* The figures for 1851, 1861, and 1871 include the "Retired."

The above Summary shows that the numbers of both sexes engaged in Agricultural pursuits have declined continuously throughout the last half century. During the last 10 years the males have decreased from 1,233,936 to 1,153,185, or 6·5 per cent., following on a decrease of 4·2 per cent. between 1881 and 1891; and the females have declined from 51,045 to 38,982, or 23·6 per cent., following on a decrease of 20·5 per cent. in the preceding intercensal period. This decline in the numbers is illustrated by the large amount of arable land which has gone out of cultivation during the past 10 years, as shown by the figures below, extracted from the returns of the Board of Agriculture.

| England and Wales. | Acres in 1891. | Acres in 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn Crops ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,632,131 | 5,886,052 | — 11·2 |
| Green Crops .. ... ... ... ... ... | 2,652,635 | 2,511,744 | — 5·3 |
| Clover and Grasses under Rotation ... ... ... | 3,086,765 | 3,262,926 | + 5·7 |
| Flax, Hops, Small Fruit ... ... ... ... | 112,013 | 120,683 | + 7·7 |
| Bare Fallow ... ... ... ... ... ... | 420,041 | 336,884 | — 19·8 |
| Total Arable Land ... ... ... ... ... | 12,903,585 | 12,118,289 | — 6·1 |
| Permanent Pasture ... ... ... ... ... | 15,097,549 | 15,399,025 | + 2·0 |
| Total Arable and Pasture Land* ... ... ... | 28,001,134 | 27,517,314 | — 1·7 |
| Mountain and Heath Lands used for Grazing ... | 2,815,063† | 3,556,636 | + 26·3 |
| Total Area in use for Agriculture and Grazing ... | 30,816,197 | 31,073,950 | + 0·8 |

* The area returned as under Orchards was 208,069 acres in 1891, and 232,347 acres in 1901. This is included among the several headings of which the total Arable and Pasture Land is made up.

† This figure refers to the year 1892, when Returns of Mountain and Heath Lands used for Grazing were first collected.

The decline in the proportion of males engaged in Agriculture has been general throughout England and Wales. This is shown in the following Table, which gives the proportions per cent. of males over 10 years of age engaged in Agriculture in 1881, 1891 and 1901, in every *Registration* County excepting London. For reasons stated above, Farmers' sons under 15 years of age have been excluded from the figures for 1901.

| County. | Of the Male population above 10 years of age the proportion per cent. engaged in Agriculture. | | | County. | Of the Male population above 10 years of age the proportion per cent. engaged in Agriculture. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES ... | 13·8 | 11·6 | 9·5 | Rutlandshire ... ... | 41·0 | 35·2 | 32·4 |
| | | | | Shropshire ... ... | 28·3 | 27·9 | 25·8 |
| Bedfordshire ... ... | 34·5 | 29·6 | 22·6 | Somersetshire* ... ... | 24·6 | 21·1 | 18· |
| Berkshire ... ... ... | 28·4 | 24·2 | 20·1 | Southampton ... ... | 17·9 | 14·9 | 11·8 |
| Buckinghamshire ... | 31·9 | 28·8 | 22·9 | Staffordshire ... ... | 7·5 | 6·4 | 5·4 |
| Cambridgeshire ... ... | 39·6 | 38·7 | 33·8 | Suffolk ... ... ... | 35·8 | 34·4 | 29·3 |
| Cheshire ... ... ... | 13·9 | 12·0 | 10·7 | Surrey ... ... ... | 15·5 | 13·1 | 10·5 |
| Cornwall ... ... ... | 24·6 | 23·1 | 21·1 | Sussex ... ... ... | 23·6 | 21·0 | 17·5 |
| Cumberland ... ... | 18·8 | 17·0 | 15·8 | Warwickshire ... ... | 9·8 | 8·0 | 6·4 |
| Derbyshire ... ... | 11·8 | 9·8 | 8·1 | Westmorland ... ... | 30·8 | 27·5 | 26·9 |
| Devonshire ... ... | 22·5 | 19·6 | 16·9 | Wiltshire ... ... ... | 32·5 | 28·7 | 23·4 |
| Dorsetshire ... ... | 29·4 | 27·4 | 23·1 | Worcestershire ... ... | 15·9 | 13·9 | 11·5 |
| Durham ... ... ... | 4·4 | 3·6 | 3·0 | Yorkshire ... ... ... | 10·3 | 8·4 | 7·1 |
| Essex ... ... ... | 23·7 | 16·3 | 10·1 | East Riding ... | 17·4 | 14·6 | 12·2 |
| Gloucestershire* ... ... | 16·0 | 13·6 | 11·5 | North Riding ... | 21·2 | 18·4 | 17·0 |
| Herefordshire ... ... | 38·4 | 36·2 | 35·7 | West Riding ... | 7·3 | 5·9 | 4·9 |
| Hertfordshire ... ... | 30·9 | 28·0 | 22·3 | | | | |
| Huntingdonshire... ... | 44·8 | 45·3 | 41·8 | Anglesey ... ... ... | 33·0 | 35·4 | 32·8 |
| Kent ... ... ... | 21·1 | 18·2 | 14·0 | Brecknockshire ... ... | 30·4 | 29·5 | 27·5 |
| Lancashire ... ... | 4·6 | 3·7 | 3·2 | Cardiganshire ... ... | 37·0 | 38·2 | 36·5 |
| Leicestershire ... ... | 16·5 | 13·0 | 9·8 | Carmarthenshire ... ... | 23·9 | 21·1 | 18·5 |
| Lincolnshire ... ... | 34·9 | 33·6 | 29·0 | Carnarvonshire ... ... | 20·2 | 20·3 | 17·6 |
| Middlesex ... ... ... | 10·9 | 7·9 | 5·8 | Denbighshire ... ... | 22·8 | 21·0 | 17·8 |
| Monmouthshire ... ... | 11·0 | 8·7 | 7·4 | Flintshire ... ... ... | 13·5 | 13·6 | 13·7 |
| Norfolk ... ... ... | 32·9 | 31·7 | 27·6 | Glamorganshire ... ... | 5·2 | 3·6 | 2·9 |
| Northamptonshire ... | 24·5 | 19·8 | 14·8 | Merionethshire ... ... | 26·8 | 27·7 | 25·2 |
| Northumberland ... ... | 10·3 | 8·0 | 6·2 | Montgomeryshire... ... | 37·5 | 40·5 | 39·9 |
| Nottinghamshire ... ... | 13·3 | 11·2 | 8·6 | Pembrokeshire ... ... | 25·6 | 26·0 | 23·8 |
| Oxfordshire ... ... | 34·0 | 30·0 | 25·3 | Radnorshire ... ... | 47·6 | 48·9 | 34·7 |

* The 1901 figures for Gloucestershire and Somersetshire have been adjusted to allow for an interchange of area.

The Table shows that the proportion decreased in each intercensal period in all but two of the smallest English counties and eight of the Welsh counties ; and further that, of these exceptions, the only counties in which the proportion for 1901 was not lower than that for each of the preceding Censuses were Flintshire and Montgomeryshire. In 1881 there were 34 counties in which the proportion was above 20 per cent., and in 18 of these it exceeded 30 per cent. ; in 1901 there were only 24 counties in which the proportion was above 20 per cent. and only 8 in which it exceeded 30 per cent.

On reference to Table 33 in Appendix A., it will be seen that the classification of 1901 under the separate headings of the Agricultural Order differs in many respects from that of 1891. In making the alterations we have followed as closely as possible the suggestions of the Board of Agriculture, who issued a memorandum to Agriculturists, urging them "in view of the importance of all questions relating to the number and distribution of "the agricultural population, to render their best assistance to ensure that the particulars "entered on the Census Schedules by farmers and farm labourers are precise and specific, "and capable of accurate arrangement in the groups to which they respectively belong." The alterations in classification and the efforts made to secure accuracy have effected a considerable improvement in the returns, but the value of the figures for purposes of comparison has necessarily thereby been impaired.

Farmers and Graziers.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as Farmers or Graziers was 223,610 (201,918 males and 21,692 females), or 333 less than the number in 1881. At the recent Census the number so classified was 224,299, of whom 202,751 were males and 21,548 females, the majority of the latter probably being widows carrying on the farms formerly held by their husbands. The figures for the two Censuses are not, however, precisely comparable, since those for 1901 include Poultry Farmers, &c., who were formerly classed under other headings. Probably, if the number of these in 1891 could be added to the figures for that Census, the heading would show a decrease in 1901. Notwithstanding the extension of the heading, male Farmers and Graziers have declined numerically during the last ten years in each of the following English Registration Counties :—Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Warwickshire, Rutlandshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Monmouthshire, and in all the Welsh Counties, excepting Pembrokeshire, Brecknockshire, and Montgomeryshire.

The following Table gives the total number classed as Farmers and Graziers at each Census since 1851. It should be noted that the numbers for 1871 and earlier Censuses include the "Retired" and are not comparable with those for 1881 and later Censuses, from which the Retired are excluded ; in 1901 there were enumerated 15,734 male and 2,114 female retired Farmers and Graziers :—

| Census Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1851 ... ... ... ... ... | 249,431 | 226,515 | 22,916 |
| 1861 ... ... ... ... ... | 249,735 | 226,957 | 22,778 |
| 1871 ... ... ... ... ... | 249,907 | 225,569 | 24,338 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... ... | 223,943 | 203,329 | 20,614 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... ... | 223,610 | 201,918 | 21,692 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... ... | 224,299 | 202,751 | 21,548 |

These figures would indicate that the number of holders of farms has not materially declined during the half century, but such cannot be said with regard to the workers on the farms, as we proceed to show.

Workers on Farms.

The workers on farms returned in 1901 are as follows :—

| Occupations. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, Daughters, and other Relatives assisting in farm work. | 89,165 | 18,618 |
| Farm—Bailiffs, Foremen ... ... ... | 22,623 | 39 |
| Shepherds ... ... ... ... ... | 25,354 | 12 |
| Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants— | | |
| In charge of cattle ... ... ... | 81,302 | 3,797 |
| In charge of horses... ... ... | 154,377 | 5 |
| Not otherwise distinguished ... | 348,072 | 8,149 |
| Total ... ... ... | 720,893 | 30,620 |

The above figures compared with those for 1891 show, on the one hand, a large decline in the number of agricultural labourers and farm servants, and on the other hand, a considerable increase among farmers' male relatives, farm bailiffs, and shepherds. We are of opinion, however, that the increases are mainly attributable to greater precision in the returns for 1901, persons who would previously have been returned as Farm Servants having now been returned as Farm Foremen and Shepherds.

As illustrating this greater precision we may mention that in 1891 an attempt was made to classify Agricultural Carters, Teamsters, and others in charge of horses separately from other Agricultural Labourers. The result, however, was unsatisfactory, for only 3·4 per cent. of the total could in this way be separately distinguished. At the recent Census, Agricultural Labourers were requested to specify on the Schedules the particular work on which they were usually engaged ; the result being that 25·9 per cent. returned themselves as in charge of horses. For reasons such as these it is obviously futile to compare the numbers under separate headings with those under similar headings at previous Censuses. The total numbers of workers on farms may, however, be fairly compared after excluding farmers' sons &c. under 15 years of age, and female relatives of farmers, for reasons stated on a previous page. With this necessary modification, the aggregates of such workers at the last six Censuses were as shown in the following Table :—

| Census Year. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| 1851 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,232,576 | 143,475 |
| 1861 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,206,280 | 90,525 |
| 1871 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,014,428 | 58,656 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 924,871 | 40,346 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 841,884 | 24,150 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 715,138 | 12,002 |

These figures illustrate clearly the rapidity with which, during the last half century, agricultural labour has declined. In 1851, in every 100 males over 10 years of age, 19 were workers on farms, whilst in 1901 the proportion was only 6 in 100. In the course of 50 years, the number thus engaged has declined 42·0 per cent. Between 1881 and 1891 the decline was 9·0 per cent., and between 1891 and 1901 it was 15·1 per cent. In all the English and Welsh counties more or less decline has taken place, but it is a striking fact that, with the exception of Cornwall and Dorset, the decline in all the counties south of a line drawn from the Wash to the Severn has exceeded 15 per cent.

Even more remarkable has been the reduction of female agricultural labour, the numbers having fallen from 143,475 to 12,002, or by 91·6 per cent. during the last half century. The highest rate of decline occurred during the last decennium, when it was equal to 50·3 per cent., as compared with 40·1 per cent. in the previous decennial period.

Agricultural Machine Proprietors, Attendants.

The decrease in the number of agricultural labourers and farm servants has undoubtedly been partially compensated by the more general adoption of machinery by the farmers themselves, and in addition to this there is a class of Agricultural Machine Proprietors and Attendants whose number, although small, has increased during the last decennium by 40·0 per cent.—namely from 4,675 to 6,545. Of these, 694 were enumerated in Lincolnshire, 469 in Suffolk, 449 in Essex, 409 in Norfolk, and 317 in Cambridgeshire—a total of 2,338 in this group of eastern counties, against a total of only 937 in the northern counties, down to and including those of York, Lancaster, and Chester, and in the entire principality of Wales.

Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists.

In contrast with the decrease in the number of workers on farms is the considerable increase in the group consisting of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, and Gardeners (with whom for comparative purposes 87,936 Domestic Gardeners must be included). In the aggregate, this group numbered 216,165, including 5,140 females, as compared with 179,336, including 5,046 females, in 1891, the increase being 20·5 per cent.

Woodmen.

The number of Woodmen enumerated was 12,035, having increased since the preceding decennium by 27·4 per cent. In connection with these figures it may be stated that the area of woods and plantations increased from 1,788,816 acres in 1891 to 1,847,351 acres in 1895, which is the latest year for which the acreage has been ascertained. The average annual rate of growth during the intervening four years is equivalent to an increase of 8·4 per cent. in a decennium.

VIII. Fishing.

The persons returned under the *Eighth Order* as engaged in Fishing numbered 23,891, as compared with 25,225 in 1891, there being thus an apparent decline of 5·3 per cent. The figures are, however, not certainly comparable, for it is impossible by means of an ordinary Census to be sure that all fishermen are included in the schedules, an unknown number being absent from home for many days together in pursuit of their avocation According to the estimate of the Board of Trade, based on the number and capacity of the registered fishing boats, the number of fishermen regularly employed in 1891 was 33,044, in addition to whom there were 9,011 employed intermittently. In 1901 the corresponding estimates were 31,583 and 7,983, representing a decline equal to 4·4 and 11·4 per cent. respectively.

IX. Mines and Quarries.

In the *Ninth Order* are included persons working in and about, and dealing in the products of, Mines and Quarries. They numbered 805,185 in all, of whom 800,179 were males; but, if from the total be deducted the 25,992 males and 1,121 females returned as Dealers, it will be seen that there were 774,187 male and only 3,885 female workers in connection with Mines and Quarries.

Miners.

There were returned as Miners (exclusive of 7,469 Owners, Agents, Managers, and "Others in Mine Service"), 672,195 males, against 550,925 in 1891, showing an increase of 22·0 per cent., which is almost entirely attributable to the coal mining industry. The number of females returned under corresponding headings, which had declined in the 10 years 1881–91 by 18·3 per cent. from 5,745 to 4,692, further declined by 34·7 per cent. to 3,065 in the last intercensal period. These females were principally engaged in Coal or in Tin Mining.

The following Table shows the number of males classified as Miners at successive Censuses from 1851 onwards, together with the percentages of increase or decrease between 1881 and 1891 and between 1891 and 1901.

| Miners in | 1851.* | 1861.* | 1871.* | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1881–1891. | 1891–1901. |
| Coal ... ... ... | 183,389 | 246,613 | 268,091 | 378,664 | 513,843 | 640,989 | + 35·7 | + 24·7 |
| Ironstone ... ... | 19,380 | 20,626 | 20,931 | 25,879 | 18,158 | 17,008 | − 29·8 | − 6·3 |
| Tin ... ... ... | 12,911 | 14,314 | 10,617 | 10,499 | 9,670 | 6,577 | − 7·9 | − 32·0 |
| Lead ... ... ... | 20.030 | 18,552 | 14,563 | 11,022 | 5,723 | 4,375 | − 48·1 | − 23·6 |
| Copper... ... ... | 18,449 | 17,727 | 3,063 | 3,800 | 1,130 | 789 | − 70·3 | − 30·2 |
| Other or undefined Minerals. | ? | 8,039 | 39,130 | 2,061 | 2,401 | 2,457 | — | — |
| Total ... ... | 254,159 | 325,871 | 356,395 | 431,925 | 550,925 | 672,195 | + 27·6 | + 22·0 |

* In comparing the figures under the several headings regard must be paid to the fluctuating numbers shown under "Other or Undefined Minerals"; and to the fact that the figures for 1851, 1861, and 1871 include the "Retired."

**Coal and Shale Miners.**

At the recent Census, 640,989 males were enumerated as engaged in the Coal Mining Industry, of whom 588,444 were returned as working in, and 52,545 as working about, the mines. The number now recorded is equal to 5·28 per cent. of the entire male population over 10 years of age, the proportion in 1891 having been equal to 4·85 per cent. In the decennium 1881 to 1891 the increase in the number of coal miners was much greater than that in the output, for while the miners increased by 35·7 per cent., the quantity of coal produced in England and Wales rose by 20·0 per cent. only. A similar remark applies to the present case; for whilst during the 10 years ended in 1901 the number of male colliers showed an increase of 24·7 per cent., the output of coal in 1901 as compared with 1891 increased by 16·4 per cent. only. In connection with the output of coal, it may be noted that the export of coal amounted to 25 millions of tons in 1891 and to 35½ millions of tons in 1901. Between 1891 and 1901 the number of females employed in connection with coal mining fell from 3,267 to 2,665, or 18·4 per cent., against an increase of 5·4 per cent. in the previous decennium.

Coal mining is carried on in a large number of counties, and these generally show increasing numbers of men employed, as may be seen from the following Table, which gives the figures for the last three Censuses, together with the relative increase or decrease in the two intercensal periods.

| Registration County. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. 1881–1891. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. 1891–1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Somersetshire* ... ... ... | 5,070 | 5,926 | 5,796 | + 16·9 | − 2·2 |
| Gloucestershire* ... ... ... | 3,901 | 4,394 | 4,202 | + 12·6 | − 4·4 |
| Shropshire ... ... ... | 4,032 | 3,759 | 4,260 | − 6·8 | + 13·3 |
| Staffordshire ... ... ... | 37,200 | 45,376 | 54,296 | + 22·0 | + 19·7 |
| Worcestershire ... ... ... | 1,977 | 2,242 | 2,516 | + 13·4 | + 12·2 |
| Warwickshire ... ... ... | 2,974 | 4,205 | 6,987 | + 41·4 | + 66·2 |
| Leicestershire ... ... ... | 3,699 | 5,014 | 6,573 | + 35·6 | + 31·1 |
| Nottinghamshire ... ... | 18,918 | 29,820 | 42,102 | + 57·6 | + 41·2 |
| Derbyshire ... ... ... | 17,409 | 21,957 | 25,780 | + 26·1 | + 17·4 |
| Cheshire ... ... ... ... | 3,921 | 3,987 | 3,511 | + 1·7 | − 11·9 |
| Lancashire ... ... ... | 59,557 | 77,509 | 87,391 | + 30·1 | + 12·7 |
| Yorkshire—West Riding ... | 55,680 | 75,958 | 94,110 | + 36·4 | + 23·9 |
| Durham ... ... ... ... | 65,398 | 80,595 | 98,876 | + 23·2 | + 22·7 |
| Northumberland ... ... | 20,734 | 27,155 | 35,937 | + 31·0 | + 32·3 |
| Cumberland ... ... ... | 5,278 | 7,199 | 7,748 | + 36·4 | + 7·6 |
| Monmouthshire ... ... ... | 14,656 | 24,341 | 34,519 | + 66·1 | + 41·8 |
| Glamorganshire ... ... ... | 44,435 | 76,948 | 104,643 | + 73·2 | + 36·0 |
| Carmarthenshire ... ... | 2,666 | 3,808 | 6,677 | + 42·8 | + 75·3 |
| Brecknockshire ... ... ... | 2,092 | 2,829 | 3,135 | + 35·2 | + 10·8 |
| Flintshire ... ... .. | 2,268 | 2,455 | 2,182 | + 8·2 | − 11·1 |
| Denbighshire ... ... ... | 5,366 | 6,981 | 8,104 | + 30·1 | + 16·1 |
| All Other Counties ... ... | 1,433 | 1,385 | 1,644 | − 3·3 | + 18·7 |

* The 1901 figures for Somersetshire and Gloucestershire have been adjusted to allow for an interchange of area.

**Ironstone Miners.**

During the last intercensal period the male Miners of Iron Ore declined from 18,158 to 17,008 or in the proportion of 6·3 per cent., whereas in the previous intercensal period the decline had been as high as 29·8 per cent. This decline was accompanied by a falling off in the output, which decreased 18·6 per cent. as between 1881 and 1891, but only 4·1 per cent. as between 1891 and 1901.

The following Table shows the number of men enumerated as Ironstone Miners at each of the last three Censuses:—

| Registration County. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northamptonshire ... ... ... | 1,437 | 1,053 | 1,411 |
| Staffordshire ... ... ... ... | 3,037 | 1,202 | 1,216 |
| Lincolnshire ... ... ... ... | 589 | 765 | 1,019 |
| Lancashire ... ... ... ... | 3,742 | 3,066 | 2,296 |
| Yorkshire—North Riding ... ... | 7,397 | 5,545 | 5,876 |
| Cumberland ... ... ... ... | 5,478 | 4,609 | 3,923 |
| All Other Counties ... ... ... | 4,199 | 1,918 | 1,267 |

Next in numerical importance come the Tin Miners whose numbers have declined rapidly at each enumeration from 1861 onwards. But in no previous decennium had the relative decrease been so high as in the last intercensal period, when it amounted to 36·5 per cent., the number of males and females returned in 1901 being 6,958, against 10,949 in 1891; and whilst in 1891 as many as 1,279 or 1 in 9 of the persons engaged in tin mining were females, at the recent Census the number had fallen to 381, and the proportion to 1 in 18. Apart from the general decline in tin-mining, the decrease of 70·2 per cent. in the number of females can be accounted for by the substitution of automatic machinery and of power-driven stone crushers for manual labour, and by a disposition on the part of young girls to seek a higher class of employment. According to the "Statistical Abstract" of the Board of Trade the amount of White Tin produced from British ores declined, comparing 1901 with 1891, by 51·2 per cent.; the output of metal appears, therefore, to have decreased even more rapidly than has the number of workers. Tin mining is confined to Cornwall and a small adjoining part of Devonshire. Tin Miners.

Ever since 1851 the successive Census returns have shown a decline in the number of Lead Miners, the rate of decrease reaching its maximum in the interval between 1881 and 1891, when it amounted to 48·1 per cent. In 1901 as compared with 1891 the decline in male miners was 23·6 per cent., and the decline in the output of ore approached 32 per cent. The local distribution of the lead miners was as shown in the following Table, from which it will be seen that the decline has been general since 1881, but that Flintshire and Denbighshire have during the last decennium partly regained the loss between 1881 and 1891:— Lead Miners.

| Registration County. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Derbyshire ... ... ... ... | 871 | 396 | 283 |
| Yorkshire—North Riding ... ... | 746 | 269 | 54 |
| Durham ... ... ... ... ... | 1,448 | 894 | 394 |
| Northumberland ... ... ... | 644 | 384 | 253 |
| Cumberland ... ... ... ... | 645 | 517 | 417 |
| Westmorland ... ... ... ... | 164 | 151 | 105 |
| Cardiganshire ... ... .. ... | 1,678 | 766 | 547 |
| Montgomeryshire ... .. ... | 1,212 | 388 | 317 |
| Flintshire ... ... ... ... | 1,006 | 706 | 932 |
| Denbighshire ... ... ... ... | 1,072 | 645 | 679 |
| All Other Counties ... ... ... | 1,536 | 607 | 394 |

Copper Mining is another industry which has greatly decayed, only 789 males being employed in 1901 as compared with 18,449 in 1851. Nearly all the men engaged in this industry in 1901 were enumerated in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Anglesey. Copper miners, whose numbers had fallen in the previous intercensal period by no less than 70·3 per cent., further declined in the interval between the last two Censuses by 30·2 per cent. The decline in output as between 1881 and 1891 was equal to 82·0 per cent., and as between the latter year and 1901 to 36·1 per cent. Copper Miners.

Allied to the Miners are the Quarriers of Stone and Slate, working both above and below ground. The males engaged in Stone quarrying, cutting, dressing, &c., numbered 55,756, compared with 36,813 in 1891, which represents an increase of 51·5 per cent., largely due to the development of the Building Trade. It is remarkable that in the previous intercensal period these workers had increased by only about 5 per cent. The following Table shows the counties in which the industry is mainly carried on, and it will be seen that the increase during the last decennium has been general:— Quarrymen.

| Registration County. | Males. | | | Registration County. | Males. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881.* | 1891. | 1901. | | 1881.* | 1891. | 1901. |
| Wiltshire ... ... | 959 | 742 | 1,199 | Lancashire ... ... | 5,169 | 4,836 | 6,172 |
| Devonshire ... ... | 637 | 608 | 1,224 | Yorkshire—West Riding | 9,882 | 8,846 | 12,361 |
| Cornwall ... ... | 371 | 727 | 2,032 | Durham ... ... ... | 2,040 | 2,523 | 3,362 |
| Somersetshire† ... | 1,126 | 1,106 | 2,285 | Northumberland ... | 712 | 850 | 1,540 |
| Shropshire ... ... | 524 | 881 | 1,102 | Glamorganshire ... | 876 | 1,207 | 1,800 |
| Staffordshire ... ... | 803 | 1,298 | 1,593 | Carnarvonshire ... | 1,252 | 1,196 | 2,695 |
| Leicestershire ... ... | 1,707 | 1,965 | 3,019 | | | | |
| Derbyshire ... ... | 1,822 | 2,114 | 3,250 | All Other Counties ... | 7,837 | 7,914 | 12,122 |

* Dealers were included in 1881.
† The figures for Somersetshire have been adjusted to allow for a change of area.

The number of Male Slate Quarriers and workers also shows a considerable advance, having increased by 16·7 per cent., from 13,763 to 16,064 ; of this latter number, 8,286 were enumerated in Carnarvonshire and 4,415 in Merionethshire, as compared with 7,661 and 3,959 respectively in 1891. These increases are the more remarkable as there had been a considerable decline in the previous decennial period.

X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, CONVEYANCES.

The *Tenth Order* consists of Persons working and dealing in Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, and under it are included 1,237,196 persons, namely, 1,174,180 males and 63,016 females. The order admits of convenient division into three sections, comprising respectively the workers employed in—(*a*) manufacture of metals, machines, and implements, (*b*) construction of ships and boats, or (*c*) construction of vehicles of various kinds.

The workers in Metals, Machines, and Implements (excluding Lock and Key Makers and Makers of Gas Fittings, who, owing to changes of classification, must be dealt with in Order XII.) numbered 934,379 males and 54,540 females, as against 737,832 males and 42,140 females in 1891 ; there was thus an increase of 26·8 per cent. on the total, 26·6 per cent. on the males, and 29·4 per cent. on the females. These figures, as a whole, are approximately comparable. It is unfortunate, however, that the comparison of the figures in respect of the component trades is greatly impaired in consequence of the interchanges which have taken place amongst the various headings. In the Census Report of 1881 it was stated that "it was quite impossible to separate the Tin-smelters from the Tin-plate workers, or these from the Tinmen or Tinkers ; the Copper-smelters from the Coppersmiths, and so on" ; and in 1891 the same difficulties were found insuperable. As already stated on page 74, an attempt has on this occasion been made to separate the producers of metal from the other workers. It must, however, be recorded that the persistent efforts made, both before the Census was taken and subsequently by local inquiry, to ensure completeness and accuracy of returns have been only partially successful. Especially is this so with the Iron workers, no less a number than 19,128 having to be classified as "undefined or indeterminable," thus causing the definite headings of this great industry to be understated.

Iron and Steel.

The subjoined Table may be accepted as fairly indicating the position of the Iron and Steel Trade in 1891 and in 1901 :—

| Occupations. | 1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Nail Manufacture ... ... ... | 9,943 | 5,127 | 4,816 | 5,767 | 3,163 | 2,604 | − 42·0 | − 38·3 | − 45·9 |
| Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers | 10,052 | 6,793 | 3,259 | 12,181 | 7,727 | 4,454 | + 21·2 | + 13·7 | + 36·7 |
| Anchor, Chain—Manufacture ... | 6,376 | 4,535 | 1,841 | 6,668 | 4,757 | 1,911 | + 4·6 | + 4·9 | + 3·8 |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | | | | 12,745 | 12,742 | 3 | | | |
| Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills | | | | 42,424 | 42,422 | 2 | | | |
| Steel Smelting and Founding ... | | | | 30,738 | 30,738 | — | | | |
| Ironfounders ... ... ... | | | | 100,556 | 100,217 | 339 | | | |
| Stove, Grate, Range, Fire-iron—Makers | 358,654 | 351,351 | 7,303 | 6,211 | 5,989 | 222 | + 11·6 | + 10·5 | + 64·7 |
| Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass) | | | | 4,220 | 3,178 | 1,042 | | | |
| Iron Workers (undefined or indeterminable) | | | | 19,128 | 19,128 | — | | | |
| Blacksmiths, Strikers ... ... | | | | 137,068 | 136,752 | 316 | | | |
| Other Metal Workers* ... ... | | | | 47,050 | 36,946 | 10,104 | | | |
| Total ... ... ... | 385,025 | 367,806 | 17,219 | 424,756 | 403,759 | 20,997 | + 10·3 | + 9·8 | + 21·9 |

* It has been necessary to include this heading in the Table for purposes of comparison. The males were mainly Workers in Iron and Steel, but a considerable proportion of the females were Workers in Other Metals.

Owing to changes of classification the figures are not precisely comparable ; but, after making due allowance for these changes, they show that the aggregate number of males employed in these trades has not increased so fast as has the general population, but that

the comparately small number of females has increased much faster. The rates of increase for both sexes are greater than those recorded in the previcus decennium. Nail Manufacture, which employed 16,965 males and 9,975 females in 1851, employed only 3,163 males and 2,604 females in 1901, and is localised in the Counties of Worcester and Stafford, from which 2,222 and 1,224 persons were respectively returned. This continuous decrease is attributable to the extensive adoption of machinery. The manufacture of bolts, &c. is mainly confined to the Counties of Stafford, with 4,190 persons thus employed, of Worcester, with 2,175, and of Warwick, with 1,769; while Anchor and Chain Manufacture is practically limited to Staffordshire, with 3,719 operatives, and to Worcestershire, with 1,973. Iron and Steel Manufacture, comprising workers at Blast Furnaces, Puddling Furnaces, Rolling Mills, and at Steel Foundries and Smelting Works, is of chief importance in Staffordshire, the West and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Worcestershire, and Glamorganshire.

**Engineering and Machine Making.**

The numerical importance of this Sub-order will be gathered from the fact that no fewer than 629,026 persons were classed under its eleven headings. In consequence, however, of changes in classification (*see* Appendix A, Table 33) comparison must be limited to the six headings in the following Table :—

| Occupations. | 1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Millwrights ... ... ... ... | 6,113 | 6,112 | 1 | 5,288 | 5,285 | 3 | −13·5 | −13·5 | — |
| Erectors, Fitters, Turners ... ... | 87,510 | 87,510 | — | 159,175 | 159,173 | 2 | +81·9 | +81·9 | — |
| Boiler Makers ... ... ... | 36,726 | 36,726 | — | 46,436 | 46,432 | 4 | +26·4 | +26·4 | — |
| Pattern Makers ... ... ... | 80,625 | 78,160 | 2,465 | 12,092 | 12,092 | — | +76·5 | +80·1 | −38·6 |
| Metal Machinists ... ... ... | | | | 29,088 | 28,877 | 211 | | | |
| Other or undefined Engine and Machine Makers. | | | | 101,087 | 99,785 | 1,302 | | | |
| Total ... ... ... | 210,974 | 208,508 | 2,466 | 353,166 | 351,644 | 1,522 | +67·4 | +68·6 | −38·3 |

Some part of the increase shown by the principal occupations in this Table is undoubtedly due to greater precision in the Census returns (*see* the explanatory foot note to Order X. in Appendix A, Table 34).

**Tools.**

The workers classed under the Sub-order "Tools" numbered 53,905 persons (42,892 males and 11,013 females), showing an increase of 4·4 per cent. over the number similarly classed in 1891. The actual increase was, however, somewhat greater than this, since the figures for 1891 include Dealers as well as Makers.

| Occupations. | *1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Tool Makers ... ... ... ... | 12,258 | 11,992 | 266 | 16,876 | 16,395 | 481 | +37·7 | +36·7 | +80·8 |
| File Makers ... ... ... ... | 9,249 | 7,603 | 1,646 | 8,168 | 6,450 | 1,718 | −11·7 | −15·2 | +4·4 |
| Saw Makers ... ... ... ... | 2,133 | 2,007 | 126 | 2,452 | 2,297 | 155 | +15·0 | +14·4 | +23·0 |
| Cutlers and Scissors Makers ... | 19,992 | 17,734 | 2,258 | 17,753 | 15,226 | 2,527 | −11·2 | −14·1 | +11·9 |
| Needle, Pin—Makers ... ... | 4,720 | 2,456 | 2,264 | 4,601 | 2,095 | 2,506 | −2·5 | −14·7 | +10·7 |
| Steel Pen Makers ... ... ... | 3,296 | 296 | 3,000 | 4,055 | 429 | 3,626 | +23·0 | +44·9 | +20·9 |
| Total ... ... ... | 51,648 | 42,088 | 9,560 | 53,905 | 42,892 | 11,013 | +4·4 | +1·9 | +15·2 |

* The figures for 1891 include Dealers.

Of the Tool makers, 4,412 were enumerated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 4,721 in Warwickshire, 2,573 in Staffordshire, 1,465 in Lancashire, 1,193 in Worcestershire, and 917 in London. File makers, to the number of 6,265, were enumerated in the West Riding of Yorkshire; the greater part of the remainder were in the counties of Lancaster and Stafford. From the West Riding were also returned 1,360 of the

2,452 Saw makers. Needles and Pins are manufactured chiefly in Warwickshire and in Worcestershire, the number of persons employed in this industry in these counties being respectively 2,663 and 1,256. The Steel Pen industry belongs principally to the County of Warwick, from which 3,648 persons were returned. The production of Scissors and other Cutlery, in which the numbers engaged declined 11·2 per cent. during the last decennium, is centred in the West Riding of Yorkshire, or, to speak more accurately, in Sheffield, in which city not fewer than 14,436 of the 17,753 cutlers returned in 1901 were enumerated. Some of the other industries named above are specially centred in certain towns, for example :—3,060 Tool Makers, 5,266 File Makers, and 1,173 Saw Makers were enumerated in Sheffield ; 3,232 Tool Makers, 3,159 Steel Pen Makers, and 592 Needle and Pin Makers in Birmingham ; and 1,655 Needle and Pin Makers in Redditch.

Arms.

At the recent Census there were enumerated as engaged in the manufacture of Guns, Swords, and other arms 10,597 persons, showing an increase of 9·7 per cent. on the number so returned in 1891. This industry is of considerable importance in the Counties of Warwick, Middlesex, and London, which respectively contained 4,383, 2,244, and 1,437 Gunmakers.

Miscellaneous Metal Trades.

The changes in the numbers employed in the remaining trades under the present Section "Metals, Machines, and Implements" may be seen by the following Table :—

| Occupations. | 1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Tinplate Manufacture ... ... | 46,240 | 39,702 | 6,538 | 15,015 | 13,048 | 1,967 | — 8·1 | —11·5 | + 12·3 |
| Tinplate Goods Makers ... ... | | | | 27,476 | 22,100 | 5,376 | | | |
| Copper Manufacture ... ... | 8,538 | 8,486 | 52 | 4,446 | 4,437 | 9 | + 23·3 | + 23·5 | ? |
| Coppersmiths ... ... ... | | | | 4,744 | 4,743 | 1 | | | |
| Copper Workers ... ... ... | | | | 1,341 | 1,297 | 44 | | | |
| Lead Manufacture ... ... ... | 2,431 | 2,209 | 222 | 1,378 | 1,363 | 15 | + 21·1 | + 21·3 | + 18·9 |
| Leaden Goods Makers ... ... | | | | 1,565 | 1,316 | 249 | | | |
| Zinc Manufacture ... ... ... | 3,548 | 3,377 | 171 | 668 | 667 | 1 | — 40·3 | — 37·6 | ? |
| Zinc Workers ... ... ... | | | | 1,449 | 1,441 | 8 | | | |
| Brass, Bronze — Manufacturers, Founders. | 36,831 | 34,777 | 2,054 | 17,177 | 16,737 | 440 | + 34·0 | + 27·8 | + 137·7 |
| Brass Finishers ... ... ... | | | | 16,413 | 16,268 | 145 | | | |
| Brass, Bronze—Workers ... ... | | | | 15,748 | 11,450 | 4,298 | | | |
| Type—Cutters, Founders ... ... | 1,369 | 1,314 | 55 | 1,470 | 1,287 | 183 | + 7·4 | — 2·1 | ? |
| Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers ... | 1,927 | 1,844 | 83 | 2,411 | 2,274 | 137 | + 25·1 | + 23·3 | ? |
| Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers. | 11,175 | 10,196 | 979 | 15,433 | 13,631 | 1,802 | + 38·1 | + 33·7 | + 84·1 |
| Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Makers. | 3,825 | 3,111 | 714 | 3,231 | 2,244 | 987 | — 15·5 | — 27·9 | + 38·2 |
| White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers. | 6,779 | 4,976 | 1,803 | 16,530 | 11,378 | 5,152 | + 143·8 | + 128·7 | + 185·7 |

It will be observed that, in the aggregate, the Makers of Tinplates and Tinplate Goods declined 8·1 per cent. as compared with an increase of 25·2 per cent. in the previous decennium. The Manufacture of Tinplate is practically limited to the Counties of Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Monmouth, where the Manufacture of Tinplate Goods is of no great importance. In these Counties the aggregate (almost exclusively composed of Makers of Tinplate) decreased from 22,057 to 15,228, or 31·0 per cent. In the remainder of England and Wales the aggregate (almost exclusively of Makers of Tinplate Goods) increased from 24,183 to 27,263, or 12·7 per cent. It appears probable, therefore, that between 1891 and 1901 the Manufacture of Tinplate seriously declined, whilst that of Tinplate Goods increased.

The total of manufacturers of, and workers in, Copper increased 23·3 per cent. The manufacture of this metal is chiefly carried on in the Counties of Glamorgan and Lancaster, in which 1,953 and 1,303 persons respectively were thus returned.

Manufacturers and workers of Lead increased 21·1 per cent., while those of Zinc declined 40·3 per cent. The manufacture of this latter metal is almost exclusively carried on in Glamorganshire, where 624 persons were so occupied.

It will further be observed that no less a number of persons than 49,338 were engaged in producing, founding, finishing, or otherwise working upon Brass. This aggregate is now 34·0 per cent. in excess of that in 1891. Warwickshire and Staffordshire together contained 40·1 per cent. of the total males and 84·6 per cent. of the total females employed in this industry.

Wire makers and workers increased in the last decennium by 38·1 per cent., numbering 15,433 in 1901, of whom 4,176 were in Lancashire, 3,555 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2,072 in Warwickshire, and 1,554 in London.

Manufacturers of White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware, and Pewterers increased from 6,779 to 16,530, of whom 7,999 were resident in the West Riding of Yorkshire (including 6,934 in Sheffield), 3,228 in Warwickshire, and 1,241 in London.

**Ships and Boats.**

The builders of Ships and Boats increased in the last intercensal period from 69,741 to 86,637, or at the rate of 24·2 per cent. That this increase has not been uniform throughout the country will readily be seen by the following Table, in which the principal counties are arranged in order round the coast :—

| Registration County. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | Registration County. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northumberland ... | 7,049 | 10,595 | + 50·3 | Kent ... ... ... | 3,425 | 4,628 | + 35·1 |
| Durham ... ... | 19,547 | 28,094 | + 43·7 | | | | |
| Yorkshire—North Riding. | 2,982 | 4,148 | + 39·1 | Hampshire ... ... | 4,789 | 5,629 | + 17·5 |
| | | | | Devonshire ... ... | 2,609 | 3,512 | + 34·6 |
| | | | | Cornwall ... ... | 1,055 | 867 | − 17·8 |
| „ East Riding. | 2,355 | 1,805 | − 23·4 | Monmouthshire ... | 614 | 431 | − 29·8 |
| | | | | Glamorganshire ... | 1,787 | 1,995 | + 11·6 |
| Lincolnshire ... ... | 809 | 732 | − 9·5 | Pembrokeshire ... | 1,515 | 1,650 | + 8·9 |
| Norfolk ... ... | 595 | 482 | − 19·0 | Cheshire ... ... | 2,411 | 2,494 | + 3·4 |
| Suffolk ... ... | 394 | 524 | + 33·0 | Lancashire ... ... | 7,658 | 8,607 | + 12·4 |
| Essex ... ... ... | 1,773 | 2,649 | + 49·4 | All Other Counties | 3,808 | 4,051 | + 6·4 |
| London ... ... | 4,566 | 3,744 | − 18·0 | | | | |

Ship and Boat building employed more hands in 1901 than in 1891 by 44·8 per cent. in the district embracing the Tyne, Wear, and Tees; by 12·9 per cent. in the Thames district; and by 10·2 per cent. in the Lancashire and Cheshire district; whereas the numbers engaged in the East Riding and Lincolnshire district, which includes the Humber, fell 19·8 per cent.

**Vehicles.**

The number of persons engaged in the construction of Vehicles in 1901 was 118,478; this exceeds by 37,019, or 45·4 per cent., the number of such persons, together with Dealers, in 1891. Included in this sub-order are the makers of "Cycles" and "Motors," who have increased in number from 11,524 to 31,466, or 173·0 per cent., the males having increased from 10,965 to 28,537 and the females from 559 to 2,929. The principal centre of this industry is Warwickshire which contributed 14,480 persons to the total; this county, although containing only 42·6 per cent. of the total male Cycle and Motor Makers, yet contained no less than 79·5 per cent. of the total females engaged in the industry. The towns showing the largest numbers of Cycle and Motor Makers were Birmingham with 6,145, Coventry with 5,974, London with 2,495, Aston Manor with 1,248, and Wolverhampton with 1,028.

**XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, Games.**

In the *Eleventh Order*, 149,438 persons, of whom 18,707 were females, were engaged as workers or dealers in Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games. Including persons connected with the Supply of Electricity, now part of Order XXI., 152,353 persons were thus employed at the last Census, or 57,146 more than in 1891, the increase being equal to 60·0 per cent. on the total, the males having advanced 60·4 per cent. and the females 57·3 per cent.

**Watches, Clocks, Precious Metals and Jewellery.**

The workers and dealers in Watches, Clocks, Precious Metals, and Jewellery numbered 59,566, of whom 9,403 were females, compared with 52,692 in 1891, when only 6,859 were females. There was thus an increase of 13·0 per cent. in the aggregate, the advance having been 37·1 per cent. among females as compared with 9·4 per cent. among males. We have classified persons returned as Dealers separately from those returned as Makers, but the result has not been satisfactory. There is no doubt that many persons, notwithstanding the instructions on the Schedules, returned themselves as Watchmakers and Jewellers, although engaged almost exclusively in dealing.

In consequence of the modifications in classification it is uncertain what changes have taken place in the number of persons making, and dealing in, watches and clocks; and with respect to the Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Lapidaries, etc., all that can be stated is, that whilst in 1891 there were enumerated 23,348 males and 5,496 females, *including Dealers*, in 1901 there were 26,060 males and 6,749 females, *exclusive of Dealers*. It may be noted that of the number in 1901 as many as 9,197 males and 4,372 females were enumerated either in the City of Birmingham or in the adjoining Urban Districts of Aston Manor and Handsworth.

**Instruments and Tackle for Sports and Games.**

The makers of Electrical Apparatus, and persons engaged in the generation and supply of Electricity, together totalled 52,433 as against 12,604 in 1891. The males numbered 49,916, more than four times as many as in 1891, when only 12,135 were so returned. In 1881 there had been only 2,496, and in 1871 only 408 males so occupied. In 1901 these industries further gave employment to 2,517 females, as compared with 469 at the previous Census, these being almost entirely engaged in Electrical Apparatus making. Of the total in 1901, only 2,915 persons were returned as engaged in the supply of Electricity, but there is reason to believe that this is less than the true number, many drivers of generating engines having described themselves as Electrical Engineers, and having been accordingly classified as "Electrical Apparatus Makers."

Other workers and dealers in Instruments, in Tackle for Sports and in Games increased from 29,911 in 1891 to 40,354 in 1901. The following Table shows the numbers returned in 1891 and 1901 as engaged in the various occupations.

| Occupations. | 1891.* | | | 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians ... | 4,842 | 4,492 | 350 | 5,954 | 5,420 | 534 |
| Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers | 3,634 | 3,205 | 429 | 4,661 | 4,199 | 462 |
| Surgical Instrument Makers† ... ... ... | 2,036 | 1,516 | 520 | 4,489 | 3,267 | 1,222 |
| Musical Instrument Makers ... ... ... | 12,623 | 12,174 | 449 | 14,089 | 13,747 | 342 |
| Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers | 6,776 | 3,944 | 2,832 | 6,437 | 4,026 | 2,411 |
| Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c.* ... ... | ? | ? | ? | 4,724 | 2,881 | 1,843 |
| Aggregate ... ... .. ... | 29,911 | 25,331 | 4,580 | 40,354 | 33,540 | 6,814 |
| Increase per cent. 1891–1901 ... | — | — | — | 34·9 | 32·4 | 48·8 |

* In the figures for 1891, Dealers are included together with Makers under the several headings; in the figures for 1901 the Dealers corresponding to the five groups of Makers are collected under a single heading.

† Makers of Artificial Teeth and other Dental Apparatus were referred to this heading in 1901; but not in 1891.

It will be seen that the first four headings show an increase in 1901 notwithstanding the exclusion of Dealers; as a considerable proportion of these are Dealers in Toys, there was probably an increase under the fifth heading also.

**XII. Building and Works of Construction.**

In the *Twelfth Order* not fewer than 1,042,864 males, or 8·6 per cent. of the entire male population above the age of 10 years, were returned as engaged in Building and Works of Construction. Only 702 females were included in this Order, and these, for the most part, were described as "employers," and were probably engaged in carrying on the businesses of deceased husbands or fathers. In comparing the numbers under the different headings, we shall therefore refer to males alone.

The subjoined Table has been constructed to show the numbers of males returned as engaged in House Building and other allied occupations at the last three Censuses. House Building, &c.

| Occupations. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Builders ... ... ... ... | 30,564 | 37,621 | 40,187 |
| Builders' Labourers ... ... | | | 27,436 |
| Carpenters, Joiners ... ... | 235,017 | 220,661 | 270,660 |
| Bricklayers ... ... ... | 125,055 | 130,380 | 115,995 |
| Bricklayers' Labourers... ... | | | 97,779 |
| Masons ... ... ... ... | 97,432 | 84,594 | 73,012 |
| Masons' Labourers ... ... | | | 23,019 |
| Slaters, Tilers ... ... ... | 7,469 | 6,789 | 9,796 |
| Plasterers ... ... ... | 32,977 | 29,225 | 31,301 |
| Plasterers' Labourers ... ... | | | 6,853 |
| Paperhangers, Whitewashers ... | | | 6,437 |
| Painters, Decorators, Glaziers ... | 99,676 | 123,119 | 160,201 |
| Plumbers... ... ... ... | 37,160 | 46,647 | 64,924 |
| Gasfitters... ... ... ... | 12,420 | 19,803 | 24,493 (16,328 + 1,982 + 4,927 + 1,256) |
| Gas Fittings Makers* ... ... | | | |
| Lock, Key—Makers* ... ... | 7,342 | | |
| Locksmiths, Bellhangers ... | | | |
| Total ... ... | 685,112 | 698,839 | 952,093 |

* It has been necessary to add these headings (from Order X, Sub-order 7), in order to make the figures for 1901 comparable with those for 1881 and 1891.

From this, it will be seen that the males employed in these occupations amounted to 952,093, showing an increase of 36·2 per cent. on the number returned in 1891, which contrasts strongly with the increase of 2·0 per cent. only between 1881 and 1891. For comparative purposes, however, the figures are probably affected to an appreciable extent by want of uniformity in the method of filling up the schedules at successive Censuses. For example, on reference to Appendix A, Table 34, it will be found that under the head of "General Labourers" there were returned 556,876 males at the enumeration of 1881; at the succeeding Census, 594,128; and in 1901 only 409,773. Again, under the head of "Artizans, Mechanics, and Apprentices (undefined)," the number in 1881 was 32,602; in 1891 it was 52,266; and in 1901 only 17,330. There can be no doubt that some part of the increase in recent years among Builders and their Labourers, Bricklayers and their Labourers, and other occupations in the above Table is closely connected with the decrease under the vague headings just named, being due to greater precision in the statements made in the Schedules. Yet the other occupations—such as Carpenters and Painters—employing proportionately fewer labourers and being consequently less affected by the quality of the returns, also show material increases. It is quite apparent, therefore, that the Building Trade has grown at a rate far beyond that of the general population. In connection with this increase, it may be noted that the total number of inhabited and uninhabited houses, together with those in course of erection, was 15·5 per cent. greater at the Census of 1901 than at that of 1891.

The males engaged in Other Works of Construction, &c. (including Platelayers and Railway Labourers, now separately returned in Order VI., sub-order 1), numbered 174,102 at the recent Census, against 98,805 so returned in 1891 and 77,912 in 1881. But, in this case also, the figures are affected for comparison by the more definite returns as to Labourers; and, although the real increase is almost certainly large, we cannot state it precisely. The following Table however, shows the numbers actually returned under the more important headings at the several Censuses:— Other Works of Construction, and Roads.

| Occupations. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paviours, Road Labourers ... ... | 15,097 | 21,444 | 50,370 |
| Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers | 58,847 | 72,606 | 118,067 (41,645 + 46,860 + 29,562) |
| Platelayers, Gangers, Packers ... | | | |
| Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers). | | | |

XIII. WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.

In the *Thirteenth Order* the Wood Working and Furnishing Trades provided employment for 257,592 persons, the number having increased since 1891 by 27·6 per cent., as compared with 12·1 per cent. in the previous intercensal period.

Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.

The first sub-order, dealing with the manufacture or sale of Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, occupied 158,620 persons, or more by 26·8 per cent. than in 1891, the males numbering 138,582 and the females 20,038, and the respective increases being 28·2 and 18·1 per cent.

Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, French Polishers, and Furniture, &c., Dealers make up the greater part of this sub-order, numbering 119,179 persons, or 30·4 per cent. in excess of the return for 1891, whilst in the previous decennium the advance had been 20·5 per cent. In order to compare the growth of the Cabinet Making and allied industries, it is necessary to go back to 1881, since in 1891 they were classed under a single heading. This comparison is given in the subjoined Table:—

| Occupations. | 1881. | | | 1901. | | | Increase per cent. in 20 years. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Cabinet Makers ... ... ... | 59,746 | 51,761 | 7,985 | 52,660 | 51,903 | 757 | 31·4 | 33·0 | 20·7 |
| Upholsterers ... ... ... ... | | | | 25,821 | 16,944 | 8,877 | | | |
| French Polishers ... ... ... | 10,112 | 8,083 | 2,029 | 20,932 | 16,607 | 4,325 | 107·0 | 105·5 | 113·2 |
| Furniture, &c., Dealers ... ... | 5,978 | 5,023 | 955 | 19,766 | 17,543 | 2,223 | 230·6 | 249·3 | 132·8 |

Willow, Cane, and Rush Workers, and Basket Makers numbered 11,520 persons as against 12,329 in 1891, there being thus a decline of 6·6 per cent. compared with an increase of 6·8 per cent. in the previous decennium; the females, however, declined in both decennial periods, from 2,525 in 1881 to 2,469 in 1891, and 1,894 in 1901. It is interesting to note that, out of the 11,520 persons following the industry in 1901, 1,120, or 9·7 per cent. were blind, the number of the blind so employed having increased from 974 during the ten years. Wood Carvers and Carvers and Gilders were 20·6 per cent. more numerous than in 1891, totalling 14,739 as compared with 12,223.

Wood and Bark.

Workers and Dealers in Wood and Bark numbered 98,972, of whom 32,325 were Sawyers, 15,779 Coopers and Hoop—Makers, Benders, 11,223 Wooden Box or Packing Case Makers, and 10,208 Wood Turners; of the remainder, 20,774 were employed in timber yards or in minor industries connected with wood or bark, and 8,663 were Dealers. This sub-order as a whole, and most of the headings which are included in it, have been so far affected by changes of classification that comparable figures for 1891 cannot be obtained; the only important exception is the heading "Coopers; Hoop—Makers, Benders," which shows a decrease in the number employed of 8·3 per cent. in the decennium.

XIV. BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

The *Fourteenth Order* comprises Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass Makers and Dealers, the numbers of whom were 142,365 males and 33,148 females, or 175,513 persons in the aggregate. Of these, 166,144 (136,218 males and 29,926 females) were returned as Makers, showing an increase of 26·0 per cent., or 29·3 per cent. for males and 12·7 per cent. for females since 1891.

Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers.

The two principal headings in this order are affected for purposes of comparison by a change in the classification of Terra-Cotta Makers; nevertheless, some indication may be given of their growth. Brick and Plain Tile Makers (*including* Terra-Cotta Makers) numbered 63,927, of whom only 3,071 were females, compared with 43,688, of whom 2,666 were females in 1891, when Terra-Cotta Makers were *excluded*; figures which point to a very considerable increase, probably due to the development of the Building Trade.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain —Manufacture.

The manufacture of Earthenware, China, and Porcelain, *excluding* that of Terra-Cotta, gave employment to 37,998 males and 24,477 females, there being an advance of 3,170 males and 2,705 females on the numbers (*including* Terra-Cotta Makers) returned in 1891; thus the industry must have advanced more than the 10·4 per cent., or 9·1 per cent. for males and 12·4 per cent. for females, indicated by these figures.

The appended Table shows the counties chiefly concerned with these two industries. Brick-making is distributed throughout the country while Earthenware Manufacture is practically monopolised by Staffordshire, with 77·2 per cent. of the total workers :—

| Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers. | | | Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registration County. | 1891. | 1901. | Registration County. | 1891. | 1901. |
| Staffordshire ... ... | 4,898 | 7,397 | Staffordshire ... ... | 44,550 | 48,236 |
| Yorkshire—West Riding | 3,808 | 6,377 | London ... ... ... | 1,800 | 1,966 |
| Lancashire ... ... ... | 4,621 | 5,856 | Yorkshire—West Riding | 1,584 | 1,633 |
| Kent ... ... ... | 3,359 | 5,129 | Lancashire ... ... | 613 | 1,623 |
| Durham ... ... ... | 1,591 | 2,593 | Derbyshire ... ... | 1,257 | 1,456 |
| Essex ... ... ... | 1,207 | 2,099 | Leicestershire ... ... | 642 | 1,083 |
| Northamptonshire ... | 739 | 2,068 | Shropshire ... ... | 697 | 955 |
| All Other Counties ... | 23,465 | 32,408 | All Other Counties ... | 5,457 | 5,523 |

Glass Manufacture.

At the recent Census the Glass Workers were differentiated under three headings—Sheet and Plate Glass Manufacture; Glass Bottle Manufacture; and Other Workers in Glass Manufacture. Taking the three headings together there were 30,081 persons (of whom 2,363 were females) following this occupation, against 26,160 in 1891, the increase during the decennium being in the proportion of 15·0 per cent., as compared with an increase of 20·9 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. The distribution of the number engaged in the glass industry is set forth in the following Table :—

| Registration County. | 1891. | 1901. | Registration County. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lancashire... ... ... | 7,705 | 8,801 | Warwickshire ... ... | 1,725 | 1,560 |
| Yorkshire — West Riding | 5,862 | 7,321 | Staffordshire ... ... | 1,047 | 1,065 |
| London ... ... ... | 3,171 | 3,881 | | | |
| Durham ... ... ... | 2,684 | 2,642 | All Other Counties ... | 1,675 | 2,567 |
| Worcestershire ... ... | 2,291 | 2,244 | | | |

From the returns, it appears that sheet and plate glass are produced mainly in Lancashire, and glass bottles in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Lancashire, and in Durham.

Plaster, Cement, Manufacture.

The makers of Plaster and Cement numbered 9,661, having increased since 1891 by 77·9 per cent. Of the total number in 1901, no fewer than 5,359 were enumerated in Kent.

XV. Chemicals, Oils, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.

Under the *Fifteenth Order* in connection with the manufacture and sale of Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c., there were returned 101,938 males and 26,702 females—together 128,640 persons, as compared with 91,284 similarly returned in 1891. These numbers show an increase during the 10 years equal to 40·9 per cent., the males having advanced 32·4 per cent. and the females 86·7 per cent. With the exception of Candle, Grease, &c., Manufacture, which has shown a decline at every Census since 1851, the numbers employed under all the headings in this Order show an advance on those enumerated in 1891.

Gunpowder, Other Explosives, and Lucifer Matches.

The greatest proportional increase has taken place among makers of Gunpowder and other Explosive Substances, who numbered 3,590 compared with 1,561 in 1891; this increase being no doubt partially due to the South African War. The manufacture of Lucifer Matches was not distinguished from that of Cartridges, Fireworks, and other Explosive Articles in 1891; it is, therefore, impossible to ascertain in what proportions these manufactures have varied during the decennium; but if we take them in the aggregate we arrive at a total of 9,785 persons in 1901, against 5,061 in 1891 and 2,837 in 1881.

Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.

Under the headings of Manufacturing Chemists and Alkali Manufacture, there were returned 27,220 persons, the increase being 26·7 per cent. on the numbers so returned in 1891. The Counties of Lancaster and Chester are the most important centres of Alkali Manufacture, containing respectively 4,543 and 3,400 persons out of the total of 9,705 engaged in that industry. Chemists and Druggists (including Drysalters), upon whom the distribution of these products largely falls, increased from 23,397 to 28,448, or 21·6 per cent. But we may note that these figures include not only Chemists in the ordinary acceptation of that term, but also the more highly skilled bodies of men known respectively as Consulting Chemists and Pharmacists.

The persons engaged in the production of Salt, which is mainly carried on in Cheshire, amounted to 3,008. In 1891 the number (with the addition of Dealers) was 2,995.

Colouring Matter, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.

The workers in India Rubber and Gutta Percha and the makers of Waterproof Goods together numbered 18,516, as compared with 10,612 in 1891, showing an increase of no less than 74·5 per cent. This is probably due in a great measure to the demand for rubber in connection with tyres and electrical appliances. Soap Boilers and Makers show a gain from 3,759 to 6,937, or 84·5 per cent., Manure Manufacturers from 931 to 1,678, or 80·2 per cent., and Oil Millers and Oil Cake Makers from 3,858 to 5,477, or 42·0 per cent., while Dye, Paint, Ink and Blacking Manufacturers increased from 4,545 to 6,903, or 51·9 per cent.

XVI. Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.

As Workers or Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers, there were enumerated under the *Sixteenth Order* at the recent Census 80,071 males and 25,270 females, together 105,341 persons, the number having increased by 14·3 per cent. since the previous Census. The increase of female workers has been much greater than that of male—the proportion of increase having been 32·7 per cent. for the former and 9·5 per cent. for the latter sex.

The aggregate number returned under the three headings of "Furriers, Skinners," "Tanners," and "Curriers, Leather Goods Makers" was 48,702, the increase being 5·4 per cent. on the numbers so returned at the previous Census. But it must be borne in mind that the Dealers, who had been included in the totals for 1891, were excluded from those of 1901; the decline of Furriers and Skinners during the last decennium from 10,012 to 9,731 may thus be partly explained. At the recent Census, Fellmongers were classed to one or other of the above headings or else as Dealers, according to the use of the term in the various districts, but in 1891 they had in all cases been classed with Tanners, and this change of classification may explain the apparent reduction of 7·2 per cent. that has taken place among Tanners in the course of the last 10 years. Curriers and Leather Goods Makers, numbering 29,363, increased by 13·7 per cent. since 1891, and the increase would, of course, have been greater had allowance been made for the exclusion of Dealers from this heading in 1901.

Saddlery and Harness.

In connection with the manufacture of Saddlery, Harness, &c., 25,954 males and 4,730 females, together 30,684 persons, were employed, showing an increase of 12·3 per cent. on the numbers enumerated in 1891. Not fewer than 7,629 of these persons, 4,435 males and 3,194 females, were enumerated in the County Borough of Walsall, the numbers there having increased during the last decennium by 34·2 per cent., or distinguishing the sexes, the males by 14·4 per cent. and the females by 76·9 per cent. In London, where very few of these workers were females, the total increased only from 3,877 in 1891 to 4,179 in 1901, or only by 7·8 per cent.

Hair and Feathers.

The makers of Brushes and Brooms numbered 16,264, against 15,852 at the previous Census, and comprised 9,259 males and 7,005 females; the latter increased during the decennium by 13·6 per cent., and in this industry appear to be rapidly supplanting the males, whose number declined within the same period by 4·4 per cent. Quill and Feather Dressers numbered 3,830 (of whom 3,372 were females), as compared with 2,828 (of whom 2,368 were females) in 1891: thus the total increased 35·4 per cent. and the females 42·4 per cent.

XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery.

The Production and Distribution of Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery, as comprised in the *Seventeenth Order*, employed 188,057 males and 90,900 females, in the aggregate 278,957 persons, showing an increase of 26·9 per cent. on the total in 1891.

In this group of industries also female employment seems to be taking the place of male, the number of the former sex thus engaged having increased since the previous Census by 43·6 per cent., and that of the latter sex by 20·1.

Paper Manufacture.

In the Paper-making industry 24,210 persons were employed at the recent Census, the number having increased since 1891 by 20·8 per cent., as compared with an increase of 7·6 per cent. in the previous intercensal period. The counties chiefly concerned in paper making are Lancashire with 6,017 workers, Kent with 4,203, London with 1,746, Yorkshire (West Riding) with 1,471, Durham with 1,102, and Hertfordshire with 1,029. This heading may to some small extent overlap that for Paper Stainers, which showed a decline from 2,537 to 2,319, or 8·6 per cent. ; but, taking the two headings together, there was an increase of 13·1 per cent. as against 8·1 per cent. in the previous decennium.

Stationery.

As engaged in the manufacture and sale of Stationery, 20,713 males and 42,733 females were enumerated in 1901, the increase since the previous Census having been 22·0 per cent. for males and 44·3 per cent. for females. The following Table shows the numbers of males and females in the several branches of the trade at each of the last two Censuses, and also the rates of increase in the decennium. It will be observed that the makers and sellers of stationery were separately abstracted at the last Census, but grouped together in 1891.

| Occupations. | 1891. | | 1901. | | Increase per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Stationery Manufacture ... | 14,561 | 9,970 | 4,381 | 4,698 | 28·1 | 17·0 | 44·2 |
| Stationers, Law Stationers ... | | | 12,652 | 9,683 | | | |
| Envelope Makers ... ... | 289 | 2,458 | 370 | 3,143 | 27·9 | 28·0 | 27·9 |
| Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | 2,121 | 17,178 | 3,310 | 25,209 | 47·8 | 56·1 | 46·8 |
| Aggregate ... | 16,971 | 29,606 | 20,713 | 42,733 | 36·2 | 22·0 | 44·3 |

Prints and Books.

In connection with Prints and Books, there were returned 106,181 Printers, 11,725 Lithographers or Copper and Steel Plate Printers, 31,887 Bookbinders, and 31,862 Publishers, Booksellers, and Newspaper Agents, &c. The numbers of both sexes engaged in these industries and their rates of increase since 1891 will be seen from the Table appended :—

| Occupations. | 1891. | | 1901. | | Increase per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Printers ... ... ... ... | 81,959 | 4,527 | 96,488 | 9,693 | 22·8 | 17·7 | 114·1 |
| Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers | 9,224 | 467 | 10,682 | 1,043 | 21·0 | 15·8 | 123·3 |
| Bookbinders ... ... ... | 11,487 | 14,249 | 12,664 | 19,223 | 23·9 | 10·2 | 34·9 |
| Publishers, Booksellers ; Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers | 18,902 | 4,492 | 25,591 | 6,271 | 36·2 | 35·4 | 39·6 |

It may be stated that, although in a less degree than formerly, London still continues to be the chief centre of the printing industry, 35 per cent. of the Printers, 31 per cent. of the Lithographers, and 52 per cent. of the Bookbinders having been enumerated in the Metropolis at the recent Census. In the year 1891 the several proportions had been 41 per cent., 40 per cent., and 62 per cent. respectively.

XVIII. Textile Fabrics.

The *Eighteenth Order* comprises 492,175 males and 663,222 females, in all 1,155,397 persons, engaged in the manufacture or sale of Textile Fabrics. For purposes of comparison it is preferable to transfer the 135,657 Drapers, Linen Drapers, and Mercers to the Dress Order XIX., inasmuch, as in addition to dealing in Textile Fabrics, they have

become, to a large extent, retailers of dress and indeed of many other commodities. In this case the returns in the textile group amount to 1,019,740, which is 51,799, or 4·8 per cent., less than the number similarly classed in 1891. But over 44,000 of the actual deficiency is accounted for by a reduction, owing to the restriction of child labour, in the number of children employed under fifteen years of age. We give in the appended Table the numbers of Makers of, and Dealers in, Textile Fabrics (excluding Drapers, Linen Drapers, and Mercers), returned at all ages and at ages 15 years and upwards since 1851, together with the rates of increase or decrease during the intercensal periods :—

| Year. | All Ages. | | | Aged 15 years and upwards. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1851* ... ... ... ... ... ... | 995,021 | 502,896 | 492,125 | 839,316 | 431,295 | 408,021 |
| 1861* ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,021,196 | 476,109 | 545,087 | 867,267 | 407,921 | 459,346 |
| 1871* ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,016,595 | 446,099 | 570,496 | 861,441 | 381,455 | 479,986 |
| 1881 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,012,274 | 428,513 | 583,761 | 894,036 | 377,340 | 516,696 |
| 1891 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,071,539 | 458,344 | 613,195 | 925,952 | 395,430 | 530,522 |
| 1901 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,019,740 | 424,955 | 594,785 | 918,283 | 383,424 | 534,859 |
| Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. 1851–61 ... ... ... | +2·6 | −5·3 | +10·8 | +3·3 | −5·4 | +12·6 |
| 1861–71 ... ... ... | −0·5 | −6·3 | +4·7 | −0·7 | −6·5 | +4·5 |
| 1871–81 ... ... ... | −0·4 | −3·9 | +2·3 | +3·8 | −1·1 | +7·6 |
| 1881–91 ... ... ... | +5·9 | +7·0 | +5·0 | +3·6 | +4·8 | +2·7 |
| 1891–1901 ... ... | −4·8 | −7·3 | −3·0 | −0·8 | −3·0 | +0·8 |

* The numbers for 1851, 1861, and 1871, include the "Retired."

The falling-off during 1891 to 1901 has been almost general, the only manufactures showing increase being Lace and rough textiles (*i.e.*, the group consisting of Hemp, Jute, Cocoa-Fibre, Rope, Mat, Canvas, Sailcloth, &c., Manufacture). But, although the numbers of males classed under separate Textile Manufactures decreased, the aggregate of those returned as Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, and Finishers has increased from 39,632 to 51,469. These figures are, however, not strictly comparable, the increase being in part due to the more complete separation in 1901 than in 1891 of the Bleachers, Dyers, &c., from persons engaged in manufacturing processes. Dealers (excluding Drapers, &c.) increased from 13,288 to 25,072 ; but much of this increase is only apparent, being the result of the more precise classification already alluded to. The figures for the industries or groups of industries shown in the following Table may, however, be taken as showing with approximate accuracy, the rates of increase or decrease during the decennium :—

| Occupations. | 1891. | | 1901. | | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | All Ages. | | | Aged 15 years and upwards. | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Cotton Manufacture ... ... | 213,231 | 332,784 | 196,898 | 332,233 | − 3·1 | − 7·7 | − 0·2 | + 1·9 | − 2·2 | + 4·4 |
| Fustian Manufacture ... ... | 3,220 | 4,962 | 2,060 | 3,552 | −31·4 | −36·0 | −28·4 | −30·0 | −34·1 | −27·2 |
| Flax, Linen—Manufacture ... | 2,574 | 5,592 | 1,146 | 3,347 | −45·0 | −55·5 | −40·1 | −44·0 | −54·7 | −39·1 |
| Wool and Worsted Manufacture | 107,237 | 135,097 | 87,671 | 122,069 | −13·5 | −18·2 | − 9·6 | − 9·6 | −14·8 | − 5·5 |
| Silk Manufacture ... ... | 16,235 | 32,562 | 10,380 | 24,467 | −28·6 | −36·1 | −24·9 | −26·7 | −34·3 | −22·9 |
| Hosiery Manufacture ... ... | 18,200 | 30,887 | 13,893 | 34,481 | − 1·5 | −23·7 | +11·6 | − 1·2 | −23·8 | +13·0 |
| Lace Manufacture ... ... | 13,030 | 21,716 | 12,632 | 23,807 | + 4·9 | − 3·1 | + 9·6 | + 5·5 | − 2·8 | +10·5 |
| Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre, Rope, Mat, Canvas, Sailcloth—Manufacture | 13,313 | 8,610 | 12,352 | 11,984 | +11·0 | − 7·2 | +39·2 | +14·6 | − 3·5 | +40·4 |
| Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture | 9,435 | 7,408 | 7,150 | 7,652 | −12·1 | −24·2 | + 3·3 | − 9·2 | −22·7 | + 9·1 |

More than half of the total workers in textile industries were engaged in Cotton Manufacture, which gave employment to no less than 529,131 persons, or 196,898 males and 332,233 females. This important industry unfortunately shows for the first time a decline in the aggregate number employed, as may be seen from the subjoined Table :— Cotton Manufacture.

| Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861* ... ... ... | 458,239 | 198,591 | 259,648 | — | — | — |
| 1871* ... ... ... | 468,938 | 188,644 | 280,294 | + 2·3 | — 5·0 | + 8·0 |
| 1881* ... ... ... | 487,777 | 185,410 | 302,367 | + 4·0 | — 1·6 | + 7·9 |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 546,015 | 213,231 | 332,784 | + 11·9 | + 15·0 | + 10·1 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 529,131 | 196,898 | 332,233 | — 3·1 | — 7·7 | — 0·2 |

* The numbers for 1861 and 1871 include the "Retired."

The decline here shown of 3·1 per cent. in the number employed in an industry of such magnitude is unquestionably a matter of serious concern. The figures are no doubt to some extent affected by the restriction of the employment of children, but if we take the numbers at ages 15 and upwards, there is still only the small increase of 1·9 per cent. (as compared with an increase of 9·6 per cent. in the previous decennial period). The Statistical Abstract of the Board of Trade shows that the import of raw cotton into the United Kingdom in the five years ending with 1901, was 1·9 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1891 ; moreover, the returns of the Chief Inspector of Factories show that the number of persons employed in Cotton Factories has decreased each year since 1895. It is noteworthy that among the males there was a very considerable decline at ages up to 25, probably from the fact that many young persons, who formerly would have joined the cotton trade, now enter, amongst others, the Metal, Machine, and Engineering Industries, which offer prospects of higher wages or better conditions of employment. In support of this, we notice that the numbers in these industries largely increased in Lancashire, the seat of the cotton trade, especially at the ages 15 to 25. No less than 85·1 per cent. of the persons engaged in Cotton Manufacture were enumerated in the Registration County of Lancaster, or 450,420 compared with 459,974 in 1891 ; and, of the remainder, 37,949 against 39,546 were in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 21,304 against 23,844 in Cheshire, and 12,046 against 13,621 in Derbyshire.

The Fustian Manufacture, which just managed to maintain its position between 1881 and 1891, showed a decline in the numbers employed during the last decennium from 8,182 to 5,612, or 31·4 per cent. The diminution in its numbers is most marked in the Registration Counties of Lancaster and Chester, in the former county the numbers falling from 4,020 to 2,275, and in the latter from 2,682 to 1,751 ; whereas in the West Riding of Yorkshire the decrease was only from 1,195 to 1,112. Fustian Manufacture.

The Flax and Linen Manufacture has for many years past been declining in this Country : but in no previous decennium has the rate of decline been so pronounced as in that ending in 1901. In 1881 there were 12,065 persons occupied in these industries, but by 1891 the number had been reduced to 8,166, and by 1901 to 4,493, representing successive declines of 32·3 per cent. and 45·0 per cent. ; of these 4,493 persons, 2,103 were enumerated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and 1,329 in Lancashire. Flax, Linen, Manufacture.

Next in importance to the Cotton industry is that of Wool and Worsted, the remarkable fluctuations of which since 1861 may be seen from the annexed Table. The present classification differs from that adopted in 1891, but the aggregate of the figures returned at that Census under Woollen Cloth, Worsted, Stuff, Flannel, and Blanket Wool and Worsted Manufacture.

Manufactures, together with Fullers and Others Working in Wool and Worsted, may be taken as being approximately comparable with those for Wool and Worsted Manufacture in 1901.

| Year. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1861* ... ... ... | 220,892 | 119,502 | 101,390 | — | — | — |
| 1871* ... ... ... | 235,235 | 114,485 | 120,750 | + 6·5 | — 4·2 | + 19·1 |
| 1881* ... ... ... | 222,371 | 97,638 | 124,733 | — 5·5 | —14·7 | + 3·3 |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 242,334 | 107,237 | 135,097 | + 9·0 | + 9·8 | + 8·3 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 209,740 | 87,671 | 122,069 | —13·5 | —18·2 | — 9·6 |

* The numbers for 1861 and 1871 include the "Retired."

It thus appears that during the last decennium there was a decline of no less than 13·5 per cent., whereas between 1881 and 1891 there had been an increase of 9·0 per cent.; or, if comparison be confined to the totals at ages 15 years and upwards, there was a decline of 9·6 per cent. compared with an increase of 6·1 per cent. Examining the numbers for this important industry under the age groups, we observe that among the males at ages 15 to 25 years the rate of decline was equal to 31·6 per cent. The decline among male woollen operatives at these ages is probably attributable to the same causes as the similar decline among cotton operatives. Among females the falling off is most marked at ages 15 to 20. His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, in his Report for 1901, attributes the decrease in the employment of young persons, among other causes, to "alterations in machinery, lengthening of spinning frames, and speeding up of machinery."

Of the total persons engaged in this industry, 181,004 or 86 per cent. were enumerated in the Registration County of York West Riding, against 209,735 or 87 per cent. in 1891; and, of the remainder, 9,792 against 11,894 were enumerated in Lancashire, 4,780 against 5,414 in Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, 2,468 against 1,367 in Leicestershire, and 1,896 against 3,403 in Wiltshire.

Silk Manufacture.

Throughout England generally, for many years past, the Silk Manufacture has undergone progressive decline. In the year 1851 the number of persons of both sexes engaged in this industry was over 120,000, whilst in 1891 it was only 48,797. Between 1891 and 1901, the number further declined by 28·6 per cent. to 34,847. The decline in the number of persons employed in Cheshire was from 12,078 to 8,761; in Yorkshire, West Riding, from 9,851 to 8,624; in Staffordshire from 3,905 to 3,305; in Warwickshire from 5,590 to 3,289; in Lancashire from 4,719 to 2,638; in Essex from 2,602 to 1,827; and in Norfolk from 1,785 to 1,624.

The causes of the decline in the 'throwing' branches of this trade are summed up by one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, as follows:—"(1) Smaller production of silk goods, owing to competition with foreign countries. (2) The change in the demand for a finer and more level silk fibre. (3) The gradually improving conditions through the Chinese reeling their raw silk on an improved principle, which obviates the necessity of 'throwing' under the old conditions." In 1890 and 1891 the total weight of raw silk imported into the United Kingdom amounted to 4,395,890 lbs., whilst in 1900 and 1901 it fell to 2,745,800 lbs., the reduction being equal to 37·5 per cent.

Hemp and Other Fibrous Materials.

The group comprising Hemp, Jute, Cocoa-Fibre, Rope, Mat, Canvas, Sailcloth, &c., Manufacture, gave employment to 24,336 persons (12,352 males and 11,984 females), as compared with 21,923 (13,313 males and 8,610 females) in 1891, showing an increase of 11·0 per cent., the females having increased no less than 39·2 per cent., while the males actually decreased 7·2 per cent. The increase in the group is confined

to two headings "Mat Makers" and "Canvas, Sacking, Sailcloth, Net, &c. Manufacture," the numbers in the former having risen from 2,742 to 3,089, or 12·7 per cent., and in the latter from 4,909 to 8,377, or 70·6 per cent.; in both of these trades the females advanced at a higher rate than the males. It is not, however, always possible satisfactorily to separate workers in these industries from those in Hemp, Jute, Cocoa-Fibre Manufacture, the numbers under which show a decline from 3,531 to 2,750, or 22·1 per cent. These three manufactures are of less numerical importance than that of Rope, Twine, and Cord, in which the numbers declined from 10,741 to 10,120, or 5·8 per cent., the females having increased from 2,369 to 3,239, or 36·7 per cent., while the males decreased from 8,372 to 6,881, or 17·8 per cent.

Hosiery Manufacture.

The persons employed in the manufacture of Hosiery, who, between 1881 and 1891, had increased by 21·6 per cent., declined from 49,087 to 48,374, or 1·5 per cent., during the past decennium. Taking the sexes separately, there was a falling-off of no less than 23·7 per cent. among the males, while the females advanced 11·6 per cent. The probable explanation of these changes may be stated as follows:—Males were formerly employed in the manufacture of hosiery by hand frames, and Females in the finishing processes. The hand frames are now becoming obsolete, being superseded by steam-driven automatic machinery, which not only requires fewer hands, but has gradually led to the substitution of females for males. Females employed in the finishing processes have not, however, been similarly displaced by labour-saving machinery. In 1901 the industry gave employment to 34,481 females as against 13,893 males, or a proportion of 713 females in every 1,000 persons employed; the corresponding proportions at the four Censuses from 1861 to 1891 had been 468, 468, 533, and 629, in 1,000 respectively.

Of the total of 48,374 persons engaged in Hosiery Manufacture in 1901, not less than 79 per cent. were returned from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. The numbers enumerated at the last three Censuses in these and some other counties in which the industry is carried on were as follows:—

| Registration County. | 1881. | | | 1891. | | | 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Leicestershire ... ... ... | 21,594 | 9,388 | 12,206 | 25,176 | 9,259 | 15,917 | 25,543 | 7,442 | 18,101 |
| Nottinghamshire ... ... ... | 14,155 | 7,917 | 6,238 | 15,377 | 7,222 | 8,155 | 12,912 | 5,003 | 7,909 |
| Derbyshire ... ... ... ... | 2,275 | 1,187 | 1,088 | 2,138 | 914 | 1,224 | 2,716 | 748 | 1,968 |
| Lancashire ... ... ... ... | 216 | 38 | 178 | 2,226 | 263 | 1,963 | 1,829 | 159 | 1,670 |
| Yorkshire—West Riding ... ... | 128 | 22 | 106 | 1,108 | 168 | 940 | 1,233 | 106 | 1,127 |

Lace Manufacture.

The number of persons engaged in Lace manufacture increased from 34,746 in 1891 to 36,439 in 1901, or 4·9 per cent., which is remarkable considering that the industry, which had employed 61,726 persons in 1851, had shown decline at every successive Census. Between 1881 and 1891 the falling-off was 21·3 per cent.; and the opinion was advanced in the Census Report for 1891 that, whilst this decline was presumably due in part to the increased importation of foreign lace, the chief cause was the increasing supersession of pillow-made or bone lace by bobbin net, first made by hand machines, but more recently by water power or steam power.*

In the counties of Nottingham and Derby, where lace is principally made by machinery, there has been an increase at each Census since 1871, while in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton, the seats of hand-made lace, where the industry is practically limited to females, the numbers have continuously fallen from 23,450 in 1861 to 2,350 in 1901. During the intercensal period 1881–1891 the numerical increase in the counties where Lace is manufactured by machinery did not nearly counterbalance the great decrease in the counties where it is hand-made; during the period 1891–1901, however, the increase in the former counties was numerically greater than the decrease in the latter. This may be seen from the following Table which

* Census Report 1891, Vol. IV., page 50.

gives the numbers at the last three Censuses in each of the counties mentioned, and in Devonshire and Somersetshire where the lace is now mainly machine-made.

| Registration County. | 1881.* | | | 1891. | | | 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Nottinghamshire ... ... ... | 22,228 | 8,905 | 13,323 | 24,112 | 9,969 | 14,143 | 24,817 | 8,611 | 16,206 |
| Derbyshire ... ... ... ... | 2,233 | 1,173 | 1,060 | 3,386 | 2,016 | 1,370 | 5,024 | 3,020 | 2,004 |
| Devonshire ... ... ... ... | 3,428 | 355 | 3,073 | 1,644 | 359 | 1,285 | 1,852 | 346 | 1,506 |
| Somersetshire ... ... ... | 596 | 256 | 340 | 736 | 306 | 430 | 886 | 412 | 474 |
| Bedfordshire... ... ... ... | 4,792 | 12 | 4,780 | 1,532 | 8 | 1,524 | 1,105 | 4 | 1,101 |
| Buckinghamshire ... ... ... | 4,456 | 14 | 4,442 | 1,113 | 5 | 1,108 | 758 | 3 | 755 |
| Northamptonshire ... ... ... | 3,232 | 11 | 3,221 | 731 | 2 | 729 | 487 | 3 | 484 |

* The figures for 1881 include Dealers.

Coincidently with the decline of hand-made lace, the proportion of females in 1,000 persons engaged in lace making declined progressively from 829 in the year 1861 to 625 in 1891 ; it, however, rose during the latest decennial period to 653, owing, apparently, to the substitution of female for male workers in the county of Nottingham and in some other counties.

Carpet Manufacture.

The workers in Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture, who had increased in the two preceding intercensal periods by 21·5 per cent. and by 16·4 per cent. respectively, fell from 16,843 in 1891 to 14,802 in 1901, or 12·1 per cent. It is probable, however, that a number of persons employed in spinning mills, who at the recent Census were classed according to the fabric spun, would in 1891 have been employed in Carpet Factories and classified accordingly. For this reason the apparent rate of decline may be regarded as an over-statement. In the Registration County of Worcester, for example, the decline in the numbers was from 7,379 to 6,054, or 18·0 per cent., but if we include all other textile manufactures, of which the most important was Wool and Worsted Spinning, the decline was only from 7,957 to 7,850, or 1·3 per cent. The remaining Counties principally concerned in the manufacture of Carpets, &c., are the West Riding of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the former of which the numbers also declined from 6,392 to 5,862, whereas in the latter they increased from 812 to 1,037. This is another industry in which the decline has occurred among the males only, the females having increased 3·3 per cent. It may be stated that at the five Censuses 1861 to 1901 the proportions of females in 1,000 persons employed in this manufacture were successively 183, 312, 362, 440, and 517.

XIX. Workers and Dealers in Dress.

Under the *Nineteenth Order* are brought together persons working and dealing in Dress to the number of 1,125,598, of whom 414,637 were males and 710,961 females. We shall, however, for purposes of numerical comparison depart from the classification adopted in the Occupation Tables and include Drapers, Linen Drapers, and Mercers from Order XVIII., these being to a large extent makers and sellers of dress as well as of materials for its fabrication ; also in the case of Females, the Machinists (undefined) from Order XXII., as a large number so returned in 1891 were sewing machinists ; but we shall exclude Hairdressers and Wig Makers who increased from 25,337 to 35,656, or by 40·7 per cent. in the last decennium, as among these many were engaged in personal services, rather than working and dealing in articles of attire. The group thus constituted contained 1,226,424 (447,946 males and 778,478 females) as against 1,158,182 (427,295 males and 730,887 females) in 1891 ; the increase during the decennium being equal to 5·9 per cent., or 4·8 per cent. for males, and 6·5 per cent. for females. In the following Table is indicated the progress or decline of the constituent industries. The occupations are grouped with the object of facilitating such comparisons between the figures for 1891 and those for 1901 as can be made with approximate accuracy.

| Occupations. | 1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers | 107,018 | 60,671 | 46,347 | 135,657 | 67,220 | 68,437 | + 26·8 | + 10·8 | + 47·7 |
| Tailors ... ... ... ... | 718,206 | 131,796 | 586,410 | 237,185 | 119,545 | 117,640 | + 6·2 | + 14·5 | + 4·3 |
| Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) ... | | | | 22,107 | 17,701 | 4,406 | | | |
| Milliners ... ... ... ... | | | | 49,231 | 472 | 48,759 | | | |
| Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, etc., Dealers (Females) | | | | 1,936 | — | 1,936 | | | |
| Dressmakers ... ... ... | | | | 341,599 | 1 017 | 340,582 | | | |
| Staymakers ... ... ... | | | | 13,594 | 1,321 | 12,273 | | | |
| Shirtmakers, Seamstresses ... | | | | 87,666 | 4,039 | 83,627 | | | |
| Hosiers, Haberdashers ... ... | | | | 8,627 | 6,786 | 1,841 | | | |
| Machinists, undefined (Female) | | | | 825 | — | 825 | | | |
| Boot, Shoe—Makers ... ... | 248,789 | 202,648 | 46,141 | 218,581 | 174,806 | 43,775 | + 0·9 | — 2·1 | + 14·5 |
| Slipper Makers ... ... ... | | | | 4,348 | 2,999 | 1,349 | | | |
| Patten, Clog—Makers ... ... | | | | 6,328 | 6,276 | 52 | | | |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog —Dealers | | | | 21,886 | 14,223 | 7,663 | | | |
| Glove Makers* ... ... ... | 11,955 | 2,756 | 9,199 | 10,186 | 2,433 | 7,753 | — 14·8 | — 11·7 | — 15·7 |
| Straw Plait Manufacture* ... | 18,384 | 3,425 | 14,959 | 1,847 | 493 | 1,354 | — 19·8 | + 13·0 | — 27·3 |
| Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture* | | | | 12,898 | 3,378 | 9,520 | | | |
| Felt Hat Manufacture ... ... | 28,948 | 16,363 | 12,585 | 11,350 | 6,634 | 4,716 | — 4·0 | — 2·9 | — 5·3 |
| Makers of other Hats, Caps, etc. | | | | 12,639 | 5,434 | 7,205 | | | |
| Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, etc., Dealers (Males) | | | | 3,815 | 3,815 | — | | | |
| Artificial Flower Makers* ... | 5,158 | 722 | 4,436 | 3,138 | 474 | 2,664 | — 39·2 | — 34·3 | — 39·9 |
| Button Makers ... ... ... | 5,056 | 1,949 | 3,107 | 4,204 | 1,240 | 2,964 | — 16·9 | — 36·4 | — 4·6 |
| Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers | 9,877 | 5,377 | 4,500 | 9,542 | 4,935 | 4,607 | — 3·4 | — 8·2 | + 2·4 |
| Other Workers in Dress ... ... | 4,791 | 1,588 | 3,203 | 1,806 | 690 | 1,116 | + 51·0 | + 70·3 | + 41·4 |
| Other Dealers in Dress ... ... | | | | 5,429 | 2,015 | 3,414 | | | |
| Total ... | 1,158,182 | 427,295 | 730,887 | 1,226,424 | 447,946 | 778,478 | + 5·9 | + 4·8 | + 6·5 |

* The figures for 1891 include Dealers.

Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers.

The total in 1901 is composed of 1,026,967 persons classified as Makers of Articles of Dress and 199,457 as Dealers. Among the latter number were 135,657 Drapers, Linen Drapers, and Mercers, who showed an increase of 26·8 per cent., following on an increase of 29·9 per cent. in the preceding decennium, the greater portion of the increase in each case being among females. In 1901 the female Drapers, Linen Drapers, and Mercers exceeded the males in number, forming 504 per thousand of the total as against 433 in 1891 and 349 in 1881.

Tailors, Milliners, Dressmakers, Staymakers, Seamstresses, &c.

For purposes of comparison recent changes in classification have necessitated the amalgamation, as shown in the Table, of seven occupational headings and the female portion of two other headings, female Machinists being included for reasons already given and female Hat, &c., Dealers because they are mainly employed in connection with the sale of millinery. In the aggregate not fewer than 762,770 persons were enumerated as following these occupations in 1901 as compared with 718,206 in 1891, which represents a rise of 6·2 per cent., the males having increased by 14·5 per cent. and the females by 4·3 per cent. Of the 150,881 males engaged in this group of occupations, 137,246 were returned as Tailors or as Clothiers (Dealers); making allowance for changes of classification, the increase among them since 1891 is probably equal to 13 per cent., but is certainly greater than the 11 per cent. recorded in the previous decennium. European Foreigners contributed largely to the increase, as they advanced from 11,637 to 19,955, or 71·5 per cent.; and, whereas in 1891 only 9·7 per cent. of the total

Tailors and Clothiers were European Foreigners, in 1901 the proportion was as high as 14·5 per cent. If we exclude European Foreigners from the calculation the rate of increase will be reduced to 8·7 per cent. With the females it is impossible to measure accurately how the separate industries have contributed to the general increase from 586,410 to 611,889, or only 4·3 per cent. as against an increase of 16·1 per cent. in the preceding decennium.

Boot, Shoe, &c., Makers and Dealers.

The makers of and dealers in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Pattens, and Clogs totalled 251,143, having increased by less than one per cent., as compared with 11·0 per cent. between 1881 and 1891 ; in the two decennial periods previous to 1881 the numbers had declined. This decline was attributed to the saving of labour by the substitution of machinery for hand work, and the increase of 11·0 per cent. between 1881 and 1891 was thought to show that the substitution had reached such a stage that the numbers employed were again advancing with the population. The small rate of increase now shown, however, has caused us to make further inquiry into the relatively large advance in the period 1881–1891, and we find that it was not a general growth throughout the country but occurred mainly in the Counties of Northampton and Leicester and in the County Boroughs of Norwich and Leeds, which are centres for machine-made goods. In the two counties named and in the Borough of Norwich there was again an increase during the period 1891 to 1901, but this was little more than enough to compensate for the decline in the remainder of the country. In the case of males, indeed, there was a decrease in the country as a whole, this being slightly more than counter-balanced by the increase of females. It appears, therefore, that notwithstanding the increase of population during the last decennium, the number of persons engaged in making boots and shoes was practically the same in 1901 as it had been in 1891 ; but that at the later date more were employed in tending machinery and fewer in hand-work. The following Table will illustrate these remarks :—

| Districts. | 1881. | | | 1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. 1881–91. | Persons. 1891–1901. |
| **Registration Counties** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northamptonshire | 24,377 | 16,546 | 7,831 | 36,134 | 25,796 | 10,338 | 41,989 | 29,695 | 12,294 | +48·2 | +16·2 |
| Leicestershire ... | 16,714 | 12,008 | 4,711 | 30,513 | 21,769 | 8,744 | 35,230 | 24,243 | 10,987 | +82·6 | +15·5 |
| **County Boroughs—** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norwich ... ... | 5,069 | 3,297 | 1,772 | 6,384 | 4,503 | 1,881 | 7,600 | 5,001 | 2,599 | +25·9 | +19·0 |
| Leeds ... ... | 5,896 | 4,760 | 1,136 | 7,662 | 6,154 | 1,508 | 7,546 | 5,820 | 1,726 | +30·0 | — 1·5 |
| | 52,056 | 36,606 | 15,450 | 80,693 | 58,222 | 22,471 | 92,365 | 64,759 | 27,606 | +55·0 | +14·5 |
| **Remainder of Country** | 172,003 | 151,707 | 20,296 | 168,096 | 144,426 | 23,670 | 158,778 | 133,545 | 25,233 | — 2·3 | — 5·5 |
| **Total—England and Wales.** | 224,059 | 188,313 | 35,746 | 248,789 | 202,648 | 46,141 | 251,143 | 198,304 | 52,839 | +11·0 | + 0·9 |

The Table shows that, while the total number employed increased by 0·9 per cent. in 1891–1901, the number of males decreased by 4,344 or 2·2 per cent., and the number of females increased by 6,698 or 14·5 per cent. In addition to the substitution of females for males in the boot trade thus shown, there appears to have been a substitution of younger for older males ; for while those between 20 and 45 years of age increased, the numbers at the age-groups above 45 years, which contain the greater proportions of hand-workers, all decreased. In the two years 1900 and 1901, there were 1,308,787 dozens of pairs of boots exported and 531,172 dozens of pairs imported ; in the two years 1890, 1891 the corresponding figures had been 1,402,319 and 201,695.

Glove Makers.

Glove-makers declined in number, although not so fast as in the two previous decennia when the falling-off was successively 33 per cent. and 23 per cent. According to the returns, 10,186 persons, or 2,433 males and 7,753 females, were employed in 1901, the decline since 1891 being equal to 14·8 per cent., which was, however, partly due to the fact that dealers were included in 1891 and excluded in 1901. How far the falling-off is explained by the greater adoption of labour-saving processes and how far by foreign competition, it is impossible to say. In 1901 the County of Somerset contained 3,288 glove-makers, against 4,080 in 1891 ; the County of Worcester 2,518, against 2,573 ; that of Oxford 868, against 1,325 ; and the County of Dorset together with the adjacent County of Devon 1,208, against 1,807 ; while on the other hand the County of Leicester showed an increase (mainly of woollen glove makers) from 484 to 1,122.

Straw-Plait, Hat, and Bonnet Manufacture.

The persons engaged in Straw-Plait, Hat, and Bonnet Manufacture, who had declined 40·7 per cent. between 1881 and 1891, further declined during the last decennium from 18,384 to 14,745, but the latter number does not include Dealers and the real decline is therefore somewhat less than the 19·8 per cent. indicated; the females showing a decline from 14,959 to 10,874, or 27·3 per cent., while the males actually increased 13·0 per cent. from 3,425 to 3,871, the interchange of male for female labour being mainly due to the introduction of straw hat sewing-machines. The chief seat of this industry is Bedfordshire, in which county 11,662 out of the total of 14,745 persons were thus returned; of the remainder, Hertfordshire contained 2,352.

On the present occasion, Straw-Plait Manufacture is for the first time since 1861 shown separately from that of Straw Hats and Bonnets. In the former manufacture, 29,867 persons were employed in 1861, but in 1901 only 1,847, the decline being attributed to the manufacture of plait in foreign countries; in the latter manufacture also the decline has been considerable, from 18,176 in 1861 to 12,898 in 1901.

Hat and Cap (not Straw) Manufacture.

The makers of Hats and Caps (not Straw) numbered 23,989, and of these 11,350 were distinguished as producing Felt Hats. All Hatters, whether Makers or Dealers, were included under one heading in 1881 and 1891, and between these two Censuses the numbers increased from 22,689 to 28,948, or 27·6 per cent. In order to compare the figures for 1901, we must add the Male Dealers in Hats, Bonnets, &c., but not the Female Dealers who were, as already stated, probably engaged in selling Millinery; the industry, dealt with in this way, shows a decline of 4·0 per cent., the males having declined at least 2·9 per cent., and the females somewhat less than 5·3 per cent.

Others in Dress.

Other headings included in the Dress Order also show decline, the largest falling-off being among Artificial Flower Makers, who numbered 39·2 per cent. less than in 1891, or 3,138 as against 5,158; the latter number, however, including Dealers. In London, where the industry is mainly carried on, the number fell from 4,587 to 2,679, or 41·6 per cent. Button Makers decreased from 5,056 to 4,204, of whom 2,989 were enumerated in the Registration County of Warwick as against 3,883 in 1891; and Umbrella, Parasol, and Stick Makers declined from 9,877 to 9,542, or 3·4 per cent.

XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging.

The *Twentieth Order* comprises Workers and Dealers in Food, Tobacco, and Drink, as well as persons concerned in providing Board and Lodging. To these occupations in the aggregate 1,073,809 persons, including 299,518 females, were referred at the recent Census.

Food.

In the sub-order relating to Food, there were included 553,873 males and 147,733 females, together 701,606 persons, or more by 19·6 per cent. than the total enumerated in 1891, the males having increased by 18·5 per cent. and the females by 23·9 per cent. In the appended Table will be found for each of the last two Censuses the numbers of persons employed in the constituent industries:—

| Occupations. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery Workers | ? | 932 | ? |
| Milksellers, Dairymen | 35,639 | 40,901 | + 14·8 |
| Provision Curers | 21,177 | 4,372 | + 19·3 |
| Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers | | 20,882 | |
| Slaughterers | 98,921 | 3,580 | + 13·8 |
| Butchers, Meat Salesmen | | 109,015 | |
| Fish Curers | 29,711 | 2,863 | + 18·2 |
| Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers | | 32,267 | |
| Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture | 34,406 | 40,062 | + 16·4 |
| Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers | | | |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers* | 130,724 | 76,749 | + 30·9 |
| Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers)* | | 72,197 | |
| Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers | | 22,131 | |
| Sugar Refiners | 3,733 | 2,416 | ? |
| Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers | 181,856 | 7,601 | + 10·6 |
| Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers | | 193,569 | |
| Greengrocers, Fruiterers | 40,963 | 52,627 | + 28·5 |
| Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture | 6,691 | 11,368 | + 69·9 |
| Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers | 2,956 | 4,190 | + 173·1 |
| Hop—Dealers, Merchants | | 3,884 | |
| Other Dealers in Food | | | |
| Total | 586,777 | 701,606 | + 19·6 |

* The attempt in 1901 to distinguish between Makers of and Dealers in bread was only partially successful.

The foregoing Table indicates that, with the exception of Sugar Refining, in which industry the amount of decrease is uncertain owing to a change of classification, there was during the last decennium a considerable, and in most instances a large, increase in the numbers, returned under the several headings.

**Spirituous Drinks, Board and Lodging.**

The persons concerned in the making and selling of Spirituous Drinks, and those connected with the provision of Board and Lodging, constitute a group which included an aggregate of 327,837 persons, as against 301,895 at the preceding Census. In the following Table the numbers of males and females returned under the several headings are given for each of the last two Census years.

| Occupations. | 1891. | | | 1901. | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Maltsters ... ... ... ... | 9,088 | 9,050 | 38 | 9,607 | 9,595 | 12 | + 5·7 | + 6·0 | ? |
| Brewers* ... ... ... ... | 26,312 | 25,918 | 394 | 27,919 | 27,822 | 97 | + 6·1 | + 7·3 | ? |
| Distillers; Spirit Manufacture ... | 7,883 | 7,395 | 488 | 712 | 706 | 6 | +20·9 | + 23·1 | − 11·9 |
| Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents | | | | 8,820 | 8,396 | 424 | | | |
| Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beer Sellers; Cider Dealers. | 95,619 | 66,989 | 28,630 | 99,915 | 76,210 | 23,705 | + 4·5 | + 13·8 | − 17·2 |
| Cellarmen ... ... ... ... | 9,597 | 8,773 | 824 | 15,394 | 14,078 | 1,316 | + 60·4 | + 60·5 | + 59·7 |
| Barmen ... ... ... ... | 90,683 | 46,364 | 44,319 | 56,332 | 28,625 | 27,707 | + 6·2 | + 2·4 | + 10·1 |
| Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating-house —Service. | | | | 39,955 | 18,849 | 21,106 | | | |
| Coffee, Eating—House Keepers ... | 11,535 | 7,455 | 4,080 | 19,113 | 11,870 | 7,243 | + 65·7 | + 59·2 | + 77·5 |
| Lodging, Boarding—House Keepers | 51,178 | 6,004 | 45,174 | 50,070 | 6,543 | 43,527 | − 2·2 | + 9·0 | − 3·6 |
| Total ... ... ... | 301,895 | 177,948 | 123,947 | 327,837 | 202,694 | 125,143 | + 8·6 | + 13·9 | + 1·0 |

* Including Herb Beer, Horehound Beer—Makers, Botanic Brewers, and Yeast—Importers, Dealers in 1891, but *not* in 1901.

According to this Table it would appear that the Maltsters and Brewers did not increase in proportion to the general population. The returns, however, of the Board of Trade show the average quantity of British Beer retained for consumption in the United Kingdom between 1891 and 1901 to have been 33·9 millions of barrels, whilst in the preceding decennial period the quantity did not exceed 28·4 millions of barrels. Persons classed as Distillers or as Wine and Spirit Merchants increased by 20·9 per cent., and those classed as Publicans by 4·5 per cent.; it is possible, however, that the distinction between these headings has not in all cases been precisely shown by the returns. Cellarmen increased 60·4 per cent., largely in consequence of the increased employment of Beer Bottlers, who are included under this heading. The numbers of Barmen and Barmaids are now shown for the first time, the females amounting to 27,707, being in the proportion of 97 to 100 Barmen. In 1891 Barmen and Barmaids were classed together with "Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating-House, Service"—a group that includes Waiters—the aggregate of the two groups increased by 6·2 per cent. during the decennium. The persons returned as Coffee and Eating-House Keepers show the large increase of 65·7 per cent., while on the other hand Lodging and Boarding-House Keepers appear to have declined 2·2 per cent., but these results should be accepted with caution.

**Tobacco.**

Many of the persons included in the above Table as providing lodging and refreshment are also retailers of food and tobacco, so that the limits of these sub-sections are by no means clearly defined. Nevertheless, the number of persons separately returned as engaged either in the manufacture or sale of Tobacco was 44,366 (17,724 males and 26,642 females), showing an increase of 53·1 per cent. Of the females, 19,972 were engaged in Tobacco Manufacture, as compared with only 7,524 males. The Statistical Abstract of the Board of Trade shows that the average yearly imported quantity of *unmanufactured* tobacco retained for consumption in the United Kingdom between 1881 and 1891 was approximately 52 millions of pounds, and between 1891 and 1901 it was 67 millions of pounds; whilst the average quantity of imported *manufactured* tobacco retained for home consumption rose within the same period from 1·9 millions of pounds to 3·1 millions.

XXI. GAS, WATER, ELECTRICITY AND SANITARY SERVICE.

Persons engaged in connection with the supply of Gas, Water, and Electricity, and in the Sanitary Service (the clerical staff excepted), are included in the *Twenty-first Order*; they numbered 71,425 persons, of whom only 141 were females.

Gasworks Service.

The Gasworks Service furnished employment for not fewer than 47,028 males at the recent Census. At the Censuses of 1851, 1861 and 1871, the numbers so employed (with the addition of Clerks) were 4,714, 8,746 and 13,561, respectively. In 1881, 1891, and 1901 the numbers (exclusive of clerks) rose successively to 18,535, 30,729 and, as already stated, 47,028. Thus, in spite of the rival industry of Electric Lighting, an increase of 65·8 per cent. in 1881–91 was followed by a further increase of 53·0 per cent. during the recent intercensal period.

Waterworks Service.

Under the heading "Waterworks Service," only 5,701 males, excluding clerks, were returned at the recent enumeration, but this total was greater than in 1891 by 49·3 per cent. It is, however, necessary to explain that Labourers and Mechanics engaged in waterworks construction and maintenance are referred to their respective crafts, and are not included in "Waterworks Service."

Sanitary Service.

The Sanitary Service, including scavenging, drainage, &c., but excluding the officers and clerks of the sanitary authorities, provided employment for 15,667 males, the numbers so classified in 1891 having been 6,268.

XXII. OTHER, GENERAL, & UNDEFINED WORKERS & DEALERS

In the *Twenty-second Order* are included many miscellaneous industries and, in addition, a list of workers and dealers who have been designated "general" or "undefined," because, although they probably belong to one or other of the foregoing Orders, the information given on the Schedules has not been precise enough to permit of definite classification.

About Animals.

The first sub-order contains persons engaged "About Animals," who in 1891 were classed in the Agricultural Order. Amongst the constituent headings, male Dealers in and Salesmen of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs numbered 5,342, and Drovers 2,838 against nearly equal numbers in 1891.

Sundry specified Industries.

The second sub-order consists of a few miscellaneous industries (which are shown in the accompanying Table), and of Workers and Dealers who were so returned that they could not be definitely classified.

| Industry. | 1891. | | 1901. | | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Tobacco Pipe, Snuff Box, &c., Makers ... | 1,484 | 687 | 1,347 | 670 | − 9·2 | − 2·5 |
| Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell—Workers | 2,090 | 444 | 1,697 | 375 | − 18·8 | − 15·5 |
| Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture ... | 1,528 | 78 | 3,397 | 94 | + 122·3 | ? |
| Japanners ... ... ... ... ... | 1,146 | 1,685 | 964 | 1,632 | − 15·9 | − 3·1 |
| Chimney Sweepers ... ... ... ... | 7,747 | 35 | 6,801 | 54 | − 12·2 | ? |
| Rag—Gatherers, Dealers ... ... ... | 2,257 | 1,813 | 2,572 | 1,831 | + 14·0 | + 1·0 |

The large increase in the Floor and Oil Cloth Manufacture is to be accounted for by the development of the industry in Lancashire, where the males increased from 314 to 1,568, of whom 1,120 were enumerated in the Borough of Lancaster. The decrease in the Chimney Sweepers is attributable partly to disinclination among young men to enter this occupation, shown by the reduction in the numbers at ages under 45, and partly to inventions in connection with the abatement of the smoke nuisance. The limits of the other headings in this sub-order are too indefinite to be relied upon for purposes of comparison.

General or Undefined —Makers, Dealers, Mechanics, Labourers.

Persons engaged in Pawnbroking and their Assistants increased by 9·3 per cent. between 1891 and 1901, the number returned in 1901 being 10,769 males and 1,761 females. The overlapping of this heading with that of dealers in precious metals, &c., must, however, be taken into account. We are informed by the Inland Revenue Department that the number of Pawnbrokers' Licences taken out in England and Wales in the year ended 31st March, 1901, was 4,280 as compared with 4,014 in 1891, the increase thus being 6·6 per cent.

Persons classified as Costermongers, Hawkers, and Street Sellers increased in number from 58,939 in 1891 to 61,339 in 1901, or by 4·1 per cent.; the males so employed increased by 10·7 per cent., while the females decreased by 13·0 per cent.

Engine Drivers, Stokers and Firemen who were employed otherwise than on railways, on ships, or in agriculture, numbered 106,320 at the last Census, having increased by 29·6 per cent. since 1891. In the previous decennial period the increase had been equal to 24·1 per cent.

The other headings of the last two sub-orders include a large proportion of undefined workers or dealers; in every case they show a reduction since 1891, but the reductions served mainly to indicate the greater precision of the returns of occupation at the recent Census. General Shopkeepers and Dealers numbered 23,539 males and 28,037 females; Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, and Superintendents (undefined) 6,646 males and 594 females; Artizans, Mechanics, and Apprentices (undefined) 17,330 males and 899 females; Factory Labourers (undefined), 23,663 males and 9,149 females; and Labourers (general or undefined), 409,773 males and 305 females. Labourers who were stated to be attached to definite industries are included with the other workers of such industries, in some cases being classified under separate headings. These separate headings are collected in the following Table :—

| Occupations. | Males. | Occupations. | Males. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers) | 29,562 | Plasterers' Labourers ... ... | 6,853 |
| Dock, Wharf—Labourers ... ... | 88,631 | Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers | 41,645 |
| Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers | 26,123 | Paviours, Road Labourers ... ... | 50,370 |
| Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants | 583,751 | | |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourers | 10,258 | General or undefined Labourers ... | 409,773 |
| Builders' Labourers ... ... ... | 27,436 | Factory Labourers (undefined) ... | 23,663 |
| Bricklayers' Labourers ... ... | 97,779 | | |
| Masons' Labourers .. ... ... | 23,019 | Total... ... ... | 1,418,863 |

XXIII. PERSONS WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, OR UNOCCUPIED.

The *Twenty-third Order* comprises persons who were unoccupied, or who did not specify their occupation. Of males the number so classed was 1,977,283, and of females 9,017,834, making a total of 10,995,117, as compared with 9,301,862 at the preceding Census. In the appended Table are shown the several headings under which such persons were classified at the two Censuses :—

| Classification. | Males. | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1901. | | |
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | Total. | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. |
| Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine) | 192,941 | 262,175 | 68,496 | 81,635 | 33,532 | 48,103 |
| Pensioners ... ... ... | 20,988 | 25,567 | 2,799 | 1,142 | 311 | 831 |
| Living on own Means ... ... | 97,466 | 93,381 | 409,097 | 361,996 | 145,345 | 216,651 |
| Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students) | 1,474,157 | 1,596,160 | 7,035,918 | 8,573,061 | 2,792,211 | 5,780,850 |
| Aged 10 to 15 ... ... ... | 1,191,562 | 1,305,765 | 1,350,259 | 1,469,443 | 1,469,443 | — |
| „ 15 to 20 ... .. ... | 127,660 | 130,523 | 463,289 | 556,930 | 534,525 | 22,405 |
| „ 20 and upwards ... ... | 154,935 | 159,872 | 5,222,370 | 6,546,688 | 788,243 | 5,758,445 |

In the instructions on the Census Schedules, persons who had retired from their profession or occupation were directed to state the fact, and to specify their former calling; while persons "neither following nor having retired from a profession or occupation, but deriving their income from private sources" were directed to return

themselves as "Living on own means." Of those who returned themselves as "Retired," a small proportion were stated to be "Pensioners," and these have been separately tabulated.

It is probable that some who had "Retired," being unwilling to name their former occupations, returned themselves as living on their own means, while others made no statement whatever as to occupation or means of living. The former class helped to swell the heading "Living on own means"; the latter, together with persons who made such vague statements that it was impossible to classify them, persons who on account of mental or physical incapacity had never followed any calling, women and girls entirely unemployed or engaged in domestic duties at home, students and scholars, are included under the heading "Others aged 10 years and upwards."

The number of each sex described as Retired (including Pensioners) bore a larger proportion to the total population in 1901 than in 1891; while the proportion described as "Living on own means" showed a distinct reduction at the later Census. Among males aged 20 years and upwards, those concerning whose occupation or former occupation no definite information was given fell from 21 per 1,000 of the population in 1891 to 18 per 1,000 in 1901. Among females there is an apparent increase of the proportion whose occupations or former occupations were not stated; but owing to the difference of method in classifying those engaged in domestic duties at home,* no definite conclusion can be drawn from this increase.

In considering the proportions of the retired to those still engaged in occupations, it will be necessary to exclude from both sides of the account, Officers in the Army or Navy, Clergymen of the Established Church, and Members of the Medical Profession; since those who were described as having retired from these callings were, as in former Censuses, classed with those still occupied.

The 287,742 males who were classified as retired or pensioned were in the proportion of 2·85 per cent. to the total engaged in occupations other than those excluded as explained above. The 82,777 retired or pensioned females were in the proportion of 1·98 per cent. to the total engaged in occupations. As might be expected, the proportion in the case of each sex increases with age. The following Table shows this, and also the distribution of the Retired in Workhouses, in Lunatic Asylums and elsewhere:—

| Age-group. | To 100 occupied Males (excluding Officers in the Army or Navy, Clergymen, and Medical Men) at each Age-group, the number classed as "Retired." | | | | To 100 occupied Females at each Age-group, the numbers classed as "Retired." | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | In Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries. | In Lunatic Asylums. | Elsewhere. | Total. | In Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries. | In Lunatic Asylums. | Elsewhere. |
| 25–35* ... ... ... | 0·39 | 0·01 | 0·29 | 0·09 | 0·65 | 0·02 | 0·52 | 0·11 |
| 35–45 ... ... ... | 0·79 | 0·01 | 0·45 | 0·33 | 1·36 | 0·04 | 0·96 | 0·36 |
| 45–55 ... ... ... | 2·01 | 0·03 | 0·58 | 1·40 | 2·68 | 0·06 | 1·34 | 1·28 |
| 55–65 ... ... ... | 8·24 | 1·67 | 0·69 | 5·88 | 8·40 | 2·37 | 1·65 | 4·38 |
| 65–75 ... ... ... | 31·41 | 8·37 | 0·92 | 22·12 | 28·14 | 11·70 | 2·11 | 14·33 |
| 75 and upwards ... | 101·78 | 24·14 | 1·44 | 76·20 | 91·78 | 43·00 | 3·39 | 45·39 |

* All of the "Retired" at ages under 35 years are here assumed to have been between 25 and 35 years of age; the proportions at this age-group are therefore to some small extent over-stated.

It will be seen that at ages under 45 years the bulk of the "Retired" of both sexes were inmates of Asylums. Speaking very generally, about one-fourth of the retired males and about one-half of the retired females in the age-groups over 45 years were inmates either of Workhouses or of Asylums.

If the numbers classed as having retired from various occupations (Summary Volume, Table XXXVIII.) be considered in relation to the numbers classed as employed in those occupations, they will be found to bear widely differing proportions. For example, among males the proportions of retired Civil Servants, Policemen, Farmers, Innkeepers, and General Labourers are high, while those of Commercial Clerks, Railway Engine

* *See* pages 76, 77.

Drivers, Coal Miners, and men employed in Building and Works of Construction are low; and among females the proportions of retired Agriculturists, Innkeepers, Charwomen, and Costermongers are high, while those of Domestic Indoor Servants and females employed in Inn or Hotel Service, or in the Manufacture and Sale of Textile Fabrics are low.

The causes that govern these variations are many and complex; the following are some of them :—

(1.) The statements in the Schedules as to the former callings of the "Retired" are generally less precise than are those as to the callings of those still occupied.

(2.) Persons who retire from an occupation may either retire altogether, or may engage in other occupations.

(3.) The prevailing ages of retirement vary considerably in different occupations.

(4.) The fact of the numbers engaged in any occupation being in 1901 greater or less than in former years would cause the retired from that occupation to bear a greater or less proportion to the occupied—in other words, as they are the remnant of a greater or a smaller number than are now engaged in the occupation.

(5.) Many females who have been employed in occupations while unmarried retire from those occupations when they marry. The fact of such persons having previously had occupations is not stated on the Census Schedules, and they are, therefore, not classed among the Retired.

The first and second of these causes are both illustrated by the figures relating to "Labourers."

| — | Occupied. | Retired. | Retired—per cent. of occupied. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bricklayers', Builders', and Masons' Labourers ... ... | 148,234 | 1,546 | 1·04 |
| Railway Companies' and Railway Contractors' Labourers, Navvies. | 71,207 | 826 | 1·16 |
| Labourers on Roads ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50,370 | 589 | 1·17 |
| Dock Labourers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 88,631 | 1,838 | 2·07 |
| Coalheavers; Coal-Porters, Labourers ... ... ... | 26,123 | 331 | 1·27 |
| Total of above defined groups of Labourers ... ... ... | 384,565 | 5,130 | 1·33 |
| Factory Labourers (undefined)... ... ... ... | 23,663 | 978 | 4·13 |
| General or Undefined Labourers ... ... ... | 409,773 | 21,986 | 5·37 |

It is probable, in the first place, that many of the Retired who should have been described as formerly Bricklayers' Labourers, Railway Labourers, &c., were indefinitely stated to have been "Labourers." Thus some of the 21,986 retired "Labourers," according to the Table, really belong to one or other of the definite groups. In the second place it is probable that Labourers in some of the definite groups, and also men from other occupations, who become unfit for their employment, drift into casual labour before they join the ranks of the "Unoccupied;" and such men would generally be described according to their final occupation.

In regard to the causes numbered (3), (4), and (5), it is obvious without concrete examples that the proportions of the retired must be affected both by variations in the age of retirement, and by growth or decline of the numbers employed in any occupation. It is also obvious that the diverse conditions of retirement for males and for females preclude any comparisons between the figures for the two sexes.

We have in a preceding paragraph noted the varying proportions of formerly occupied persons at different ages who were enumerated in Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums. The proportions in such Institutions also vary for different occupations. Among males these proportions are naturally the highest for some of the indefinite occupations which are grouped under Order XXII.; partly perhaps because those who become unfit for skilled work tend to drift into such indefinite occupations; but in great measure because the information as to occupations obtainable or at any rate furnished by these Institutions was less precise than might have been wished. The following Table

shows the proportions of retired males classed in groups of occupations; those in Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums being separately distinguished :—

| — | To 100 Occupied Males the proportions Retired. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | In Workhouses. | In Lunatic Asylums. | Elsewhere. |
| All occupations* ... ... ... ... ... | 2·85 | 0·57 | 0·32 | 1·96 |
| Official and Defence of Country* ... ... | 10·93 | 0·11 | 0·37 | 10·45 |
| Professional* ... ... ... ... ... | 3·39 | 0·18 | 0·33 | 2·88 |
| Domestic Service ... ... ... ... | 1·64 | 0·41 | 0·16 | 1·07 |
| Commercial ... ... ... ... ... | 2·03 | 0·16 | 0·30 | 1·57 |
| Agricultural ... ... ... ... ... | 3·51 | 0·84 | 0·31 | 2·36 |
| Fishing ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2·90 | 0·64 | 0·35 | 1·91 |
| Labourers (aggregate from Table on page 128) | 3·43 | 1·91 | 0·85 | 0·67 |
| All other occupations (mainly Industrial, Mining, and Conveyance). | 2·40 | 0·45 | 0·27 | 1·68 |

* Exclusive of Officers in the Army or Navy, Clergymen, and Medical Men (*see* page 129).

Among females the proportions of the Retired to the Occupied are naturally much greater for the married or widowed than for the unmarried; there are, however, a few exceptions to this rule. The chief of these will be seen in the following Table in which the statistics relating to several occupational groups are summarized. The Table shows the proportions retired severally for the unmarried, for the married or widowed, and for all females together; and also the proportions enumerated in Workhouses and in Lunatic Asylums :—

| — | To 100 "Occupied" the proportion "Retired." | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried Females. | Married or Widowed Females. | All Females. | | | |
| | | | Total. | In Work-houses. | In Lunatic Asylums. | Elsewhere. |
| All occupations ... ... ... ... | 1·04 | 5·33 | 1·98 | 0·60 | 0·46 | 0·92 |
| Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants ... | 2·40 | 7·06 | 4·39 | 0·81 | 0·39 | 3·19 |
| Teaching ... ... ... ... ... | 2·46 | 9·22 | 2·98 | 0·06 | 0·42 | 2·50 |
| Domestic Indoor Service ... .. | 1·08 | 8·37 | 1·60 | 0·53 | 0·65 | 0·42 |
| Charwomen ... ... ... ... | 6·11 | 6·09 | 6·09 | 4·20 | 1·33 | 0·56 |
| Laundry and Washing Service ... ... | 1·29 | 5·82 | 3·82 | 1·32 | 0·41 | 2·09 |
| Farmers, Graziers... ... ... ... | 8·52 | 10·07 | 9·81 | 0·04 | 0·06 | 9·71 |
| Workers and Dealers in Textile Fabrics | 0·58 | 3·65 | 1·25 | 0·34 | 0·27 | 0·64 |
| Workers and Dealers in Dress ... ... | 0·88 | 4·89 | 1·77 | 0·66 | 0·44 | 0·67 |
| Workers and Dealers in Food, Drink, &c. | 0·69 | 3·73 | 1·94 | 0·10 | 0·13 | 1·71 |
| Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers | 5·66 | 8·38 | 7·72 | 5·33 | 2·04 | 0·35 |
| All other occupations ... ... ... | 0·75 | 3·16 | 1·59 | 0·34 | 0·30 | 0·95 |

Throughout this section we have usually based our calculations on the actual occupational figures returned at the several Censuses, as a convenient plan for allowing of comparison in age groups, and according to local distribution of the industries, without complication. At the outset, however,* we gave the rate of increase in population in order to afford a ready means of comparing therewith the increase or decrease in the several industries.

In concluding our remarks on the occupations of England and Wales, we desire to call special attention to Appendix Table 35, where the numbers in the principal occupations or groups of occupations are compared for the three Censuses, 1881, 1891, and 1901, in relation to population.

We must not, however, in comparing the number occupied with the population, omit reference to those other potent factors which cannot be safely left out of account, if accurate conclusions are to be drawn from such statistics. These factors are mainly to be found in (1) the enormous and ever increasing development of labour-saving machinery which, whilst it facilitates extended organization of labour, accounts, to a large extent, for the gradually decreasing number of hands employed in some of our principal industries; (2) the greatly reduced number of occupied children aged 10 to 15, consequent on the protective measures which have been recently passed; and (3) the

* See page 90.

apparent decline in the employment of married women. We give the proportions for Domestic Indoor Servants separately, the figures not being comparable, and for Charwomen and Laundry and Washing Service, these headings being affected by the decreased employment of married women.

It may also be noted that, if all trades were to increase in proportion to the general population, no trade would show exceptional advance, nor relative or absolute decline, and no new trade would be established, whereas we conceive it to be in the natural order of progress that, whilst some trades retain or improve upon the commercial position and prosperity they have attained to, others lose ground, making way for new ones that spring up.

Subject to these considerations, the following Table sets forth, on the one hand, the occupations, or groups of occupations, in England and Wales, in which the total persons employed increased relatively to the population aged 10 years and upwards during the past 20 years, and, on the other hand, those which declined:—

| Occupations or Groups of Occupations. | Proportion per Million Persons. | | | Proportion per Million Males. | | | Proportion per Million Females. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| SHOWING INCREASE AS BETWEEN 1881 AND 1901 :— | | | | | | | | | |
| General or Local Government of the Country. | 5,386 | 6,543 | 7,826 | 10,373 | 12,204 | 14,149 | 738 | 1,312 | 2,009 |
| Defence of the Country ... | 5,545 | 5,735 | 6,643 | 11,494 | 11,940 | 13,865 | — | — | — |
| Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services. | 21,674 | 23,029 | 23,940 | 24,781 | 25,035 | 25,681 | 18,778 | 21,175 | 22,339 |
| Commercial Occupations—excluding Merchants, Salesmen, Buyers (commodity undefined). | 15,638 | 18,277 | 23,022 | 31,666 | 36,190 | 43,154 | 699 | 1,725 | 4,502 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods. and Messages (excluding Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers). | 41,088 | 45,428 | 50,022 | 83,985 | 93,209 | 102,844 | 1,105 | 1,272 | 1,427 |
| Coal and Shale Mine Workers | 19,774 | 23,448 | 25,418 | 40,657 | 48,513 | 52,824 | 310 | 286 | 203 |
| Metals, Machines, Implements | 35,190 | 35,367 | 39,051 | 69,043 | 69,659 | 77,003 | 3,639 | 3,677 | 4,136 |
| Ships and Boats ... ... | 2,801 | 3,162 | 3,421 | 5,794 | 6,568 | 7,131 | 11 | 15 | 9 |
| Vehicles ... ... ... ... | 3,280 | 3,694 | 4,679 | 6,750 | 7,577 | 9,484 | 44 | 105 | 257 |
| Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games(including Electricity Supply). | 4,005 | 4,317 | 6,016 | 7,261 | 7,864 | 11,012 | 970 | 1,039 | 1,420 |
| Building and Works of Construction—including Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, Railway Labourers; Lock, Key,and Gas Fittings Makers. | 39,620 | 36,279 | 44,570 | 81,925 | 75,307 | 92,811 | 189 | 213 | 188 |
| Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | 9,326 | 9,152 | 10,172 | 17,368 | 17,089 | 19,202 | 1,829 | 1,818 | 1,865 |
| Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass. | 6,638 | 6,309 | 6,931 | 11,154 | 10,391 | 11,732 | 2,429 | 2,536 | 2,513 |
| Chemicals. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c. | 3,629 | 4,139 | 5,080 | 6,696 | 7,268 | 8,401 | 770 | 1,248 | 2,024 |
| Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery. | 8,194 | 9,968 | 11,016 | 12,499 | 14,778 | 15,498 | 4,181 | 5,524 | 6,892 |
| Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. | 4,266 | 4,853 | 5,357 | 5,753 | 5,728 | 5,540 | 2,880 | 4,044 | 5,189 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging. | 36,849 | 41,609 | 42,403 | 59,088 | 62,178 | 63,810 | 16,121 | 22,601 | 22,709 |
| Gas, Water and Sanitary Service (not including Electricity Supply). | 1,310 | 1,858 | 2,705 | 2,696 | 3 853 | 5,637 | 18 | 14 | 9 |
| Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural). | 3,426 | 3,721 | 4,198 | 7,101 | 7,747 | 8,762 | — | — | — |
| | 267,639 | 286,888 | 322,470 | 496,084 | 523,098 | 588,540 | 54,711 | 68,604 | 77,691 |
| SHOWING DECREASE AS BETWEEN 1881 AND 1901 :— | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture—On Farms, Woods and Gardens. | 70,058 | 58,273 | 47,304 | 138,327 | 116,513 | 95,510 | 6,426 | 4,453 | 2,956 |
| Fishing ... ... ... ... | 1,538 | 1,144 | 943 | 3,157 | 2,350 | 1,955 | 29 | 29 | 13 |
| Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers. | 4,230 | 4,181 | 4,160 | 7,100 | 6,906 | 6,599 | 1,555 | 1,662 | 1,916 |
| Workers and Dealers in Textile Fabrics (excluding Drapers) | 52,433 | 48,587 | 40,268 | 46,009 | 43,273 | 35,021 | 58,420 | 53,498 | 45,095 |
| Workers and Dealers in Dress | 49,353 | 48,812 | 44,481 | 37,185 | 36,885 | 34,171 | 60,695 | 59,834 | 53,966 |
| General Labourers ... ... | 28,994 | 27,028 | 16,193 | 59,791 | 56,092 | 33,770 | 290 | 170 | 23 |
| Domestic Indoor Service ... | 66,646 | 65,508 | 55,084 | 6,042 | 5,525 | 5,287 | 123,134 | 120,938 | 100,897 |
| Charwomen ... ... ... | 4,790 | 4,752 | 4,416 | — | — | — | 9,254 | 9,144 | 8,479 |
| Laundry and Washing Service | 9,327 | 8,713 | 8,096 | 366 | 653 | 731 | 17,680 | 16,162 | 14,871 |
| All other Occupations ... | 23,134 | 24,335 | 22,405 | 39,006 | 40,129 | 35,466 | 8,342 | 9,741 | 10,384 |
| | 310,503 | 291,333 | 243,350 | 336,983 | 308,326 | 248,510 | 285,825 | 275,631 | 238,600 |
| Total Occupied ... | 578,142 | 578,221 | 565,820 | 833,067 | 831,424 | 837,050 | 340,536 | 344,235 | 316,291 |

# VI.—BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION.

## 1. *General Composition of the Population.*

The information furnished on the Occupier's Schedule affords the means of ascertaining the numbers born in each County of England and Wales, in Scotland, in Ireland, in the British Colonies and Dependencies and in Foreign Countries, and thus of tracing the effects of immigration from without and of migration of the population within the Country; the following brief Table shows the composition of the population of England and Wales at the date of the Census together with comparative figures for the two previous Censuses.

| Where Born. | Persons Enumerated. | | | Proportion per 100,000 persons enumerated. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| Total Enumerated Population. | 25,974,439 | 29,002,525 | 32,527,843 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Born in :— | | | | | | |
| England and Wales ... | 24,855,822 | 27,882,629 | 31,269,203 | 95,694 | 96,139 | 96,131 |
| Other Parts ... ... | 1,118,617 | 1,119,896 | 1,258,640 | 4,306 | 3,861 | 3,869 |
| Scotland ... ... | 253,528 | 282,271 | 316,838 | 976 | 973 | 974 |
| Ireland ... ... ... | 562,374 | 458,315 | 426,565 | 2,165 | 1,580 | 1,311 |
| Islands in the British Seas. | 29,316 | 30,370 | 35,763 | 113 | 105 | 110 |
| British Colonies and India. | 94,399 | 111,627 | 136,092 | 363 | 385 | 418 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 174,372 | 233,008 | 339,436 | 671 | 803 | 1,044 |
| Ships at Sea ... ... | 4,628 | 4,305 | 3,946 | 18 | 15 | 12 |

The significant features of this Table are (1) that the proportion of persons enumerated in England and Wales who were born therein, or in Scotland, shows little variation from Census to Census, (2) that there has been a remarkable decrease in the proportion of persons born in Ireland, and (3) that there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of persons born in the Colonies and in Foreign Countries.

## 2. *Natives of England and Wales.*

Loss of population in Counties by migration.

In England and Wales the increase of population in the decennium 1891–1901 amounted to 3,525,318, and the excess of Births over Deaths to 3,593,648: the Country therefore suffered a net loss by migration of 68,330 persons or 0·2 per cent. In every Registration County, without exception, the Births out-numbered the Deaths during the decennium, and, therefore, had there been no migration,* the population in each County would have been greater than at the previous Census: as a matter of fact, however, there were five English Counties—Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Herefordshire, Rutlandshire and Westmorland, and five Welsh Counties—Cardiganshire, Brecknockshire, Montgomeryshire, Flintshire, and Merionethshire, in each of which the enumerated population had diminished since the previous Census. These 10 Counties, all of which are of limited dimensions and may be generally described as agricultural Counties, lost by migration not only all their natural increment, i.e., the excess of Births over Deaths, in the ten years, but also a further portion of their population.

* In previous sections of the Report the term migration has been used as representing emigration and immigration—in other words, the movement of population out of and into the country, and in dealing with the population of England and Wales as a whole these were the only forms of migration which it was necessary to consider. In the present section, however, it becomes necessary to understand the term as including also the movement of population from one county to another. The term "migration" will therefore be used with this extended signification.

**Gain of population in Counties by migration.**

In 27 other Registration Counties, including London, the actual increment was less than the natural increment. These 27 Counties had therefore lost varying proportions of their population by migration. On the other hand, in the following 18 Registration Counties the actual growth was in excess of the natural growth.

| Registration Counties. | Gain by Migration. 1891–1901. | | Registration Counties. | Gain by Migration. 1891–1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Proportion per 1,000, to 1891 population. | | Persons. | Proportion per 1,000, to 1891 population. |
| Essex ... ... ... | 170,693 | 224 | Yorkshire :— West Riding ... | 13,505 | 6 |
| Middlesex ... ... | 156,824 | 273 | Nottinghamshire .. | 13,053 | 26 |
| Surrey ... ... | 77,089 | 134 | Leicestershire ... | 5,932 | 16 |
| Glamorganshire ... | 41,093 | 59 | Cheshire ... ... | 4,394 | 6 |
| Lancashire ... ... | 40,951 | 11 | Sussex ... ... | 4,261 | 8 |
| Kent ... ... ... | 35,830 | 44 | Carnarvonshire ... | 2,812 | 23 |
| Hampshire ... ... | 30,096 | 45 | Yorkshire :— East Riding (with York). | 1,568 | 4 |
| Northumberland ... | 22,509 | 44 | Hertfordshire ... | 1,119 | 5 |
| Worcestershire ... | 20,281 | 48 | Radnorshire* ... | 1,037 | 60 |

* At the date of the Census the population of the Registration County of Radnor was augmented by a large number of men temporarily engaged in the construction of new Waterworks for the Corporation of Birmingham. These men together with their families account for the abnormal increase of population.

It will be observed that all the Counties immediately surrounding the Metropolis gained largely by migration, a considerable proportion of the London population obviously having removed into the suburban districts. Of the persons born in London, 261,533 were enumerated in the County of Essex, of whom nearly 200,000 were resident in the suburban towns of West Ham, East Ham, Walthamstow, and Leyton ; 241,384 were enumerated in the County of Middlesex, of whom nearly one-half were resident in the towns of Willesden, Tottenham, and Hornsey ; 114,041 were enumerated in the County of Surrey of which number the County Borough of Croydon absorbed nearly 30,000 ; and 92,506 were enumerated in the County of Kent : in all, over 700,000 natives of London were enumerated in these four Counties. If, however, we take the area constituted by London, Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and Essex, we find that over eight millions of population were enumerated therein, of whom about six millions, or three fourths, were born within this area.

Glamorganshire, in which County about one-third of the male population over 10 years of age are engaged in the mining industry, stands fourth on the list ; this County gained in population by the immigration of over 100,000 natives of other Welsh Counties, of 34,633 natives of Monmouthshire, of 28,756 natives of Somersetshire, and of 20,827 natives of Gloucestershire ; on the other hand, over 23,000 natives of Glamorganshire were enumerated in the neighbouring Counties of Monmouth and Carmarthen.

Next in order is Lancashire, in which County over half a million of the population over 10 years of age are engaged in the textile industries. The County gained by the immigration of over 150,000 natives of Yorkshire, of over 136,000 natives of Cheshire, and of nearly 113,000 natives of the Counties of Salop, Stafford, and Derby, these large gains being, however, partly counter-balanced by the migration of natives of Lancashire into other Counties, nearly 82,000 of whom were enumerated in Yorkshire, and over 112,000 in the neighbouring County of Chester.

It will not be necessary to discuss further the composition of the population in all those Counties that gained by migration ; it may be stated, however, that in 1891 there were only nine such Counties, whereas in 1901 the list had extended to 17 (excluding

Radnorshire), and that, further, in 1901 there were over eight millions of persons who had migrated from the Counties in which they were born into other Counties, as compared with nearly seven millions in 1891. This increase in the numbers of migratory persons was, however, barely proportional to the increase of population in the past decennium; for the proportion of Natives of England and Wales enumerated in the Counties in which they were born showed little variation at the two Censuses, being 74·9 per cent. in 1891 and 73·9 per cent. in 1901. Considering the increased facilities for locomotion and the consequent ability of the working classes and others to transfer their services from one County to another, it is somewhat remarkable that the increase in the movement of the population during the past decennium has not been greater.

Migration of Males and Females.

Comparing the two sexes in this respect, it appears that women are somewhat more migratory than men, for while the proportion of the males who were born in the Counties in which they were enumerated was 74·3 per cent., the proportion of the females so born and enumerated only reached 72·9 per cent. The most obvious causes of this greater tendency of women than of men to migrate are (1) that girls often go into domestic service at a distance from their homes, and (2) that when persons living in different counties intermarry, the future residence is generally in the husband's county.

Relation between Birthplace and Residence.

The proportions of natives enumerated within the Counties in which they were born varied considerably in different parts of the Country; thus, of the natives of Lancashire enumerated in England and Wales, more than 89 per cent. were living within the County borders; in Glamorganshire the proportion was 88 per cent., in Yorkshire 86 per cent., and in Durham 84 per cent. These four mining and manufacturing Counties, which provide industrial occupations for their native population, also had the highest proportions of resident natives at the preceding Census. On the other hand, the Counties that showed the greatest loss of natives were, as might be expected, the Agricultural Counties, the following being a list of twelve English and four Welsh Counties in which the proportion of natives of the County who were enumerated therein was less than 60 per cent:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rutlandshire | 41·4 | Shropshire | 56·1 |
| Radnorshire | 47·7 | Berkshire | 56·3 |
| Huntingdonshire | 48·2 | Cambridgeshire | 56·6 |
| Herefordshire | 52·5 | Hertfordshire | 56·7 |
| Oxfordshire | 52·6 | Montgomeryshire | 56·8 |
| Brecknockshire | 54·7 | Wiltshire | 57·8 |
| Buckinghamshire | 55·3 | Flintshire | 58·0 |
| Westmorland | 55·7 | Dorsetshire | 58·3 |

Those who wish to study in greater detail the interesting subject of Migration are referred to Table 36 in the County Volumes, which gives the Birthplaces of the persons enumerated in each County; to Table XLV. of the Summary Volume for England and Wales, which gives the distribution in the several Counties of the enumerated natives of each County; and also to Tables 39 and 40 in Appendix A to this Report, which show the relation between the County of Birth and that of enumeration.

### 3. *Natives of Ireland.*

Number in England and Wales.

The natives of Ireland enumerated in England and Wales in 1901 numbered 426,565 (224,967 males and 201,598 females), and were in the proportion of 13·1 per 1,000 of the entire population, this number showing a decline since the preceding Census of 31,750 persons, or of 7 per cent. This decline in the number of Irish-born persons enumerated in England and Wales is no new feature. On referring back to 1861, we find that the number of Irish living in England and Wales in that year was 601,634, but at each Census since that date the decline has been continuous; in 1871 the number had fallen to 566,540, in 1881 to 562,374, in 1891 to 458,315, and finally in 1901 to 426,565. This decline has doubtless been mainly due to the decrease in the population of Ireland, which fell from over five-and-three-quarter millions in 1861 to slightly under four-and-a-half millions in 1901. If this decrease in population be taken into account, it will be found that the Irish in England and Wales, when measured by the proportion to the population enumerated in Ireland, increased with each successive

Census up to 1881, but showed a falling off thereafter; in 1861 there were 104 Irish in this Country to 1,000 of the population enumerated in Ireland, in 1871 there were 105, in 1881 the proportion reached its highest point, 109, in 1891 a decline set in and the proportion receded to 97, and further to 96 in 1901. Concurrently with the fall in the last two decennia in the number of Irish-born resident in this Country, the number of Irish emigrants to places outside Europe fell from 741,883 in the intercensal period 1881–1891 to 465,273 in the period 1891–1901, and the number* of Irish-born enumerated in the United States of America fell from 1,871,509 in 1890 to 1,618,567 in 1900.

**Local Distribution of Irish in England and Wales.**

The distribution of the Irish in the different parts of England and Wales was very unequal. In the Agricultural Counties their numbers were insignificant, while in the manufacturing and mining Counties they formed an appreciable proportion of the population. Thus, no fewer than 163,569, or nearly two-fifths of the total, were enumerated in Lancashire and Cheshire, a decrease, however, since 1891 of 20,926, or of 11·3 per cent.; in London there were 60,211, and 33,850 more were resident in the adjoining Counties of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and Essex, these numbers in the aggregate being almost identical with those enumerated in 1891; in Yorkshire there were 39,145, against 43,098 in 1891; in the Mining Counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland 38,480, a falling off of over 9,000 since 1891; and in Hampshire, in which County there are generally quartered large numbers of soldiers and sailors, there were 13,430, compared with 11,848 in 1891. In these twelve Counties there were enumerated 348,685, or 82 per cent. of the total Irish-born residents in England and Wales, at the date of the Census. For the proportion of Irish-born enumerated in each County in England and Wales, *see* Table 39 in Appendix A to this Report.

The English Counties in which the proportion of Irish-born to the population was lowest were Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Buckinghamshire, Wiltshire, Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire; the Welsh Counties were Merionethshire, Cardiganshire, Montgomeryshire, Carmarthenshire and Radnorshire; in no one of these mainly Agricultural Counties was the proportion of Irish to the total population higher than 0·4 per cent.

Turning from Counties to Towns, we find that, except in London, the largest number of Irish-born was enumerated in Liverpool, viz., 45,673, or a proportion of 6·7 per cent. to the total population; the proportion in 1891 having been 9·1 per cent. In the Scotland Parliamentary Division of this City 8,624 persons of Irish birth were enumerated, or 16·3 per cent. of the total population; in 1891 the proportion had been 20·2 per cent. In Manchester and Salford there were enumerated 28,194 persons of Irish birth, a falling off of 4,076 persons since 1891; in Leeds there were 6,443, in Bootle 5,857, and in Birkenhead 5,306; in no other Town in England and Wales did their number reach 5,000.

It should be stated that, in addition to the number of Irish-born enumerated at the Census in England and Wales, there is in the summer months a large temporary influx into this Country of Irish Agricultural Labourers: these numbered according to the returns of the Irish Department of Agriculture, 10,899 in the summer of 1891, and 13,471 at the same period in 1901, showing an increase of 23·6 per cent.

While the number of Irish-born resident in England and Wales has been declining, the much smaller number of English-born resident in Ireland has been increasing: these amounted in 1881 to 69,382; in 1891 to 74,523; and in 1901 to 76,977.

### 4. *Natives of Scotland.*

**Number in England and Wales.**

The natives of Scotland enumerated in England and Wales in 1901 numbered 316,838 (163,443 males and 153,395 females), and were in the proportion of 9·7 per 1,000 of the entire population, this number showing an increase since the preceding Census of 34,567 persons, or of 12·2 per cent. The number of natives of Scotland living in England and Wales in 1851 was 130,087; at each succeeding Census there was a continuous increase in the number, for in 1861 it had risen to 169,202, in 1871 to

* *See* United States Census Report, 1900. Vol. I., page clxxi.

213,254, in 1881 to 253,528, in 1891 to 282,271, and in 1901 to 316,838; the proportion to the total population in England and Wales rose from 7·3 per 1,000 in 1851 to 9·7 per 1,000 in 1901.

The rate of increase in the number of Scotch persons enumerated in England and Wales has greatly exceeded the rate of increase in the population of Scotland; for, while the number of Scotch persons in this Country increased, from 1851 to 1901, by 144 per cent., the population of Scotland increased in the same period by only 55 per cent.

The number of persons of Scotch birth enumerated in this Country steadily increased from Census to Census, but the number of Scotch emigrants to places outside Europe which had risen to 278,626 in the intercensal period 1881–1891 fell to 187,905 in the period 1891–1901, and the number* of natives of Scotland enumerated in the United States of America, which had risen continuously from 70,550 in 1850 to 242,231 in 1890, had at the Census of 1900 declined to 233,977.

**Local Distribution of Scotch in England and Wales.**

The local distribution of persons of Scotch birth in this Country followed very closely the distribution of the Irish: in London and in the adjoining Counties of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex and Essex there were enumerated 93,191, showing an increase since 1891 of 14,658 persons, or of 19 per cent.; in the Northern and mining Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham there were 68,908, compared with 64,838 in 1891; in Lancashire and Cheshire there were 66,165, showing only a trivial increase since 1891; in Yorkshire 24,094, as against 21,387 in 1891; and in Hampshire 9,973, compared with 7,243 in 1891, those enumerated in this County comprising many soldiers. In these 12 Counties there were enumerated 262,331 persons of Scotch birth, or 83 per cent. of the total of such persons resident in England and Wales. It is an interesting fact that these 12 Counties are identical with those in which the largest numbers of Irish-born were enumerated; this preference of the Scotch and the Irish for identical Counties or areas suggests that they are probably attracted thereto by similar considerations, viz., the greater certainty of gaining a livelihood in industrial and mining localities. Like the Irish, the Scotch are not attracted to the agricultural Counties, for the lowest proportions of persons of Scotch birth were found in the English Counties of Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, Cornwall, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, and in the Welsh Counties of Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, Merionethshire, Anglesey and Montgomeryshire; in no one of these mainly agricultural Counties did the proportion of natives of Scotland to total population exceed 3·3 per 1,000. For the proportion of those born in Scotland and enumerated in each County in England and Wales, *see* Table 39 in Appendix A to this Report.

In the large Towns, excluding London, the largest number of persons of Scotch birth was enumerated in the City of Liverpool, where 16,998 were resident at the date of the Census, or 25 per 1,000 of the total population, as compared with 29 per 1,000 in 1891. In Manchester and Salford there were enumerated 10,508 persons who were born in Scotland, the numbers in the two Towns being almost identical with those enumerated in 1891. In the four Northern towns of Newcastle upon Tyne, Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields, there were at the date of the Census nearly 24,000 natives of Scotland, as compared with about 22,000 at the previous Census.

**Comparison between numbers of Scotch-born and Irish-born.**

It will be of interest to compare the numbers of Scotch and Irish enumerated in England and Wales. Although the highest numbers of Scotch and Irish were found in almost the same Counties, yet the former considerably outnumbered the latter in the three Northern and mining Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, the aggregate number of the Scotch in these three Counties being 68,908, as compared with 38,480 Irish; since 1891 the Scotch have increased in this area by 6·3 per cent., while the Irish have decreased by 19·5 per cent. In London and the four adjoining Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent and Essex, the Scotch numbered 78,533 in 1891 and 93,191 in 1901, and the Irish 92,969 in 1891 and 94,061 in 1901. Although the numbers in 1901 were nearly identical, the Scotch-born had increased by 18·7 per cent., and the Irish-born by only 1·2 per cent., during the past decennium. In Lancashire and Cheshire, the Scotch formed 13 per 1,000 of the total population and the Irish 31 per 1,000; while, however, the Scotch had increased from 65,056 in 1891 to 66,165 in 1901, the Irish had decreased from 184,495 to 163,569 during the same period.

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* *See* United States Census Report, 1900, Vol. I., page clxxi.

### 5. *Natives of other parts of the British Empire.*

Natives of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

The natives of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands enumerated in England and Wales at the last Census numbered 35,763, of whom 16,435 were males and 19,328 were females. In 1851 the number of these Islanders enumerated in this Country was only 13,753, but the number has risen at each successive Census since that date: it was 18,423 in 1861; 25,655 in 1871; 29,316 in 1881; and 30,370 in 1891. This increase is the more notable as the aggregate population enumerated in the Isle of Man and Channel Islands had only increased by 5 per cent. during the past 50 years, whereas the number of their Natives enumerated in England and Wales more than doubled in that period.

The Counties in which the largest numbers of Natives of these Islands were resident were Lancashire with 10,487, and the neighbouring County of Chester with 1,745; there were in London 5,549, and 3,769 in the adjoining Counties of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex and Essex; in Hampshire there were 2,993, and in Devonshire 1,587. The comparatively large numbers in Lancashire and Hampshire are partly accounted for by the steamship connections between those counties and the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, respectively.

Natives of Colonies and Dependencies.

The persons born in the British Colonies and Dependencies who were enumerated in England and Wales numbered 136,092, of whom 60,463 were males and 75,629 were females. The number returned in 1851 was 33,688, and at each succeeding Census an increase has been recorded; the number rose to 51,572 in 1861, to 70,812 in 1871, to 94,399 in 1881, to 111,627 in 1891, and further to 136,092 in 1901, showing an increase since the previous Census of 22 per cent. Of these 136,092 persons, no fewer than 55,362, or 41 per cent., were born in India, Burmah or Ceylon, this number contrasting with 50,929 in 1891.

The Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand contributed 25,999 persons to our population, as against 16,911 in 1891; Canada and Newfoundland 18,829, compared with 16,394 in 1891; The Cape of Good Hope and other Colonies in Africa 12,706, against 7,461 in 1891, the latter number being exclusive of persons born in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony; the West Indies 8,680, against 8,689 in 1891; and Gibraltar and Malta 8,518, compared with 7,619 in 1891. This increase from Census to Census in the number of persons in this Country of Indian and Colonial birth may be ascribed in a great measure to the quick, regular and comparatively cheap communication now existing between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

A summary of the Birth-places of the 32,527,843 persons enumerated in England and Wales shows that 32,184,461 were born in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and Dependencies; if we add to this number 3,946 persons born at sea, nearly all of whom may be regarded as British Subjects, we arrive at a total of 32,188,407 of the population of England and Wales born within the limits of the British Empire. This number formed 99 per cent. of the total population, leaving 339,436 persons, or the comparatively insignificant proportion of 1 per cent., as the total of British Subjects, Naturalised British Subjects and Foreigners who were born in Foreign States, and were resident in England and Wales at the time of the Census.

### 6. *Persons born in Foreign Countries.*

Instructions on Occupier's Schedule.

On the Schedule used at the Census of 1891 the instruction with reference to persons born in Foreign Countries was worded as follows:—"if born in Foreign parts write the particular State or Country, and if also a British Subject add British Subject or Naturalised British Subject as the case may be." When, however, this phraseology was considered prior to the Census of 1901, it was felt that an effort should be made to secure greater accuracy in the returns, and it was decided to alter the wording of the instruction on the Schedule to be used at the ensuing Census to the following:—"State the Birth-place of each Person,—if born in a Foreign Country, the name of the Country and whether the person be a British Subject, a Naturalised British Subject, or a Foreign Subject, specifying Nationality such as French, German, &c."

British Subjects and Naturalised British Subjects born in Foreign Countries.

Wherever the foregoing instructions were followed no difficulty occurred in the classification of such persons; it was found, however, that in many instances, no statement as to Nationality was made, and in these cases it was decided to classify all persons born in Foreign Countries who had distinctly British surnames (natives of the United States excepted) as British Subjects. This rule was the same as that adopted in Censuses previous to 1891; it is necessary, however, to point out that it was not adhered to at the Census of that year, when all persons born in Foreign Countries were classified as Foreign Subjects unless definitely stated to be British Subjects. This departure in 1891 doubtless led to an over-statement of Foreign Subjects and a corresponding under-statement of Foreign-born British Subjects. An examination of the numbers for the past three Censuses shows that there is good ground for this assumption. Persons born in Foreign Countries and classified as British Subjects or Naturalised British Subjects numbered 56,373 in 1881, decreased to 34,895 in 1891, and increased to 91,678 in 1901. The apparently abnormal increase in the numbers returned at the last Census may fairly be ascribed to (*a*) the more precise returns required in the Schedule of 1901 than in that of any previous Census and (*b*) the under-statement already alluded to in the numbers for 1891.

Jewish Aliens.

Previous to the taking of the Census it was thought that many of the Jewish aliens in the East End of London, apprehensive of conscription abroad, of special taxation or of police espionage, might object to fill up the Census Schedule, or through inability to understand the form, might fill it up incorrectly. The Jewish Board of Guardians were therefore asked, as on former occasions, to prepare a Circular in Yiddish and German stating the objects of the Census and the desirability of making accurate returns. This Circular, on the back of which was printed a translation of the Census Schedule in Yiddish, was distributed with the Census Schedule to the foreign Jews resident in the East of London and in parts of the City of Manchester; the Chief Rabbi also courteously arranged for the nature and objects of the Census to be explained from the pulpits of the Synagogues. In addition to these precautions, the foreign Jewish quarter in the East End of London was mapped out into small districts, and the houses in each district were visited by a Member of a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, who gave assistance where required by explaining, and if necessary by filling up, the Schedule. It is confidently believed that these measures had the effect of obtaining approximately accurate returns from this class of the population in the East End of London.

Foreign Subjects.

In view of the alteration of the method of classification in 1891 already alluded to, it will be necessary to observe caution when comparing the numbers of Foreigners enumerated in 1891 with those enumerated in 1901; and in order to get a more accurate measure of the progressive increase in the Foreign-born element in our population, it will be well to compare for a series of decennia the total numbers of Natives of Foreign Countries enumerated in England and Wales, irrespective of their nationalities. The following Table gives the total number of Persons born in Foreign Countries, and of these the number classified as "Foreign Subjects," together with the increase per cent., and the proportion of each class in 1,000 of the total population enumerated at each of the five Censuses 1861 to 1901.

| Census Years. | Persons Enumerated in England and Wales. | | Persons born in Foreign Countries who were enumerated in England and Wales. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total irrespective of Nationality. | | | Classified as Foreign Subjects. | | |
| | Persons. | Increase per cent. | Number Enumerated. | Increase per cent. | Proportion per 1,000 of total Population | Number Enumerated. | Increase per cent. | Proportion per 1,000 of total Population. |
| 1861 | 20,066,224 | — | 101,832 | — | 5·1 | 84,090 | — | 4·2 |
| 1871 | 22,712,266 | 13·2 | 139,445 | 36·9 | 6·1 | 100,638 | 19·7 | 4·4 |
| 1881 | 25,974,439 | 14·4 | 174,372 | 25·0 | 6·7 | 117,999 | 17·3 | 4·5 |
| 1891 | 29,002,525 | 11·7 | 233,008 | 33·6 | 8·0 | 198,113 | 67·9 | 6·8 |
| 1901 | 32,527,843 | 12·2 | 339,436 | 45·7 | 10·4 | 247,758 | 25·1 | 7·6 |

It will be seen that the increase of the Foreign-born population, irrespective of nationality, is proceeding very much more rapidly than the increase of the general population, and that the proportion per 1,000 of the total population, although still comparatively low in the entire Country, is twice as great as it was in 1861.

It will be well now to consider the results of the abstracts of the last Census. Of the 32,527,843 persons enumerated in England and Wales, 339,436 or 10·4 per 1,000 were born in Foreign Countries; of these 339,436 persons, 77,653 were classified as British Subjects by birth and 14,025 as Naturalised British Subjects, leaving 247,758 or 7·6 per 1,000 of the total population who, according to birth and nationality, were classified as Foreigners. The 77,653 persons classified as British Subjects comprised, in addition to those who had stated on the Schedules that they were of British Nationality, all those persons born in Foreign Countries (United States excepted) whose nationality was not stated but who had distinctly British surnames; while the 14,025 Naturalised British Subjects were all so described on the schedules. The countries that contributed the largest numbers of the foreign-born, who were classified as British Subjects or Naturalised British Subjects, were the United States of America with 24,587, Germany with 16,857, France with 10,979 and Russia (including Poland) with 10,501.

**Local Distribution of Foreign Subjects.**

An analysis of the distribution of the 247,758 Foreigners in England and Wales presents some striking features. Thus, no fewer than 135,377, or more than half, were enumerated in London, and a further 20,542 in the adjoining Counties of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex and Essex. In Lancashire there were 28,603, in Yorkshire 17,019, in the neighbouring Counties of Durham and Northumberland 9,455, and in Glamorganshire 6,517. In these ten Counties there were enumerated 217,513, or 88 per cent. of the total Foreigners in England and Wales. Further, these Foreign Subjects were almost exclusively found in the industrial centres and in seaports, no fewer than 209,617, or 85 per cent. of the total, being enumerated in London and in 84 other such towns.

The highest proportion of Foreigners to the total population was in London, where it reached 30 per 1,000. It should be noted, however, that although these Foreigners were scattered thoughout the Metropolis, a very large proportion, equal to 40 per cent. of the whole, were enumerated in the Borough of Stepney. In the Registration Districts comprised within this Borough the Foreigners numbered 15,998 in 1881, increased to 32,284 in 1891, and further increased to 54,310 in 1901. The rapid increase is further exemplified by the fact that the proportions of Foreigners to the total population in those years, rose from 57 to 113 and 182 per 1,000 respectively. It is noteworthy that, of the total Foreigners enumerated in the Borough of Stepney, natives of Russia and Russian Poland constituted 42 per cent. in 1881, 68 per cent. in 1891 and 77 per cent. in 1901. The proportion of Foreigners to the total population was also high in five other Metropolitan Boroughs, viz.: 96 per 1,000 in Holborn (over one-third of the Foreigners in this Borough being natives of Italy), 65 per 1,000 in the City of Westminster, 42 per 1,000 in St. Marylebone, and 36 and 35 per 1,000 respectively in Bethnal Green and St. Pancras. In the large provincial towns the proportion of Foreigners to the total population was 22 per 1,000 in the City of Manchester and 21 per 1,000 in Tynemouth; then follow Cardiff, South Shields, Leeds, Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Liverpool and Bournemouth, with proportions ranging from 18 to 13 per 1,000, while Hornsey, Swansea and Willesden had proportions a little above 10 per 1,000. There were thus, including London, only thirteen Cities or Towns in England and Wales in which the proportion of Foreigners to the general population exceeded 10 per 1,000.

In the Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, appointed in March, 1902, primarily to inquire into the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of Aliens, especially in the Metropolis, it is stated "that the greatest evils produced by the presence of the Alien Immigrants here are the overcrowding caused by them in certain districts of London, and the consequent displacement of the native Population."

**Overcrowding of Foreigners.**

The strong tendency of Alien Immigrants to settle in certain localities is shown by the fact that 48 per cent. of the total Foreign population in England and Wales were resident in six Metropolitan Boroughs and in the three Cities of Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds. In this connection it may be well to point out that the figures relating to overcrowded tenements in Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* Table 42 in Appendix A to this Report) show that, with the single exception of the Borough of Finsbury, Stepney had

the highest percentage of persons living under overcrowded* conditions. In this Borough, which contained at the date of the Census a population of 298,600, of whom over 54,000 were Foreigners, nearly 100,000 persons, or 33 per cent. of the entire population, were living in an overcrowded condition, and in the Civil Parish of St. George in the East, one of the constituent parishes of the Borough, the proportion of overcrowding reached the high figure of 45 per cent. This overcrowding in Stepney can be demonstrated in another manner: the average number of persons per acre for the whole of London is 61, in the Borough of Stepney it is 169, while in three of the constituent parishes of the Borough—St. George in the East, Mile End New Town, and Spitalfields—it reaches 201, 308 and 328 respectively: it is a fair presumption, therefore, that the presence of the Alien element in this quarter of London is one of the main causes of the abnormal overcrowding.

**Foreigners in Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums.**

It has often been stated that the Alien Immigrants in this Country largely help to fill our Workhouses, Infirmaries, and Lunatic Asylums. In order to ascertain what measure of truth there is in such a general assertion, an examination has been made of the birth-places of the pauper inmates of the Workhouse establishments belonging to the Parishes or Unions of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George in the East, Stepney, Mile End Old Town and Poplar. In these Eastern areas, which constitute the Metropolitan Boroughs of Bethnal Green, Poplar, Shoreditch and Stepney, there were enumerated 715,739 persons, of whom 62,843 were European Foreigners, mostly living under the poorest conditions. In the Workhouse establishments serving these areas, there were, at the date of the Census, 10,820 pauper inmates, of whom only 109 were European Foreigners. The proportions of indoor Paupers among the general population and among the European Foreigners were 15·1 and 1·7 per 1,000 respectively, the corresponding proportions in 1891 having been 13·5 and 2·8 respectively.

The examination of the birth-places of the pauper inmates of the Imbecile and Lunatic Asylums under the control of the London County Council and Metropolitan Asylums Board presented some difficulty, as for obvious reasons the Superintendents of some of these Institutions were not always able to furnish information as to the Birth-places of the Inmates; it was found, however, that in six of these large Asylums containing at the date of the Census 11,732 paupers, 261 or 22·2 per 1,000 were born in European Foreign States. It is clear then that the Census Returns do not sustain the above allegation.

**Natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.**

**European Foreigners.**

Of the 247,758 Foreigners enumerated at the Census, 227,301 were born in Europe, showing an increase since 1891 of 35 per cent.; 1,245 were born in Asia, 462 in Africa, and 18,311 in America. In addition to these, 439 Foreigners failed to state their Country of birth. It will be seen from these figures that only the European Foreigners are of numerical importance, their numbers being equal to 92 per cent. of the whole Foreign population. Natives of Russia and Russian Poland numbered 82,844, or one-third of the total Foreign population, having increased by 37,770 since the Census of 1891. Natives of Germany stand second with 49,133, and those of France third with 20,467, the numbers of both these Nationalities showing slight decreases in the past decennium. Italians rank fourth in importance, with 20,332, more than double the number in 1891; and then in successive order, with numbers ranging from 10,000 to 4,000, natives of Austria and Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and Belgium. The total increase of European Foreigners in England and Wales during the past decennium amounted to 58,487 persons; of this number no fewer than 37,770, or 65 per cent., were of Russian nationality, and 10,423, or 18 per cent., were of Italian nationality.

With regard to the great increase in the numbers of the natives of Russia, viz., from 3,789 in 1881 to 61,789 in 1901, the Report of the Alien Immigration Commission states that "the causes are partly economic and partly due to oppressive measures" in force against the Jews in Russia†; in this connection it is significant that the numbers of natives of the three Balkan States—Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria—increased from 734 in 1891 to 3,296 in 1901.

The following Table, which gives the numbers of the natives of Russia, Russian Poland, Germany, France, and Italy enumerated in England and Wales at each of the

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* For definition of the standard of overcrowding, *see* first paragraph, page 40, of this Report.

† *See* page 3 of the Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration.

five past Censuses, together with the increase or decrease per cent. at each Census, possesses special interest. It will be seen that, between 1881 and 1891, there was a large increase in the numbers of Foreigners from every Country shown in the Table, while in the succeeding decennium the numbers of Foreigners from Russian Poland, Germany and France all slightly decreased; on the other hand, the natives of Italy more than doubled, and those of Russia nearly trebled during the last intercensal period.

| —— | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Russia ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,633 | 2,513 | 3,789 | 23,626 | 61,789 |
| Increase per cent. ... ... ... | — | + 53·9 | + 50·8 | + 523·5 | + 161·5 |
| Russian Poland ... ... ... ... | 3,616 | 7,056 | 10,679 | 21,448 | 21,055 |
| Increase or Decrease per cent. ... ... | — | + 95·1 | + 51·3 | + 100·8 | − 1·8 |
| Germany ... ... ... ... ... | 21,438 | 32,823 | 37,301 | 50,599 | 49,133 |
| Increase or Decrease per cent. ... ... | — | + 53·1 | + 13·6 | + 35·7 | − 2·9 |
| France ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,983 | 17,906 | 14,596 | 20,797 | 20,467 |
| Increase or Decrease per cent. ... ... | — | + 37·9 | − 18·5 | + 42·5 | − 1·6 |
| Italy ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,489 | 5,063 | 6,504 | 9,909 | 20,332 |
| Increase per cent. ... ... ... | — | + 12·8 | + 28·5 | + 52·4 | + 105·2 |

**Foreigners. Sex, Age and Condition as to Marriage.**

The sex and age distribution, and the proportion of the married, among the Foreigners enumerated in England and Wales, naturally differed considerably from those of the general population. Of the 247,758 Foreigners, 151,329 were males and 96,429 were females, or a proportion of 637 females to 1,000 males, which contrasts with 1068 to 1,000 in the general population of the Country. If, however, we exclude 16,992 male Foreigners returned as Seamen, the excess of male over female Foreigners is reduced from 54,900 to 37,908, and the proportion of females to males is raised from 637 to 718 per 1,000. It is interesting to note that, in the case of natives of France the females actually outnumber the males; while the proportion of females to males among Russian, Belgian and Swiss Aliens was considerably in excess of the general average.

Of the 151,329 Male Foreigners, 70,404, or 46·5 per cent., were husbands, and of the 96,429 Female Foreigners, 44,530, or 46·2 per cent., were wives. These proportions contrast with 35·7 and 34·0 per cent. respectively in the general population of the Country. The high ratio of the married among the Foreign population is largely due to the fact that, many of the children of Foreign parents were born in England and therefore are not classed in the Census Tables as Foreigners.

The proportion of Foreigners under 15 years of age, namely, 9·3 per cent., is for the same reason very small in comparison with the proportion at that age in the general population of the Country, which is equal to 32·4 per cent.; on the other hand, the proportion from 15 to 65 years, namely, 87·7 per cent., is much greater than the proportion in the general population, which is only 62·9 per cent., while at ages 65 years and upwards the proportion is 3·0 per cent. as against 4·7 per cent. in the general population.

Of the 227,301 European Aliens, 138,822 were Males; if from these we deduct 5,001 under 10 years of age, 10,922 retired or unoccupied, and 15,755 Seamen, mostly enumerated on vessels in Port on the night of the Census, there remains a total of 107,144 adult males, or a proportion of 10·7 per 1,000 of the corresponding section of the general population, capable of competing with our own working population on land. It should be remembered that this number is somewhat overstated, since it includes many Foreigners who were only visitors in this Country at the time of the Census.

**Occupations of Foreigners.**

The Census abstracts give particulars of the Occupations and Country of Birth of Foreigners in combination, and from these the following Table has been constructed,

giving the principal occupations, in order of numerical importance, in which European Foreigners, Male and Female, were engaged at the last Census, together with the proportion of Foreigners to the total population of England and Wales engaged in each industry and the Nationalities of those furnishing the highest numbers. In addition, comparative figures are given for the Census of 1891, which, for reasons already stated, must be used with caution.

| Occupations, or Groups of Occupations. | No. of European Foreigners. | | Increase per cent., 1891–1901. | Of 100 persons engaged in certain industries, the proportion who were European Foreigners, 1901. | Nationalities with highest numbers in 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | | | |
| MALES. | | | | | |
| Tailors, Clothiers ... ... | 11,637 | 19,955 | 71·5 | 14·5 | Russia (10,820), Russian Poland (4,599), Germany (1,963), Austria and Hungary (1,090). |
| Sailors ... ... ... | 15,035 | 15,755 | 4·8 | 16·2 | Norway (3,916), Sweden (2,447), Germany (1,918), Spain (1,313), France (1,230), Russia (1,108), Denmark (1,083). |
| Waiters and others engaged in Inn and Hotel Service (not domestic). | 4,570 | 7,746 | 69·5 | 4·7 | Germany (2,952), Italy (1,841), Switzerland (901), Austria and Hungary (839), France (518). |
| Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, French Polishers. | 2,534 | 5,405 | 113·3 | 5·2 | Russia (2,911), Germany (825), Russian Poland (527). |
| Boot, Shoe and Slipper Makers and Dealers. | 3,608 | 5,108 | 41·6 | 2·6 | Russia (3,060), Russian Poland (1,000), Germany (410). |
| Commercial or Business Clerks. | 3,994 | 4,839 | 21·2 | 1·6 | Germany (2,101), France (596), Switzerland (508). |
| Domestic Indoor Servants... | 1,347 | 4,748 | 252·5 | 7·4 | Germany (1,330), Italy (1,185), Switzerland (930), France (562). |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, Jam, Preserve, Sweet, &c., Makers and Dealers. | 3,509 | 4,478 | 27·6 | 4·1 | Germany (2,412), Italy (789), Russia (344). |
| Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers. | 1,722 | 4,363 | 153·4 | 9·3 | Italy (2,670), Russia (1,081). |
| Hairdressers, Wigmakers ... | 1,721 | 3,059 | 77·7 | 9·0 | Germany (1,481), Russian Poland (320), Russia (282), Austria and Hungary (269). |
| Musicians, Music Masters, Singers and Art, Music, Theatre Service. | 2,556 | 3,019 | 18·1 | 11·6 | Italy (1,828), Germany (598). |
| Cooks (not Domestic) ... | 1,339 | 2,228 | 66·4 | 32·3 | France (867), Italy (604), Switzerland (386), Germany (251). |
| Butchers, Meat Salesmen, Slaughterers. | 1,479 | 1,681 | 13·7 | 1·5 | Germany (1,255), Russia (211). |
| FEMALES. | | | | | |
| Domestic Indoor Servants... | 7,912 | 11,808 | 49·2 | 0·9 | Germany (4,432), France (2,435), Switzerland (1,701), Russia (565), Italy (522). |
| Tailoresses, Clothiers ... | 3,098 | 4,895 | 58·0 | 4·9 | Russia (2,848), Russian Poland (951), Germany (501). |
| Teachers ... ... ... | 3,903 | 2,927 | —25·0 | 1·7 | France (1,209), Germany (941), Switzerland (391). |
| Milliners, Dressmakers, Staymakers, Shirtmakers, and Machinists, undefined. | 2,112 | 3,094 | 46·5 | 0·6 | France (1,014), Russia (764), Germany (414). |

European Foreign Sailors numbered 15,035 in 1891 against 15,755 in 1901. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Census takes account only of the numbers of persons on board vessels, whether British or Foreign, that happened to be in English or Welsh Ports on Census night, or that arrived in such Ports on the following day. As regards the number of Foreigners employed in our own Mercantile Marine, the returns furnished by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen show that of 172,528 Seamen, &c., excluding Lascars, employed at the date of the Census on British Seagoing Trading Vessels or on Fishing Vessels, 33,242 were born in Foreign parts; the corresponding numbers in 1891 having been 167,069 and 23,385 respectively.

As previously stated, the greatest aggregation of Foreigners is in the Metropolitan Borough of Stepney. An examination of the Census returns for this area shows that, of the 28,999 Male European Foreigners enumerated within the Borough, 24,363 were engaged in occupations, and of this number 9,152, or nearly two-fifths, were Tailors and

Clothiers, 2,806 were Bootmakers, &c., 1,378 were Cabinet Makers, 761 were Makers of Hats, &c., 709 were Sailors, 669 were engaged in Tobacco manufacture, and 633 were Costermongers or Hawkers.

The following table shows, in summary form, the chief occupations followed by the European Foreigners enumerated in England and Wales.

| European Foreigners. Country of Birth. | Principal Occupations. Males. | Principal Occupations. Females. |
|---|---|---|
| RUSSIA (including Russian Poland). Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 39,108. Females 8,231. | Tailors and Clothiers (15,419); Boot, &c., Makers and Dealers (4,060); Cabinet Makers, &c. (3,438); Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers (1,275); Sailors (1,114). | Tailoresses and Clothiers (3,799) Milliners, Dressmakers, Shirtmakers, Staymakers, &c. (973); Domestic Indoor Servants (761); Hat and Cap Makers, not Straw (519). |
| GERMANY. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 27,893. Females 7,860. | Waiters and others engaged in Inn and Hotel Service, (2,952); Bread, Biscuit, Cake, Jam, &c., Makers and Dealers (2,412); Commercial Clerks (2,101); Tailors and Clothiers (1,963); Sailors (1918); Hairdressers (1,481); Domestic Indoor Servants (1,330); Butchers, Slaughterers (1,255). | Domestic Indoor Servants (4,432); Teachers (941); Tailoresses and Clothiers (501); Milliners, Dressmakers &c. (414). |
| FRANCE. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 8,095. Females 5,971. | Sailors (1,230); Cooks, not Domestic (867); Commercial Clerks (596); Domestic Indoor Servants (562); Waiters and others engaged in Inn and Hotel Service (518). | Domestic Indoor Servants (2,435), Teachers, (1,209), Milliners, Dressmakers, &c. (1,014). |
| ITALY. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 13,822. Females 1,615. | Costermongers, Hawkers and Street Sellers (2,670); Waiters and others engaged in Inn and Hotel Service (1,841); Musicians, Music Masters, Singers, and Art, Music, Theatre Service (1,828); Domestic Indoor Servants (1,185) | Domestic Indoor Servants (522), Art, Music, Theatre Service (256), Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers (154), Musicians, Music Mistresses, Singers (153). |
| SWEDEN, NORWAY and DENMARK. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 11,665. Females 1,522. | Sailors (7,446); Commercial Clerks (427); Tailors and Clothiers (427); | Domestic Indoor Servants (998). |
| AUSTRIA and HUNGARY. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 6,518. Females 958. | Tailors and Clothiers (1,090); Waiters and others engaged in Inn and Hotel Service (839). | Domestic Indoor Servants (278); Tailoresses and Clothiers (218). |
| SWITZERLAND. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 4,581. Females 2,446. | Domestic Indoor Servants (930); Waiters and others engaged in Inn and Hotel Service (901); Commercial Clerks (508). | Domestic Indoor Servants (1,701); Teachers (391). |
| HOLLAND. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 3,652. Females 617. | Sailors (772); Tobacco Manufacturers (363). | Domestic Indoor Servants (188). |
| BELGIUM. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 2,067. Females 834. | Sailors (442); Tobacco Manufacturers (99); Commercial Clerks (96); Tailors (91). | Domestic Indoor Servants (351). |

| European Foreigners. Country of Birth. | Principal Occupations. Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| SERVIA, ROUMANIA and BULGARIA. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 1,445. Females 369. | Tailors and Clothiers (334); Cabinet Makers, &c. (166). | Tailoresses (156); Milliners, Dressmakers, &c. (90). |
| SPAIN and PORTUGAL. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 2,173. Females 185. | Sailors (1,464) ... ... ... ... | Domestic Indoor Service (96). |
| TURKEY. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 998. Females 72. | Merchants or Brokers (137); Sailors (119); Commercial Clerks (78). | — |
| GREECE. Numbers engaged in Occupations. Males 882. Females 23. | Sailors (466) ... ... ... ... | — |

Having reviewed the occupations of the European Aliens in England and Wales there remain to be dealt with 20,457 other Foreigners; 16,668, or more than three-fourths, of these were natives of the United States; the Males numbered 9,832, of whom, 599 were Sailors, 489 were engaged in the Building Trades, 435 in Engineering and Machine Making, 319 were Coal-miners, and 273 General Labourers, while 224 returned themselves as Actors. Of the Females, 631 were engaged in Domestic Indoor Service. It is reasonable to assume that the sojourn in this Country of a large number of the natives of America was of a temporary character.

Details of the Country of Birth, Condition as to Marriage, Ages and Occupations of all Foreigners enumerated in England and Wales are given in Tables XLVI.–XLVIII., pages 260–281 of the Volume of Summary Tables relating to the Census of England and Wales.

## VII.—PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES.

Concerning the number and proportion of the population returned at the recent Census as suffering from physical infirmities, full statistics are given in Tables XLIX.–LI. of the Volume of Summary Tables and in Table 41 in Appendix A. to this Report.

With regard to the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, inquiry as to the numbers thus afflicted was attempted, for the first time, at the Census of 1851. In that Division of the United Kingdom for which alone we are responsible, as also in Scotland, the plan adopted in 1851 was that of including in the "Occupier's Schedule" a column in which was to be written, against the name of any member of a family so afflicted, either the word "Blind," or else the words "Deaf and Dumb." At the three Censuses of 1861, 1871, and 1881, the persons making the Returns were further asked to specify cases in which the infirmity dated from Birth. In 1891 and 1901 they were asked instead to specify cases dating from Childhood. The Irish Census Commissioners, with the assistance of the Royal Irish Constabulary, have been able to pursue their inquiry to a much fuller extent; obtaining and tabulating Returns showing, not only the duration of the Infirmity, but the cause to which it was attributed.

In the discussion of questions concerning the relative prevalence of Blindness in various Countries at the same period, or in the same Country at different periods, the main difficulty lies at the threshold, and consists in the adoption of a uniform standard to which all cases of Blindness should be referred.

What is "Blindness," is the important point to settle. The question has long occupied the attention of philanthropists in England and other Countries, and we certainly think that the Commissioners who may be responsible for the arrangements connected with the next Census should take steps to obtain expert opinion as to what standard of vision, or

defective vision, should be held to constitute "Blindness," and also to determine whether any additional methods should be adopted, in order to obtain, if possible, more accurate Returns as to the number and condition of the Blind.

Relative to the inquiry into the number and condition of the "Deaf and Dumb," similar remarks are equally applicable to those persons returned as simply "Deaf" for, if the standard of absolute deafness is abandoned, no definite line can be insisted upon, and each individual must be left to adopt for insertion, in the "Occupier's" Schedule, his own definition of what constitutes deafness.

With regard to the Insane, it is noteworthy that the first attempt to ascertain their number was not made until the year 1871, the requisite authority for the insertion, in the "Occupier's Schedule," of a special column being for the first time given by the Census Act of 1870. Previous to the year 1871 it had been possible to give the number of inmates in Lunatic Asylums and other Establishments for the reception of the Insane only, no return being available of the number residing outside these Institutions.

Concerning the above-named infirmities it should be clearly understood that the machinery of an ordinary English Census is but imperfectly adapted to furnish the required particulars with that degree of accuracy which is essential for statistical purposes. It is because experience has impressed us with this conviction that we have abstained from entering into minute details which, had the data been more reliable, would have proved highly instructive and useful.

### 1. *The Blind.*

Before proceeding to analyse the figures concerning the total number of persons enumerated as blind, it seems desirable again to refer to the fact that, in the Censuses from 1861 to 1881 inclusive, the instructions on the Schedule required the Occupier to distinguish those persons enumerated as "Blind from Birth" from those entered simply as "Blind."

At the Census of 1891, however, the instructions on the Schedule were altered from "Blind from Birth" to "Blind from Childhood" and, in addition to this, every child under 10 years of age was classified as "Blind from Childhood" whether he was entered in the Schedule as such or merely as "Blind." Owing to this change in the wording of the instructions it is of course impossible to carry the comparison of these figures back to the Censuses prior to 1891. The number of persons enumerated as "Blind from Childhood" in the Schedules of the Census of 1891 was 4,005, or one in every six of the total number of blind, whereas in 1901 there were 4,621 (2,468 males and 2,153 females), or one in five of the total blind. Of the number enumerated in 1901, 1,983 were under 20 years of age, 2,435 were between 20 and 65 years of age, and 203 were over 65 years of age; amongst these, the males were more numerous than the females at all age groups under 45 years.

The total number of persons returned as afflicted with blindness was 25,317, being in the proportion of 778 per million living, or one blind person in every 1,285 of the population.

The following Table shows that the proportion of blind persons to population has diminished at each successive enumeration since 1851, in which year particulars of those afflicted in this manner were ascertained for the first time. It will, however, be noted that, although the decrease in the proportion of blind in the latest intercensal period was still considerable, yet the rate of decrease which had obtained between 1871 and 1891 has not been maintained since the latter year.

| Year. | Number of Blind. | Blind per million of the population. | Persons living to one Blind person. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1851... ... ... | 18,306 | 1,021 | 979 |
| 1861... ... ... | 19,352 | 964 | 1,037 |
| 1871... ... ... | 21,590 | 951 | 1,052 |
| 1881... ... ... | 22,832 | 879 | 1,138 |
| 1891... ... ... | 23,467 | 809 | 1,236 |
| 1901... ... ... | 25,317 | 778 | 1,285 |

Decrease in Blindness among Children.

The following Table, which gives the proportions of blind per million living at the earlier age-groups, shows that in the decennium 1891–1901, as also in recent previous intercensal periods, there has been a decrease in the proportion of blind children in England and Wales generally; it thus lends support to the contention, in the General Report for 1891, that the decrease is due either to the lesser prevalence, or to the more efficient treatment, of purulent ophthalmia and other infantile maladies which may result in blindness.

| Age period. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years ... | 198 | 196 | 185 | 166 | 155 | 129 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 297 | 256 | 259 | 288 | 188 | 192 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 365 | 366 | 359 | | 290 | 323 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 416 | 415 | 404 | 388 | 370 | 329 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 481 | 443 | 451 | 422 | 385 | 359 |
| Total under 25 ... | 339 | 322 | 317 | 298 | 269 | 261 |

Blindness in relation to sex.

But a closer examination of the age constitution of the blind, as shown in the next Table, suggests that there are other and more frequent causes of blindness which operate later in life: witness, for example, how rapidly blindness increases after the age of 35 years. The Table, which gives the proportions of blind males and females, per million living of each sex, at several age-groups at the last four Censuses, further shows that, except among very old people, males are, more frequently than females, the victims of blindness.

| Age period. | 1871. | | 1881. | | 1891. | | 1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| All Ages ... ... ... | 1,029 | 876 | 953 | 809 | 874 | 748 | 835 | 725 |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 189 | 180 | 172 | 161 | 168 | 142 | 151 | 108 |
| 5—10 ... ... ... | 294 | 223 | 312 | 263 | 204 | 172 | 214 | 169 |
| 10—15 ... ... ... | 401 | 317 | | | 309 | 272 | 353 | 292 |
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 451 | 358 | 449 | 328 | 419 | 322 | 380 | 278 |
| 20—25 ... ... ... | 518 | 390 | 491 | 359 | 457 | 321 | 409 | 314 |
| 25—35 ... ... ... | 664 | 438 | 800 | 494 | 558 | 374 | 535 | 382 |
| 35—45 ... ... ... | 1,138 | 595 | | | 932 | 576 | 857 | 530 |
| 45—55 ... ... ... | 1,606 | 1,013 | 1,947 | 1,336 | 1,470 | 885 | 1,320 | 920 |
| 55—65 ... ... ... | 2,598 | 2,119 | | | 2,474 | 1,856 | 2,333 | 1,731 |
| 65—75 ... ... ... | 5,123 | 4,893 | 6,897 | 6,929 | 4,343 | 3,962 | 4,187 | 3,825 |
| 75—85 ... ... ... | 11,785 | 11,551 | | | 9,693 | 9,967 | 8,546 | 8,907 |
| 85 and upwards ... ... | 21,450 | 25,810 | | | 17,940 | 19,742 | 17,806 | 18,868 |

From Table XLIX of the "Summary Volume," which gives particulars of the "Blind from Childhood," it would appear that this excess among males is not due to

congenital blindness nor to blindness acquired early in life; for at all age-groups above 45 years more females than males were described as being blind from childhood. The explanation put forward in the Report for 1891 would seem to be probably correct—namely, that males are more liable than females to blindness caused by accident.

If, with the help of the "Summary" Table just referred to, the number of the blind from childhood, above the age of 25 years, be calculated in the population living at corresponding ages, it will be found that their proportion does not increase at successive age-groups, whilst the foregoing Table shows that the proportion of the total number of blind continuously increases with advancing years.

**Occupations of the Blind.**

In the two accompanying Tables are set forth the chief occupations followed by the blind at the last two Censuses:—

| Of the Total* MALES aged 10 years and upwards returned as Blind | | | | Occupation. | Of the MALES aged 10 years and upwards returned as Blind from Childhood | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numbers engaged in certain occupations. | | Proportions per 1,000 engaged in certain occupations. | | | Numbers engaged in certain occupations. | | Proportions per 1,000 engaged in certain occupations. | |
| 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| 11,638 | 12,483 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Total aged 10 years and upwards | 1,551 | 1,815 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 7,009 | 7,836 | 602 | 628 | Retired or Unoccupied ... | 851 | 921 | 549 | 507 |
| 4,629 | 4,647 | 398 | 372 | Total Occupied ... ... | 700 | 894 | 451 | 493 |
| 80 | 66 | 7 | 5 | Clergymen, Priests, Ministers, Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers. | 14 | 16 | 9 | 9 |
| 48 | 47 | 4 | 4 | Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers. | 11 | 17 | 7 | 9 |
| 531 | 534 | 46 | 43 | Musicians, Music Masters, Singers ... | 184 | 229 | 119 | 126 |
| | 80 | | 6 | Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c. (including Organ Grinders). | | 8 | | 4 |
| 11 | 179 | 1 | 14 | Brokers, Agents, Factors ... ... | — | 34 | — | 19 |
| 142 | 142 | 12 | 11 | Farmers, Graziers ... ... ... | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 186 | 70 | 16 | 6 | Agricultural Labourers ... ... | 6 | — | 4 | — |
| 107 | 208 | 9 | 17 | Musical Instrument Makers (including Tuners). | 43 | 89 | 28 | 49 |
| 839 | 936 | 72 | 75 | Willow, Cane, Rush Workers; Basket Makers. | 203 | 277 | 131 | 153 |
| 172 | 158 | 15 | 13 | Brush, Broom Makers; Hair, Bristle Workers. | 45 | 42 | 29 | 23 |
| 80 | 106 | 7 | 8 | Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers. | 13 | 23 | 8 | 13 |
| 140 | 157 | 12 | 13 | Mat Makers ... ... ... ... | 41 | 34 | 26 | 19 |
| 143 | 153 | 12 | 12 | Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate Dealers. | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| 230 | 268 | 20 | 21 | Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers. | 21 | 35 | 14 | 19 |
| 277 | 123 | 24 | 10 | General Labourers ... ... ... | 7 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| 1,643 | 1,420 | 141 | 114 | All other occupations ... ... | 94 | 72 | 59 | 40 |
| 1,372 | 1,793 | 118 | 144 | Retired (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine). | 13 | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| 184 | 153 | 16 | 12 | Pensioners ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| 642 | 604 | 55 | 48 | Living on own Means ... ... | 34 | 38 | 22 | 21 |
| 4,811 | 5,286 | 413 | 424 | Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students). | 803 | 865 | 518 | 476 |

* Including those returned as Blind from Childhood.

| Of the Total* FEMALES aged 10 years and upwards returned as Blind | | | | Occupation. | Of the FEMALES aged 10 years and upwards returned as Blind from Childhood | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Numbers engaged in certain occupations. | | Proportions per 1,000 engaged in certain occupations. | | | Numbers engaged in certain occupations. | | Proportions per 1,000 engaged in certain occupations. | |
| 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| 10,641 | 11,684 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Total aged 10 years and upwards | 1,266 | 1,656 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 9,630 | 10,655 | 905 | 912 | Retired or Unoccupied ... | 1,034 | 1,330 | 817 | 803 |
| 1,011 | 1,029 | 95 | 88 | Total occupied ... ... | 232 | 326 | 183 | 197 |
| 41 | 53 | 4 | 5 | Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers. | 12 | 17 | 9 | 10 |
| 57 | 69 | 5 | 6 | Musicians, Music Mistresses, Singers | 26 | 40 | 21 | 24 |
| 143 | 98 | 13 | 8 | Domestic Indoor Servants ... ... | 11 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| 43 | 36 | 4 | 3 | Charwomen ... ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 52 | 39 | 5 | 3 | Laundry and Washing Service ... | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 1 | 33 | — | 3 | Brokers, Agents, Factors ... ... | — | 18 | — | 11 |
| 135 | 184 | 13 | 16 | Willow, Cane, Rush Workers; Basket Makers. | 58 | 94 | 46 | 57 |
| 56 | 66 | 5 | 6 | Brush, Broom Makers; Hair, Bristle Workers. | 20 | 29 | 16 | 18 |
| 10 | 43 | 1 | 4 | Hosiery Manufacture ... ... | — | 14 | — | 8 |
| 136 | 101 | 13 | 9 | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture. | 65 | 38 | 51 | 23 |
| 52 | 28 | 5 | 2 | Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers. | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 285 | 279 | 27 | 23 | All other occupations ... ... | 28 | 55 | 21 | 33 |
| 286 | 505 | 27 | 43 | Retired ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 35 | 11 | 3 | 1 | Pensioners ... ... ... ... | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 1,330 | 1,103 | 125 | 94 | Living on own Means ... ... | 66 | 88 | 52 | 53 |
| 7,979 | 9,036 | 750 | 774 | Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students). | 955 | 1,233 | 754 | 745 |

From these Tables it appears that, whilst of the total occupied blind males nearly one-half were either Brush, Basket, Mat, &c. Makers, Clergymen, Teachers, or Musicians, among the blind from childhood nearly three-fourths followed one or other of these callings. Of occupied blind females, whilst one-half were either Basket, Brush, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c. Makers, Teachers or Musicians, nearly three-fourths among the blind from childhood followed one or other of these callings. Attention may be directed to the largely increased proportion of blind males returned in 1901 mainly as Pianoforte Tuners, but classed under the head of Musical Instrument Makers. This increase is probably due to the additional facilities afforded for the requisite training by the many excellent Educational Institutions for the blind which now exist.

**Present position of matters relating to the Blind.**

In the Census Reports of 1861 and 1871, the Commissioners adverted to the attention which had been paid to the amelioration of the condition of the blind in this country, and gave interesting details in regard to the various Institutions and Charities which had been founded for their benefit. In the subsequent Census Reports no special reference has been made to the progress that has, in the interval, taken place in matters connected with the blind, and it may, therefore, be of interest to explain how the present position has been arrived at.

In 1886, a Royal Commission on the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, was appointed by the Government, and, after taking much valuable evidence, issued an exhaustive and instructive report. Following on the practical recommendations submitted by this Commission, the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893, was passed, under which the education of the blind became for the first time compulsory. In terms of this Statute, the School Authorities were made responsible for the provision of suitable elementary education for blind children up to 16 years of age, and grants of £3 3s. for elementary subjects, and of £2 2s. for industrial training were contributed

* *See* Footnote on previous page.

by the State towards the cost of educating children in schools certified as efficient within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. The only blind children exempted from the provisions of the foregoing Act are :—

(*a*) Idiots or Imbeciles,

(*b*) Residents in a Workhouse or in an Institution to which they have been sent by a Board of Guardians from a Workhouse, and

(*c*) Children boarded out by Guardians.

These classes of children are still dealt with by the Guardians under 31 & 32 Vic. c. 122 and 42 & 43 Vic. c. 54.

The principal aim of the Education Act of 1893 is to supply education in some useful profession or trade which will enable the blind to earn their livelihood and to become useful citizens ; but the weak spot is that no provision is made therein for the completion of their education and industrial training after the age of 16. The Education Act, 1902, however, contains in Part II. the following provision :—

> " The Local Education Authority shall consider the educational needs of " their area, and take such steps as seem to them desirable, after consultation " with the Board of Education, to supply or aid the supply of education other " than elementary and to promote the general co-ordination of all forms of " education."

In terms of this provision, the Board of Education are, we understand, prepared to consider any proposal submitted to them by a Local Education Authority.

The Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act was passed in 1899. The Board of Education in their report for 1902–3, record their views of the educational administration in respect of blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children, and we would call special attention to the concluding paragraph of that section of their report which states :—" A most important step in the development of education for the blind, " deaf, and defective, has been taken in the establishment of after-care Committees in " London, Bristol, Birmingham and Nottingham, the members of which make it their " duty to take over the children as they leave school, find them work, and keep them at " their situations, generally supervising their whole welfare. The value of this kind of " voluntary work, which makes the school training effective in after life, cannot be over- " estimated ; in fact such voluntary co-operation is really essential if much of the good " that has been done in school is not to be lost."

We are in complete harmony with this declaration on the part of the Board of Education which cannot be too widely disseminated. The question of how blind children should be dealt with after leaving school was regarded by the Royal Commission on the Blind as of paramount importance, and also formed one of the subjects discussed at the Conference on matters relating to the blind, organized by Gardner's Trust, which met in 1902. The system of after-care as regards the blind adopted in Saxony is probably the most effective in existence, and, in support of this system, Dr. Armitage, in his comprehensive work on " The Education and Employment of the Blind," comments as follows :—

> " The advantages of this system may be well seen by contrasting the result obtained " where it is in operation with those observed in districts where it does not exist, other " cirumstances being similar. A few years ago some of the small States adjoining to " Saxony made arrangements for their blind to be educated in the Dresden Institution. " These children were educated in all respects like the Saxon children. They returned " to their homes after completing their education ; but, unfortunately, there was no " organization there similar to that existing in Saxony, and the result was that they " almost all failed, while their Saxon companions living under exactly similar circum- " stances, almost invariably succeeded. This difference could only result from the want " of supervision, timely help, and advice in the case of the old pupils belonging to the " smaller States. These have, however, now undertaken the necessary supervision, and " the result is as satisfactory as it is in Saxony."

It would no doubt be highly advantageous to the blind, if some co-ordinate plan of after-care could be devised for them by the State on the lines of the system successfully pursued in Saxony.

Another urgent question relates to the method which should be permanently adopted for teaching the blind to read and write. The numerous systems now, and formerly, in vogue, are lucidly described (*a*) by Dr. Campbell, the founder of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music, in his interesting and instructive article in the latest edition of "Chambers' Encyclopedia"; (*b*) by Dr. Armitage in his work already referred to; and (*c*) by Mr. Wilson, the Secretary to Gardner's Trust, in his useful pamphlets showing the progress of events in connection with the blind. From these and other sources we learn that the "Moon" and other types are still in partial use, especially the "Moon" type, which is used by the aged blind and by those who cannot readily master a more difficult type.

Under the auspices of the British and Foreign Blind Association, however, which was founded in 1868 for promoting the education and employment of the blind, the "Braille" type has steadily grown in favour, and, in fact, has now been almost universally adopted in the British Empire as well as in most European countries; moreover, in the United States a modification of it, known as the New York Point, is now generally accepted. The "Braille" type excels all other types in its ready adaptability to musical notation, and the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music has shown by practical results how high a standard of excellence in music the blind can attain by this method. It has also been successfully utilized in rendering the blind proficient typists, and we can testify to the marvellously accurate and expeditious manner in which typewriting is done by the pupils at the Royal Normal School. If only Office Centres for the employment of blind typists were established and properly organized by some competent authority, a comparatively new and remunerative field of occupation would be thrown open to the blind.

The chief problem, however, as regards the future position of the "Braille" type which demands immediate attention, is what number of "Grades" and what variety of "Contractions" in each "Grade" should be finally adopted. We understand that a special "Contractions" Committee has recently been appointed by the British and Foreign Blind Association, in conjunction with Gardner's Trust, to consider and report upon these important details: and we trust that this Committee will ultimately be able to make some practical recommendations. If so, it may at last be found possible to arrive at a solution of the problem and to formulate a definite scheme for teaching the blind, based on scientific principles and suited to the requirements of the majority of the blind—a scheme which might ultimately be adopted as an International, as well as a National system. It is obvious that the realization of such a project would be of inestimable value to the blind in all parts of the world, as it would effectually secure a closer bond of union amongst them than can possibly exist under the present divergent systems.

Societies and Charities established for promoting the well-being of the blind in England go on increasing, though not so rapidly as they used to do, and in London and other large cities, it would no doubt be advantageous if some Central Authority or Association were established to whom the several classes of Societies and Charities connected with the blind could apply for expert advice as to improved methods for providing instruction and employment for the blind. In fact, we think that, in this way, the various benevolent bodies might be brought into closer mutual relation and that their resources might be more economically utilized; we further believe that much of the time and energy of philanthropic workers might be saved by a more scientific distribution of individual and, in some cases, isolated labours.

**The Blind in Public Institutions.**

With the object of ascertaining the educational and industrial condition of those of the Blind who reside in public institutions, circulars were addressed from this Office, to the Authorities of the principal Blind Asylums and Missions in England asking for particulars on these points. We take this opportunity of thanking these Authorities for the information with which they have furnished us.

Satisfactory replies have been received from nearly all the Institutions circularised on this subject; but as some of the replies are not sufficiently definite the figures given below may be regarded as approximate.

**Types used in Institutions for the blind.**

At or about the date of the Census the 42 Institutions from which statistics have been obtained, contained 1,921 Inmates, of whom 1,197 were males, and 724 females. The returns show that of this number, 1,325 were able to read and write one or more of the various types, and 392 were able to read but were unable to write.

The type in most frequent use appears to be the "Braille"; the number returned as being able to read and write in this type, either alone or in addition to others, was 1,309, and 94 others were returned as being able to read, but not to write, "Braille." The only other kind of type used to any considerable extent in these Institutions is "Moon," which 12 inmates were stated to be able to read and write, and 344 to read only. The number of persons returned as being familiar with more than one kind of type is not large, amounting to only 83 in all, and in the Institutions here summarised, it is almost unique for one inmate to be credited with a knowledge of more than two kinds of types, only two such cases being recorded—both from the same Institution.

The returns may be summarized as follows :—

| Number of Inmates returned as being able to | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Read, or Read and Write, one Type only. | | | | | |
| Braille. | | Moon. | | Other Types. | |
| Read only. | Read and Write. | Read only. | Read and Write. | Read only. | Read and Write. |
| 92 | 1,234 | 264 | 9 | 34 | 1 |

| Read, or Read and Write, more than one Type. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Braille and Moon. | | | Moon and Others. | Braille, Moon, and Others. | |
| Read both. | Read and Write Braille and Read Moon. | Read and Write both. | Read and Write Others and Read Moon. | Read and Write Braille and Others, and Read Moon. | Read and Write Braille, Read Moon and Others. |
| 2 | 70 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 |

Occupations.

The 29 Institutions returning complete occupational statistics, contained 1,260 blind inmates, 816 males and 444 females, of whom 415 (217 males and 198 females) were in schools, and 845 (599 males and 246 females) in workshops. A list of the chief occupations carried on in these 29 institutions is given in the accompanying Table :—

| Occupation. | Males. | Females. | Occupation. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Basket-making ... ... | 322*a* | 31*b* | Upholstering ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| Brush-making ... ... | 123 | 25 | Rug and Carpet Weaving | 8 | — |
| Chair Caning ... ... | 41 | 173*c* | Cork Fender-making ... | 8 | — |
| Knitting and Sewing ... | — | 90 | Laundry ... ... ... | — | 4 |
| Mat Making .. ... | 80 | 1 | Reed Work ... ... | 4 | — |
| Piano Tuning, Music *d* ... | 16 | 4 | Ash Bag-making... ... | 3 | — |
| Mattress-making ... ... | 19 | 10 | Domestic Service ... | — | 3 |
| Skip-making ... ... | 24 | — | Firewood Chopping ... | 3 | — |
| Typewriting ... ... | 10 | 5 | Bent Iron... ... ... | 1 | — |
| Fish Bag-making ... ... | 9 | 4 | Hawking ... ... ... | 1 | — |
| Woodwork... ... ... | 12 | — | Masseuse ... ... ... | — | 1 |

*a* Of the 322 male basket makers, 22 were also chair-caners.
*b* Of the 31 female basket makers, 6 were also engaged in hand loom weaving, 9 in chair-caning, and 3 in cane work.
*c* Of the 173 female chair caners, 111 were also engaged in knitting, 9 in mattress-making, 7 in game bag-making.
*d* In addition to the 20 persons included under this heading, 84 were being taught music as a profession, and 83 as a recreation. In 13 other Institutions, for which the Occupational Statistics were incomplete, 153 were being taught music as a profession, and 47 as a recreation.

## 2. *The Deaf and Dumb.*

In the Census Report for 1851, and in the reports for the four succeeding Censuses, particulars were given of the Deaf and Dumb in the aggregate. In the last of these

reports, however—that for 1891—an addition was made that requires some explanation. As already stated, information had been asked on the Census Schedules concerning certain specified infirmities. It was found that in practice many persons volunteered information as to infirmities not named on the Schedule. One of these infirmities was deafness. It is of course, highly improbable that the Returns of Deafness, being made in the manner just stated, are even approximately complete. And, in addition to this, the difficulty of defining "Deafness" is manifestly greater than the difficulty, already referred to, of defining "Blindness." Nevertheless, in response to urgent requests from persons who were specially interested in the deaf and dumb, our predecessors consented to tabulate and publish the voluntary returns of deafness contained in the Census Schedules. They divided the Deaf and the Dumb into three groups, as follows:—(1) The Deaf and Dumb, including those simply returned as Dumb; (2) Those stated to be Deaf, without statement of mutism, from childhood or from before the end of their tenth year of life, and (3) Those persons above the age of 10 years who have been simply returned as Deaf.

In the Tables for 1901, we have thrown the second and third of these groups together, making two main groups; namely (1) the Deaf and Dumb, including those simply returned as Dumb, and (2) those simply returned as Deaf. But in connection with each of these groups we have given a subsidiary group, consisting of those who had been afflicted from childhood.* In all cases we have classed the afflicted persons according to sex, age and condition as to marriage.

In the following Table are given the proportions of males and females at the several ages per million of the population at those ages (*a*) among the "Deaf and Dumb" and (*b*) among the "Deaf":—

| Ages. | Deaf and Dumb. | | Deaf Only. | | Deaf and Dumb together with Deaf. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Under 5 years ... | 114 | 91 | 23 | 25 | 137 | 116 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 457 | 354 | 95 | 100 | 552 | 454 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 613 | 466 | 200 | 210 | 813 | 676 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 593 | 477 | 226 | 287 | 819 | 764 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 654 | 470 | 265 | 306 | 919 | 776 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 586 | 453 | 356 | 413 | 942 | 866 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 564 | 480 | 523 | 712 | 1,087 | 1,192 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 607 | 517 | 877 | 1,092 | 1,484 | 1,609 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 617 | 475 | 1,399 | 1,729 | 2,016 | 2,204 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 569 | 413 | 2,436 | 2,973 | 3,005 | 3,386 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 387 | 452 | 4,376 | 5,136 | 4,763 | 5,588 |
| 85 and upwards ... | 334 | 524 | 7,067 | 8,681 | 7,401 | 9,205 |
| All Ages ... | 524 | 417 | 489 | 643 | 1,013 | 1,060 |

The total number of persons returned as "Deaf and Dumb" was 15,246, namely 8,242 males and 7,004 females: the proportion per million at all ages being 524 for males and 417 for females.

The foregoing total of 15,246 includes 6,569 persons, namely 3,497 males and 3,072 females, who were returned as Deaf and Dumb from childhood. In Table XLIX. of the

* The definition of childhood which has been used for this purpose is the same as in the case of the Blind (*see* page 146).

"Summary Volume" the Deaf and Dumb from childhood are given separately in detail for the first time. All children under 10 years old, who were described either as "Deaf and Dumb" or simply as "Dumb" are classed as Deaf and Dumb from childhood. The figures are exclusively derived from the Census Schedules, and can only be regarded as approximately correct. Inasmuch as the Census Schedule did not require persons who were Deaf without being Dumb to mention the fact of their deafness, the figures relating to the Deaf only must be regarded as very untrustworthy. The total number of persons who volunteered the information that they were Deaf was 18,507, of whom 7,699 were males and 10,808 were females. Of these, 1,087 males and 1,346 females were classified as Deaf from Childhood. The aggregate of persons returned, either as "Deaf" or as "Deaf and Dumb" was, therefore, 33,753, or 4,473 more than at the previous Census.

**Deaf Mutes in relation to Sex and Age.**

With respect to the sex incidence of deaf mutism as compared with that of deafness alone, there is (as there had been in 1891) a very great difference. Among the deaf mutes the males far outnumber the females (in the proportion of 118 to 100). But among those who were returned as deaf, without loss of speech, the females largely outnumber the males (their proportions being 140 to 100).

A Table on page 73 of the Census Report for 1891 shows that "while the proportion of the deaf without muteness to the population goes on increasing with the advance of age, the opposite is the case with the deaf mutes, putting aside the children under ten . . . the proportion of deaf mutes in each sex to the total population of the same age and sex decreases gradually, though with some irregularity, with the advance of age." On examining the figures for 1901, whilst we still find that the proportion of deaf persons who were not dumb increases enormously with advancing age, nevertheless the deaf mutes show an extremely irregular age distribution. The following Table shows for each of the four Census Years from 1871 to 1901 the proportions of the deaf and dumb per million of the population in each of several sex and age groups. The Table shows that among males the deaf and dumb are relatively less numerous now than they were thirty years ago, excepting at ages between 45 and 85 years; while among females they are relatively less numerous, excepting at ages between 25 and 55 years and at ages over 65 years.

| Age-Period. | 1871. | | 1881. | | 1891. | | 1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| All Ages ... ... ... | 566 | 451 | 563 | 464 | 548 | 434 | 524 | 417 |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 152 | 137 | 167 | 116 | 131 | 106 | 114 | 91 |
| 5—10 ... ... ... | 662 | 517 | 627 | 553 | 619 | 461 | 457 | 354 |
| 10—15 ... ... ... | 714 | 617 | | | 749 | 549 | 613 | 466 |
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 675 | 579 | 613 | 514 | 599 | 514 | 593 | 477 |
| 20—25 ... ... ... | 701 | 530 | 683 | 511 | 584 | 468 | 654 | 470 |
| 25—35 ... ... ... | 620 | 439 | 626 | 515 | 563 | 447 | 586 | 453 |
| 35—45 ... ... ... | 587 | 463 | | | 618 | 499 | 564 | 480 |
| 45—55 ... ... ... | 557 | 427 | 607 | 468 | 585 | 465 | 607 | 517 |
| 55—65 ... ... ... | 590 | 501 | | | 570 | 448 | 617 | 475 |
| 65—75 ... ... ... | 532 | 405 | 605 | 524 | 530 | 415 | 569 | 413 |
| 75—85 ... ... ... | 356 | 337 | | | 433 | 439 | 387 | 452 |
| 85 and upwards ... ... | 621 | 474 | | | 493 | 364 | 334 | 524 |

The chief occupations of the "Deaf and Dumb" at ages over 10 years are shown in the following Table. The general character of the Table corresponds closely to that of the Table furnished by our predecessors in their Report for 1891 :— Occupations of the Deaf and Dumb.

| Males. | — | Females. | — |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total over 10 years of age ... ... | 7,235 | Total over 10 years of age ... ... | 6,215 |
| Retired or Unoccupied ... ... ... | 2,538 | Retired or Unoccupied ... ... ... | 4,247 |
| Engaged in Occupations ... ... ... | 4,697 | Engaged in Occupations ... ... | 1,968 |
| Artists ... ... .. ... ... | 33 | Domestic Indoor Service ... ... | 367 |
| Domestic Offices or Services ... ... | 86 | Charwomen ... ... ... ... | 79 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages. | 143 | Laundry and Washing Service ... | 230 |
| | | Textile Industries ... ... ... | 234 |
| Agriculture ... ... . . ... | 548 | Tailoresses ... ... ... ... | 140 |
| Mines and Quarries ... ... ... | 150 | Milliners and Dressmakers ... ... | 487 |
| Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances. | 480 | Seamstresses ... ... ... ... | 81 |
| | | Other occupations ... ... ... | 350 |
| Building and Works of Construction .. | 485 | | |
| Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. ... ... | 443 | | |
| Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass ... | 132 | | |
| Printing and Bookbinding ... ... | 147 | | |
| Textile Fabrics (Makers and Dealers) ... | 173 | | |
| Tailors .. ... ... ... ... | 429 | | |
| Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog, Makers ... | 587 | | |
| General Labourers ... ... ... | 257 | | |
| Other occupations ... ... ... | 604 | | |

### 3. *The Insane.*

Doubt has often been expressed as to whether the value of the information relating to mental infirmities which may be obtained from the ordinary Census Schedules is sufficient to warrant the continued demand for such details at the hand of the English householder.

Although at each successive Census from 1871 onwards the attempt has been repeated to ascertain the proportion of insane persons in the population, it has nevertheless been held by our predecessors that the returns obtained were unreliable, because of the unsuitability of the ordinary Census machinery for the collection of such information.

For the first time, at the Census of 1871, the householder or occupier was asked to state whether any member of his family suffered from mental unsoundness; and this inquiry has been repeated at each subsequent Census. Prior to 1871 the only question as to infirmities was "If Deaf and Dumb, or Blind?" The question was altered in 1871 to "If Deaf and Dumb, or Blind, or Imbecile, or Idiot, or Lunatic?" This form of Census inquiry was repeated without change both in 1881 and 1891, and consequently the statistics of mental unsoundness published at the three Censuses 1871, 1881 and 1891 admit of comparison. In arranging the Occupier's Schedule for 1901 with a view to secure greater accuracy in the returns of the insane, a change was made by substituting the term "Feeble-minded" for "Idiot." This change was adopted, as an experiment, at the suggestion of persons officially concerned in the guardianship of the insane, who represented to us that the substitution would certainly lead to greater accuracy in the returns—the term "Idiot" being regarded as opprobrious, and as likely to cause concealment of the truth.

Whilst unfortunately this substitution has on the one hand destroyed the comparability of recent returns with those of previous Censuses, still, on the other hand there is little doubt that the numbers as regards children last obtained approach more nearly to accuracy than did the numbers obtained under the former system. For although a parent might perhaps be forgiven for failure to brand as an idiot a child for whose recovery there remained some ray of hope—it can scarcely be imagined that he would willingly acknowledge the existence even of "feeble mindedness" among his family to a greater extent than truthfulness would require.

The term Feeble-minded may be useful in the classification of cases of lunacy, but the effect of its adoption on the Census Schedule has, as already stated, been to destroy

the value of the Census statistics of mental unsoundness in 1901 for comparative purposes. It is evident that large numbers of persons who would not have been returned either as Idiot or Imbecile or Lunatic were returned as Feeble-minded in the Occupiers' Schedules at the last Census.

| Date of Census. | Persons. | | Males. | | Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number enumerated as Insane. | Proportion per million living. | Number enumerated as Insane. | Proportion per million living. | Number enumerated as Insane. | Proportion per million living. |
| 1871 ... ... | 69,019 | 3,039 | 32,874 | 2,973 | 36,145 | 3,102 |
| 1881 ... ... | 84,503 | 3,253 | 39,789 | 3,148 | 44,714 | 3,353 |
| 1891 ... ... | 97,383 | 3,358 | 45,392 | 3,230 | 51,991 | 3,478 |
| 1901 ... ... | 132,654 | 4,078 | 62,063 | 3,946 | 70,591 | 4,202 |

The total numbers of the insane enumerated at the Censuses in 1871, 1881 and 1891 were successively 69,019, 84,503 and 97,383 ; and the proportions of insane to a million of the total population were successively 3,039, 3,253 and 3,358.

In 1901, the enumerated number of the insane, influenced without doubt by the change of nomenclature, increased to 132,654, and the proportion to a million of the total population rose to 4,078. The increase in the proportion of the enumerated insane to a million of the population was 7·0 per cent. between 1871 and 1881, and fell to 3·2 per cent. between 1881 and 1891. Between 1891 and 1901, however, under the changed nomenclature, the increase in the proportion to population was equal to 21·4 per cent., affording presumptive proof that the substitution of "Feeble-minded" for "Idiot" has destroyed the value of this enumeration of persons returned as mentally unsound for comparison with the results obtained at previous enumerations.

It has been admitted that the substitution of "Feeble-minded" for "Idiot" in the Census Schedule may have produced figures, as regards children, which more approximately represent the proportion of the population that are mentally unsound, although even this may be open to doubt, on grounds that we shall presently discuss.

At each of the four Censuses at which a return of the insane has been obtained, the rate of recorded insanity to population has been distinctly higher among females than among males. The proportion of the male insane rose from 2,973 per million of the male population in 1871 to 3,946 per million in 1901 ; the proportion of the female insane increased from 3,102 per million of the female population in 1871 to 4,202 per million in 1901. In equal numbers living there were 1,043 female to 1,000 male insane in 1871 ; 1,065 to 1,000 in 1881 ; and 1,077 to 1,000 in 1891. The relative proportion of the female insane declined, however, and did not exceed 1,065 to 1,000 males, in 1901.

| Ages. | Insanity Rate per 1,000 living at several Age-groups at the last four Censuses. | | | | Increase or Decrease per cent. of Insanity Rate in Intercensal Periods. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1871–81. | 1881–91. | 1891–1901. |
| All Ages ... ... | 3·039 | 3·253 | 3·358 | 4·078 | + 7·04 | + 3·23 | +21·44 |
| Under 15 years ... | 0·583 | 0·581 | 0·509 | 0·629 | − 0·34 | −12·39 | +23·58 |
| 15–25 ... ... | 2·298 | 2·161 | 2·002 | 2·388 | − 5·96 | − 7·36 | +19·28 |
| 25–45 ... ... | 4·498 | 4·789 | 4·756 | 5·263 | + 6·47 | − 0·69 | +10·66 |
| 45–65 ... ... | 6·158 | 7·205 | 7·831 | 9·087 | +17·00 | + 8·69 | +16·04 |
| 65 years and upwards | 6·950 | 8·000 | 8·612 | 11·922 | +15·09 | + 7·65 | +38·43 |

The figures in the foregoing Table show clearly that, while during the 20 years 1871–91 the proportion of the enumerated insane at all ages continued to increase, the increase was relatively smaller in 1881–91 than it had been in 1871–81. The fact, moreover, that the proportion of insanity showed an actual decline under 25 years of age in 1871–81, and under 45 years in 1881–91, whereas the increase in the 20 years was practically confined to the ages above 45 years, lent probability to the assertion that much of the increase of recorded insanity was really the result of what has been described as accumulation, due to the decrease of mortality among the insane.

At the Census in 1901 the proportion of the enumerated insane showed a marked increase at each of the five age periods. This increase was relatively largest among those under 15 years of age, and above the age of 65 years. It had been noted and proved that the numbers of idiot or imbecile children enumerated at previous Censuses were considerably understated; and it may be presumed that the substitution of the term Feeble-minded for Idiot has resulted in a more correct enumeration of mentally unsound children. As regards the enumerated insane above the age of 65, however, it is doubtful whether the result of the change has been in the direction of greater accuracy. There has evidently been less hesitation in returning elderly persons of failing mental intelligence as of unsound mind in consequence of the suggested use of the term Feeble-minded. The term, moreover, is one which it is obviously difficult to define, and it is not easy to estimate the true value of the increased numbers resulting from the change.

The Table shows that, while the recorded increase of the insane at all ages between 1891 and 1901 was equal to 21 per cent., it was 24 per cent. among children under 15 years of age, and 38 per cent. among persons aged upwards of 65 years; between 15 and 25 the increase was 19 per cent., while it was respectively 11 and 16 per cent. at the age-periods 25–45 and 45-65.

It will now be well to consider under what conditions the 132,654 Insane were enumerated at the Census in 1901, and to compare the figures with the results obtained at the previous Census. Of the total Insane, 86,797 or 65·4 per cent. were enumerated in Public Lunatic Asylums against 66·6 per cent. in 1891; 3,689 or 2·8 per cent. in Private Asylums, against 4·7 per cent. in 1891; 14,972 or 11·3 per cent. in Workhouse Establishments, against 10·9 per cent. in 1891; and 27,196 or 20·5 per cent., including a large proportion in receipt of Out-door Relief, were enumerated outside those Institutions, residing with relatives or others, against 17·8 per cent. in 1891.

| Where Enumerated. | Number of Insane. | | Increase or Decrease per Cent. | Proportion per 1,000 of the Insane. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Census of 1891. | Census of 1901. | | Census of 1891. | Census of 1901. |
| Total ... ... | 97,383 | 132,654 | +36·2 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Public Lunatic Asylums* ... | 64,881 | 86,797 | +33·8 | 666 | 654 |
| Private Lunatic Asylums ... | 4,595 | 3,689 | −19·7 | 47 | 28 |
| Workhouses ... ... ... | 10,592 | 14,972 | +41·4 | 109 | 113 |
| Elsewhere ... ... ... ... | 17,315 | 27,196 | +57·1 | 178 | 205 |

* Comprising County and Borough Asylums, State Asylums, Lunatic Hospitals, Idiot Asylums, and the Imbecile Asylums under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The accompanying Table shows that the total number of the Insane enumerated in 1901 exceeded the number returned in 1891 by no less than 36·2 per cent.; the increase in those in Public Lunatic Asylums was 33·8 per cent., while the number in Private Asylums showed a decrease of 19·7 per cent. The increase of the Insane in Workhouses was 41·4 per cent., and among those enumerated outside these Public Institutions it was no less than 57·1 per cent. It should be noted that the increase in the number of inmates of Public Asylums could not be due to the change of nomenclature to which we have called attention, and that the marked decrease in the inmates of Private Asylums is obviously due to other causes. Bearing in mind, however, the constant tendency to transfer the Insane from Workhouses to special Public Asylums, and the decline in previous intercensal periods in the numbers of the Insane enumerated outside these Institutions, it is impossible

to avoid the conclusion that the adoption of the term Feeble-minded in place of Idiot has caused a large increase in the enumerated number of the Insane, which cannot be accepted as trustworthy evidence of actual increase of existing insanity.

The marked increase during recent years in the numbers and proportion of the insane under control and treatment in Public Asylums, concurrently with the marked decline in the proportion of the insane retained in Workhouses, or living with relatives in receipt of out-relief, is still more distinctly shown in the following Table which deals with this classification of the insane reported upon by the Lunacy Commissioners on the 1st January in 1881, 1891, and 1901. The proportion of the total insane known to the Lunacy Commissioners who were in Public and State Asylums was 64·2 per cent. in 1881, and increased to 70·4 in 1891, and to 76·5 per cent. in 1901. The percentage in Licensed Houses and Registered Hospitals was 10·3 in 1881, 9·4 in 1891, and further fell to 7·3 in 1901. In Workhouses 16·5 per cent. of the total insane were located in 1881, while the proportion fell to 13·0 per cent. in 1891, and to 10·6 in 1901. Lastly, the out-relief insane and private single patients declined from 9·0 per cent. in 1881, to 7·2 and 5·6, respectively, in 1891 and 1901.

| Where Maintained. | 1st January, 1881. | | 1st January, 1891. | | 1st January, 1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Proportion per cent. | Number. | Proportion per cent. | Number. | Proportion per cent. |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 73,113 | 100·0 | 86,795 | 100·0 | 107,944 | 100·0 |
| In Public and State Asylums ... | 46,871 | 64·2 | 61,084 | 70·4 | 82,536 | 76·5 |
| In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses. | 7,574 | 10·3 | 8,199 | 9·4 | 7,928 | 7·3 |
| In Workhouses ... ... ... | 12,093 | 16·5 | 11,259 | 13·0 | 11,389 | 10·6 |
| Out-Relief Insane and Private Single Patients. | 6,575 | 9·0 | 6,253 | 7·2 | 6,091 | 5·6 |

With a view of testing still further the effect of the recent substitution on the numbers of the enumerated insane in 1901, a special comparison has been made of the cases not returned in Institutions in 1891 and in 1901, in the three Counties of London, Devon and York. It appears that the number of cases not in Institutions rose in these three Counties from 3,740 in 1891 to 5,912 in 1901, the increase being equal to 58·1 per cent., against 57·1 per cent. in the whole of England and Wales. Under the age of 15 the increase of cases not in Institutions, specified in the Table, was equal to 39·7 per cent.; between 15 and 25 years it was 57·1 per cent.; between 25 and 45 years 51·8 per cent.; between 45 and 65 years it was 56·9 per cent.; whereas among the insane above the age of 65 years, the number in these Counties more than doubled, the increase being equal to 136 per cent. It can, therefore, scarcely be doubted that a considerable proportion of the elderly persons returned at the last Census as Feeble-minded were suffering from senile debility rather than insanity.

The following Table throws further light on this point:—

| Year. | Number of Insane. | | | | | | Deficiency per cent. of numbers returned by Lunacy Commissioners. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | As enumerated at Census. | | | As returned by Lunacy Commissioners. | | | | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1871 ... ... | 69,019 | 32,874 | 36,145 | 56,755 | 26,009 | 30,746 | 17·8 | 20·9 | 14·9 |
| 1881 ... ... | 84,503 | 39,789 | 44,714 | 73,113 | 32,973 | 40,140 | 13·5 | 17·1 | 10·2 |
| 1891 ... ... | 97,383 | 45,392 | 51,991 | 86,795 | 39,162 | 47,633 | 10·9 | 13·7 | 8·4 |
| 1901 ... ... | 132,654 | 62,063 | 70,591 | 107,944 | 49,188 | 58,756 | 18·6 | 20·7 | 16·8 |

In 1871 the number of cases of Lunacy of all classes known to the Lunacy Commissioners was 17·8 per cent. below the number of Insane enumerated at the Census in that year; in 1881 the deficiency in the Lunacy Commissioners' number compared with the Census number had declined to 13·5, and in 1891 this deficiency had further fallen to 10·9 per cent. Under the influence of the substitution of Feeble-minded for Idiot in the Census Schedule, the excess above the number reported by the Lunacy Commissioners rose again to 18·6 per cent. in 1901, and actually exceeded the excess 30 years before, notwithstanding the constant transfer during that period from Out-door Relief to Workhouses or to Public Asylums. There appears, therefore, to be unquestionably good ground for declining to accept the large increase of the Insane returned in the Census Schedules in 1901 as a trustworthy indication of a real increase of insanity.

The figures, however, in the following Table, showing the mean annual rate of existing certified cases per million of population, and the percentage of increase of this rate in quinquennial periods since 1859, which are abstracted from the Annual Reports of the Lunacy Commissioners, are not without interest:—

| Quinquennial Periods. | Mean Annual Proportion of Insane reported by Lunacy Commissioners per Million of Population. | | | Increase per cent. between the Quinquennial Periods. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1859–63 ... ... | 1,972 | 1,840 | 2,097 | | | |
| | | | | 12·9 | 13·2 | 12·7 |
| 1864–68 ... ... | 2,226 | 2,083 | 2,363 | | | |
| | | | | 11·7 | 12·2 | 11·2 |
| 1869–73 ... ... | 2,486 | 2,337 | 2,627 | | | |
| | | | | 7·5 | 6·5 | 8·5 |
| 1874–78 ... ... | 2,673 | 2,488 | 2,849 | | | |
| | | | | 5·2 | 4·8 | 5·4 |
| 1879–83 ... ... | 2,811 | 2,607 | 3,004 | | | |
| | | | | 3·9 | 4·1 | 3·7 |
| 1884–88 ... ... | 2,920 | 2,714 | 3,116 | | | |
| | | | | 2·4 | 2·9 | 1·8 |
| 1889–93 ... ... | 2,989 | 2,793 | 3,173 | | | |
| | | | | 5·1 | 5·7 | 4·6 |
| 1894–98 ... ... | 3,141 | 2,952 | 3,318 | | | |
| | | | | 6·2 | 6·5 | 6·0 |
| 1899–1903... ... | 3,336 | 3,143 | 3,517 | | | |

The Table shows that the percentage of increase of the cases known to the Commissioners steadily fell from 1859 to 1893, since which it has persistently risen. For instance, the mean annual proportion of insane in 1864–68 was 12·9 per cent. higher than it had been in the preceding quinquennium; whereas the mean proportion in 1889–93 was only 2·4 per cent. higher than that in 1884–88. In 1899–1903, however, the mean annual proportion showed an excess of 6·2 per cent. upon the proportion in the preceding five years 1894–98.

Census statistics of Insanity show the increase during recent years in the existing number of the insane, but they do not explain its cause. It is undoubtedly to a large extent an accumulation of cases, due to the skilled treatment in Asylums, which has caused a decline in the mortality of the Insane, and a consequent increase in their duration of life. Dr. William Farr, formerly a Superintendent in the General Register Office, wrote more than 60 years ago :—"There may be ten times as many lunatics in civilised as in barbarous countries and times; not because the tendency to insanity is greater, but because the lunatics live ten times as many months, or years."* The following Table shows the proportional age-distribution of the Insane, enumerated in England and Wales

* *See* Dr. Farr's Paper entitled "Report on the Mortality of Lunatics," read before the Statistical Society in 1841.

at each of the four Censuses in 1871–1901, and exhibits a marked and comparatively steady increase in the proportions at the advanced ages.

| Ages. | Persons. | | | | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| All Ages... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Under 15 years ... | 69 | 65 | 53 | 50 | 83 | 81 | 66 | 61 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 41 |
| 15-25 ... ... | 139 | 125 | 115 | 115 | 152 | 142 | 137 | 133 | 127 | 109 | 96 | 99 |
| 25-45 ... ... | 386 | 381 | 377 | 367 | 395 | 396 | 390 | 385 | 377 | 370 | 364 | 351 |
| 45-65 ... ... | 298 | 316 | 334 | 332 | 278 | 288 | 308 | 309 | 316 | 341 | 357 | 351 |
| 65 and upwards | 108 | 113 | 121 | 136 | 92 | 93 | 99 | 112 | 123 | 129 | 141 | 158 |

Out of 1,000 enumerated at all ages, the number under the age of 25 declined from 208 in 1871 to 165 in 1901 ; at the ages 25–45 the number declined from 386 in 1871 to 367 in 1901 ; at the ages 45–65, however, the number increased from 298 in 1871 to 334 in 1891 and was 332 in 1901 ; while the proportion of the insane aged upwards of 65 years rose steadily at each successive Census from 108 in 1871 to 136 in 1901. The largest increase in the proportion of the enumerated insane above the age of 65 occurred between 1891 and 1901, and was probably due partly to the increased longevity mentioned above, and partly to the inclusion of many old persons as "Feeble-minded" who would not have been returned as insane under the previous headings "Lunatic," "Idiot or Imbecile."

Having regard to the result of the substitution of "Feeble-minded" for "Idiot" in the Occupier's Schedule on the statistics of Insanity derived from the Census returns in 1901, the question of the maintenance of this change will call for serious consideration when the time arrives for devising the Schedule for the next Census.

## VIII.—INSTITUTIONS.

### 1. *Hospitals.*

In Ireland an attempt is made at each Census to determine the number—not only of permanently diseased (*i.e.* the infirm), but also of temporarily diseased persons, namely those suffering from various forms of sickness not necessarily incapacitating them permanently from employment. In England and Wales, however, no attempt has hitherto been made in this direction beyond taking account of the number of sick persons returned, on the Census Day, as resident in Hospitals or Infirmaries.

At the last Census 39,184 persons were enumerated in General, Special or Convalescent Hospitals, exclusive of Workhouse and other Poor Law Institutions. The numbers of males and females were practically equal, no excess of males over females having been observed, such as that which had been noted in 1891.

The number of patients enumerated in Hospitals and their proportion to the population are shown in the following Table :—

| ——— | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of patients in Hospitals ... ... | 7,619 | 10,414 | 19,585 | 24,087 | 27,579 | 39,184 |
| Proportion in 100,000 of the population ... | 42 | 52 | 86 | 93 | 95 | 120 |

The proportion of hospital accommodation varies enormously in different parts of England, being exceptionally large in London; but throughout England and Wales the proportional increase of hospital accommodation has been much more rapid, in recent years, than has that of the population. The number of Hospitals or Infirmaries (exclusive of those of the Metropolitan Asylums Board) published in the Registrar General's Annual Report for 1901 was 1,460, whereas it had been 1,012 in 1891, 691 in 1881 and only 346 in 1871. Part of the increase in the number is, however, accounted for by the fact that in the earlier Reports many of the smaller Hospitals were not tabulated.

In addition to the 39,184 persons who were enumerated in Hospitals as above defined, there were, at the date of the Census, 2,842 inmates of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals and Homes.

## 2. *Workhouses.*

At the recent Census the total number of pauper inmates of Workhouses, including Workhouse Infirmaries and Schools, was 208,650, of whom 120,285 were of the male and 88,365 of the female sex. From these figures it appears that one in every 131 males, and one in every 190 females was an inmate of a Workhouse Establishment.

**Excess of male pauper inmates.**

The excess of males over females appears not only in the figures for England and Wales as a whole, but also in the figures for each separate county, except Carnarvon (where the figures are nearly equal) and Cornwall, in which county alone the female paupers considerably outnumber the male. At the previous Census also Cornwall had been practically the only county showing a notable excess of female paupers in Workhouses; at both Censuses the excess was partly, although not wholly, due to the large proportion of females as compared with males in the population.

**Differences at successive age-groups.**

Table XXXIII in the Summary Volume indicates that at most periods of life there is an excess of male over female Workhouse inmates. At ages from 15 to 35 years, however, the female inmates outnumber the males. That the figures of 1901 are not exceptional in this respect is shown by the fact that practically the same remarks apply to the corresponding figures for the Census year of 1891. The following Table shows the proportions of Indoor Paupers in 1901 per million living of either sex, at successive age-periods.

| Ages. | Males. | Females. | Ages. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 years ... | 2,642 | 2,397 | 35—45 ... ... | 4,697 | 3,727 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 4,900 | 3,807 | 45—55 ... ... | 9,345 | 5,394 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 6,199 | 4,286 | 55—65 ... ... | 22,995 | 10,883 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 1,041 | 1,311 | 65—75 ... ... | 58,152 | 28,111 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 1,171 | 1,757 | 75—85 ... ... | 90,303 | 53,238 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 2,162 | 2,384 | 85 and upwards ... | 112,515 | 78,747 |
| | | | All Ages ... ... | 7,648 | 5,260 |

**Previous Occupations of Indoor Paupers.**

In Table XLII. of the Summary Volume particulars are given concerning the previous occupations of Indoor Paupers. The subjoined Table which is derived from the Summary Table gives the principal occupations or previous occupations of

pauper inmates above 10 years of age in the Workhouse Institutions of England and Wales.*

| Males. | — | Females. | — |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial Clerks ... ... ... | 1,079 | Domestic Indoor Servants ... ... | 15,630 |
| Coachmen, Grooms ... ... ... | 1,848 | Charwomen ... ... ... ... | 8,176 |
| Carmen, Carriers ... ... ... | 1,546 | Laundry and Washing Services ... | 4,554 |
| Seamen, Merchantmen ... ... | 2,052 | Cotton Operatives ... ... ... | 2,128 |
| Dock Labourers ... ... ... | 2,355 | Tailoresses ... ... ... ... | 1,245 |
| Agricultural Labourers ... ... | 9,469 | Milliners, Dressmakers ... ... | 1,642 |
| Gardeners ... ... ... ... | 1,232 | Shirtmakers, Seamstresses ... ... | 2,814 |
| Coal Miners ... ... ... ... | 1,570 | Costermongers, Hawkers ... ... | 1,159 |
| Blacksmiths ... ... ... ... | 1,381 | | |
| Carpenters, Joiners ... ... ... | 2,274 | | |
| Bricklayers ... ... ... ... | 1,212 | | |
| Bricklayers' Labourers ... ... | 1,397 | | |
| Painters, Glaziers ... ... ... | 2,487 | | |
| Cotton Operatives ... ... ... | 1,218 | | |
| Tailors ... ... ... ... ... | 1,594 | | |
| Shoemakers ... ... ... ... | 3,061 | | |
| Costermongers ... ... ... ... | 1,521 | | |
| General Labourers ... ... ... | 22,129 | | |
| Other occupations ... ... ... | 31,287 | Other occupations ... ... ... | 7,681 |
| Without specified occupations or unoccupied. | 16,151 | Without specified occupations or unoccupied. | 32,220 |
| Total 10 years of age and upwards | 106,863 | Total 10 years of age and upwards | 77,249 |

From this Table it appears that, among male pauper inmates over 10 years of age whose occupations or previous occupations were stated, one-fourth were from the indefinite class of "Labourers," and about one-tenth were described as Agricultural Labourers, while Shoemakers, Painters, Carpenters and Seamen added considerable numbers to the total. Among female pauper inmates the largest share was contributed by Domestic Indoor Servants, Charwomen and Washerwomen, who formed together more than one third of the females over 10 years of age enumerated in Workhouses. Among females 41·7 per cent., and among males 15·1 per cent., of the pauper inmates over 10 years of age were returned without specified occupation.

**Condition as to Marriage of Indoor Paupers.**

Of the pauper males, 16,543 were married men with living wives, but only 10,543 of the pauper females were married women with living husbands. There must therefore have been at the last Census at least 6,000 married men in Workhouses without their wives. (*See* Summary Vol., Table XXXIII.) Reference to this Table shows that at ages under 45 years the married women exceeded the married men by more than 60 per cent.; while at ages above 45 years the number of married men was more than double the number of married women. A probable explanation of the excess of women at ages under 45 years is that it is due to the numbers who enter the Workhouses for care during their confinements. As regards the excess of men at ages above 45 years, there are probably many families in which, if the wife be ill, she can be supported at home; whereas, if the husband be ill, he must go into the Workhouse for treatment, his wife meanwhile doing such work as she can, to assist in supporting herself and her children.

### 3. *Lunatic Asylums.*

The special inmates of Public and Private Asylums and Hospitals† for Lunatics or for Imbeciles numbered 90,767, or 1 in every 358 of the population. Among males the number was 41,824 or 1 in 376 of the male population; and among females it was 48,943, or 1 in 343 of the female population. A few of these 90,767 inmates were voluntary boarders, not certified to be suffering from any form of insanity. The statistics

*. In Summary Table XXXVIII are shown the occupations of pauper workhouse inmates who were over 60 years of age, and who are therefore classed as "retired."

† The Institutions here referred to include Military, Naval, and Prison Establishments for the Insane in addition to the Lunatic and Imbecile Asylums summarized in Table 17 of the County Parts and Table XXII of the Summary Volume.

concerning those who were so certified have already been dealt with from various points of view on pages 155–160.

The Schedules contained statements as to the occupation or former occupation of 32,574, or 78 per cent. of the male inmates, and 19,371, or 40 per cent. of the female inmates of Asylums. For purposes of tabulation all such statements have been taken as referring to former occupations, the whole of the inmates being classed as unoccupied. An abstract has, however, been made of the statements as to occupation, and this is given in Table XXXVIII. of the Summary Volume.

The 32,574 formerly occupied male inmates were in the proportion of 3·2 per 1,000 to the occupied males in the country. They were, however, very irregularly distributed among the several occupational groups. No fewer than 7,984 of them were returned under one or other of the occupations in Order XXII, which mainly consists of indefinite headings, and 6,131 of these were returned either as "General Labourer" or merely as "Labourer." Again, to 1,000 males engaged in the occupations grouped under Order XXII., 11·7 male inmates of Asylums were returned under those occupations ; while, to 1,000 males engaged in all other occupations, there were only 2·6 male inmates of Asylums. It is clear, therefore, that the former occupations of inmates of Asylums were much less definitely returned than were the occupations of the population generally. Closer examination of the figures leads to the conclusion that those whose occupations were indefinitely returned belonged almost exclusively to Industrial and other occupations, to which Orders VI and IX–XXI are approximately equivalent. If this be assumed to be the case, the male inmates of Asylums formerly engaged in these occupations were to the males engaged in them at the time of the Census in the proportion of 3·3 to 1,000 ; the corresponding figure for all other occupations in the aggregate being 2·9 to 1,000.

The 19,371 formerly occupied female inmates were in the proportion of 4·6 per 1,000 of all the occupied females in the country This proportion is not fairly comparable with the proportion in the case of males, for reasons similar to those already adduced when dealing with the statistics of the retired. As in the case of males, however, the irregular distribution of the inmates among the several occupational groups, and the excess under indefinite headings, point to a want of precision in the returns. No fewer than 8,727, or 45 per cent. of the total female inmates whose former occupations were stated, were described as domestic servants. They were in the proportion of 6·6 to 1,000 females engaged in domestic service at the time of the Census. The corresponding proportion for charwomen was 13·3 per 1,000, while that for female costermongers, hawkers, and street sellers, exceeded 20 per 1,000. A partial explanation of these very high proportions may be that many of the women from other employments who eventually become insane, drift into such occupations as charing or street-selling at an early stage of physical or mental decline.

### 4. *Prisons.*

The total number of persons (including unconvicted persons and a number ot military and naval offenders) under detention in civil prisons at the date of the Census was 17,480, of whom 14,636 were males and 2,844 females. Accordingly there was one male prisoner to every 1,075 of the male, and one female prisoner to every 5,907 of the female, sex. Out of equal numbers living there were 5·5 male prisoners to one female prisoner. The proportion of male prisoners to population was lower at the recent Census than it had been in 1891, and the decrease would have been greater, but for the fact that during the late war some military and naval offenders were confined in the civil prisons. Table XXXIV of the Summary Volume shows the ages and condition as to marriage of the 17,480 persons under detention, and Table XLIII gives a classified list of the occupations they had followed before incarceration. In the latter case the information was derived from returns furnished by the chief Resident Officers.

In the following Table the proportions to population of the prisoners of each sex at several ages, are given for the last two Censuses. From this it appears that among males the proportion of prisoners was highest in 1891 at ages 25–35, and in 1901 at ages 20–25, and among females in 1891 at ages 25–35, and in 1901 at ages 35–45. In

both sexes the proportions, after the ages respectively specified, become gradually smaller at each successive age-group.

| — | Prisoners per 100,000 living at each Age. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | | 1901. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 15–20 ... ... ... | 103 | 12 | 88 | 6 |
| 20–25 ... ... ... | 218 | 24 | 212 | 21 |
| 25–35 ... ... ... | 221 | 38 | 176 | 39 |
| 35–45 ... ... ... | 186 | 36 | 154 | 41 |
| 45–55 ... ... ... | 136 | 27 | 108 | 21 |
| 55–65 ... ... ... | 121 | 14 | 96 | 12 |
| 65–75 ... ... ... | 65 | 7 | 63 | 6 |
| 75 and upwards ... | 21 | 2 | 21 | 2 |

**Reformatory and Industrial Schools.**

In addition to the 17,480 persons detained in Prisons at the date of the Census there were in Reformatory and Industrial Schools 19,245 juveniles, of whom 15,188 were boys, and 4,057 were girls. The number of boys was about 6 per cent. greater than the corresponding number in 1891 ; the numbers of girls at the two Censuses were nearly identical.

## IX.—FLOATING POPULATION AND VAGRANTS.

### 1. *Ships, Barges and Boats.*

Of the 32,527,843 persons enumerated in England and Wales at the date of the Census, 47,978 were enumerated on Merchant Ships, Barges and Boats, and 23,998 on His Majesty's Ships in Home Waters, making a total floating population of 71,976 persons.

From the returns collected by Officers of His Majesty's Customs it appears that 6,046 sea-going or coasting merchant vessels were in the Ports of England and Wales on the night of the Census or arrived there on the following day ; of these 6,046 vessels, 5,262 were British, while the remaining 784 were either Foreign or Colonial. On board these Merchant vessels were 41,109 persons, nearly 17,000 of whom were Foreign Sailors.

The number of barges or boats engaged in inland navigation, which had been 4,301 in 1891, decreased to 2,649 in 1901 ; the decline during the decennium in the numbers of these craft exceeded 50 per cent. in the Counties of Lancaster and Chester, and with few exceptions was general throughout the remainder of the Country. On these 2,649 barges or boats 6,869 persons were enumerated, of whom 4,916 were Males and 1,953 were Females, a decrease as compared with 1891 of 3,618 Males and 886 Females.

### 2. *Barns, Sheds and Caravans.*

The vagrant population, comprising those enumerated in Caravans, Tents or in the open air, and in Barns and Sheds, numbered 14,219 at the last Census ; of these 1,645 were enumerated in Barns and Sheds, a decrease since the previous Census of 1,504 persons, equal to a decline of 48 per cent. in the decennium. These nomads, among

whom the males outnumbered the females by four to one, were far more numerous in Kent than in any other County, but were also numerous in Surrey, in Sussex, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Essex and in Lancashire; nearly two thirds of the total number being enumerated in these six Counties. Those enumerated in Caravans, in Tents, and in the open air numbered 12,574 at the last Census, being nearly equal in number to those enumerated in 1891; among this group the sex disproportion was not nearly so great, there being 6,858 of the male to 5,716 of the female sex. Persons living in Caravans or Tents were found in considerable numbers in the Counties adjoining the Metropolis, in Hampshire, in Lancashire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Sussex, and in Staffordshire.

## X.—LANGUAGES IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Proportions of English-speaking and Welsh-speaking populations 1891 and 1901.

In 1891, for the first time, under the provisions of the Act governing the Census of that year, the information required from Occupiers in Wales and in Monmouthshire included a statement for each person respecting the "Language Spoken," viz., whether "English," "Welsh," or "English and Welsh." An examination of the returns convinced our predecessors that there was an undue tendency at that time to credit mere infants with the ability to speak Welsh and to return others as speaking Welsh only who could speak both English and Welsh. In order to obviate an over-statement of the Welsh-speaking population from the former cause, children under two years of age were excluded from the classification in 1891, and the Act for the more recent Census of 1901 confined the requirement as to language spoken to the population aged three years or upwards. A complete comparison, therefore, of the figures for 1901 with those for the preceding Census cannot be instituted, but the following are the proportions of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire aged two years and upwards in 1891, and aged three years and upwards in 1901, who were returned as able to speak English only, Welsh only, or both English and Welsh. The proportions of those speaking other languages and those as to whom no statement was made are added to account for the entire population of the ages mentioned:—

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

| Language Spoken. | Proportion per cent. of the Population. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Aged 2 years and upwards, 1891. | Aged 3 years and upwards, 1901. |
| English only ... ... ... | 45·0 | 49·8 |
| Welsh only ... ... ... | 30·1 | 15·1 |
| Both English and Welsh... ... | 23·9 | 34·8 |
| Other languages ... ... ... | 0·2 | 0·2 |
| No statement ... ... ... | 0·8 | 0·1 |

How far the variations in the proportions may be due to the exclusion of children between 2 and 3 years of age at the later Census or to an actual change as regards the numbers of the population speaking Welsh and English respectively cannot be determined with certainty. It may be pointed out, however, that, on the assumption that the inclusion in 1891, and the exclusion in 1901, of the children between 2 and 3 years of age did not materially affect the proportions of the Welsh-speaking population—whether speaking Welsh only or both Welsh and English—such proportion declined from 54·0 per cent. in 1891 to 49·9 per cent. in 1901, while the proportion of the English-speaking population—whether speaking English only or both English and Welsh—rose from 68·9 to 84·6 per cent. It may also be remarked here that the proportion of the population enumerated in Wales and Monmouthshire who were born elsewhere has increased successively from 11·3 per cent. in 1871 to 13·4 per cent. in 1881, 15·8 per cent. in 1891, and 16·1 per cent. in 1901.

**Numbers of English-speaking and Welsh-speaking populations.**

The actual numbers of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire aged 3 years and upwards returned in 1901 as able to speak English only, Welsh only, &c., are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| English only ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 928,222 |
| Welsh only ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 280,905 |
| Both English and Welsh ... ... ... ... ... | 648,919 |
| Other languages ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,893 |
| No statement ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,757 |

Disregarding the insignificant number of persons as to whom no statement respecting language spoken was given, the figures show that, while 929,824 persons were returned as Welsh-speaking, the much larger number of 1,577,141 were returned as English-speaking, the number who speak Welsh to those who speak English being in the ratio of 100 to 170.*

**Local distribution of English-speaking and Welsh-speaking populations.**

It has been shown that, in Wales and Monmouthshire together, 49·9 per cent. of the population aged 3 years and upwards were returned in 1901 as speaking Welsh, viz., 34·8 per cent. as speaking both Welsh and English, and 15·1 per cent. Welsh only. In the following Table are given the proportions for Monmouthshire, South Wales, and North Wales, separately, and it will be seen that, while the proportion of those who speak Welsh is only 13·0 per cent. in Monmouthshire (including 0·7 per cent. who speak Welsh only), it rises to 50·0 per cent. in South Wales (including 12·5 per cent. who speak Welsh only), and to 71·5 per cent. in North Wales (including 30·0 per cent. who speak Welsh only) :—

| Language Spoken. | Proportion per cent. of the Population aged 3 years and upwards. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Monmouthshire and the County Borough of Newport. | South Wales (including the County Boroughs of Cardiff and Swansea). | North Wales. |
| English only ... ... | 86·8 | 49·5 | 28·4 |
| Welsh only ... ... | 0·7 | 12·5 | 30·0 |
| English and Welsh ... | 12·3 | 37·5 | 41·5 |

The figures for South Wales are, of course, largely affected by the two populous towns of Cardiff and Swansea which attract large numbers of people from England and elsewhere. The following Table, however, exhibits the proportions for each individual County, the Counties being arranged according to their geographical position :—

| Language Spoken. | Proportions per cent. of the Population aged Three Years and Upwards. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Administrative County of Monmouth together with County Borough of Newport. | Administrative Counties of South Wales. | | | | | | Administrative Counties of North Wales. | | | | | |
| | | Glamorgan together with County Boroughs of Cardiff and Swansea. | Carmarthen. | Pembroke. | Cardigan. | Brecknock. | Radnor. | Montgomery. | Merioneth. | Flint. | Denbigh. | Carnarvon. | Anglesey. |
| English only... ... | 86·8 | 55·8 | 9·5 | 65·4 | 6·7 | 54·0 | 93·6 | 52·5 | 6·2 | 50·8 | 38·0 | 10·3 | 8·0 |
| Welsh only ... ... | 0·7 | 6·6 | 35·6 | 11·9 | 50·4 | 9·3 | 0·2 | 15·6 | 50·6 | 7·5 | 18·3 | 47·6 | 48·0 |
| Both English and Welsh | 12·3 | 36·9 | 54·7 | 22·5 | 42·6 | 36·6 | 6·0 | 31·9 | 43·1 | 41·6 | 43·6 | 41·9 | 43·7 |

* Exclusive of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire the numbers returned were as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| English only ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 247,984 |
| Welsh only ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 226,399 |
| Both English and Welsh ... ... ... ... ... | 322,843 |
| Other languages ... ... ... ... ... ... | 375 |
| No statement ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 833 |

Thus, in the more essentially Welsh Counties, 549,242 persons were returned as Welsh-speaking, and 570,827 as English-speaking, the number who speak Welsh to those who speak English being in the ratio of 100 to 104.

It will be observed that the Counties in which Welsh is most spoken (*i.e.* whether Welsh only or both Welsh and English) are Merionethshire, Anglesey and Carnarvonshire in North Wales, where the proportions of the population who speak Welsh are 93·7, 91·7 and 89·5 per cent. respectively; and Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire in South Wales where the proportions are 93·0 and 90·3 per cent. respectively. More than 50 per cent. of the population in Merionethshire and Cardiganshire were returned as speaking Welsh only, the next highest proportions of monoglot Welsh in the population being 48·0 per cent. in Anglesey, 47·6 per cent. in Carnarvonshire and 35·6 in Carmarthenshire. The two Counties in which the proportions of the Welsh-speaking in the population are lowest are the border Counties of Radnor and Monmouth, while the next lowest proportion is in the County of Pembroke where the Dockyard would attract English workmen and where, in the time of Henry I., as remarked in the Census Report for 1891, a considerable colony of Flemings was established whose descendants became Anglicised, causing the neighbourhood in which they settled to be known as "Little England beyond Wales."

Speaking generally, the highest and lowest proportions of the Welsh-speaking are in those Counties which are respectively most distant from, and nearest to, the English border.

Proportion of population speaking Welsh in Urban Districts and in Rural Districts.

As might be expected, it is in the rural parts of Wales that the Welsh Language is mostly spoken. Taking the same three Counties in North Wales and two Counties in South Wales just mentioned, and dividing them into Urban and Rural Districts, we obtain the following figures :—

| Administrative Counties. | Proportion per cent. of the Population aged 3 years and upwards in Urban and Rural Districts returned as able to speak— | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English only. | | Welsh only. | | (*a*) English, or (*b*) Welsh. | | | |
| | | | | | (*a*) English :—viz., either English only, or both English and Welsh. | | (*b*) Welsh :—viz., either Welsh only, or both Welsh and English. | |
| | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
| Merionethshire ... ... | 7·3 | 5·3 | 40·9 | 58·6 | 59·0 | 41·3 | 92·6 | 94·6 |
| Anglesey ... ... ... | 17·0 | 3·9 | 18·5 | 61·4 | 80·8 | 38·5 | 82·3 | 96·0 |
| Carnarvonshire ... ... | 18·6 | 3·3 | 23·5 | 67·9 | 76·3 | 32·0 | 81·2 | 96·6 |
| Cardiganshire ... ... | 16·7 | 3·2 | 15·2 | 62·8 | 84·5 | 36·9 | 83·0 | 96·5 |
| Carmarthenshire ... ... | 17·0 | 6·1 | 12·4 | 46·3 | 87·5 | 53·6 | 82·9 | 93·8 |

Thus, in the Urban Districts of Carnarvonshire, the proportion of the population speaking Welsh was 81·2 per cent. (including 23·5 per cent. speaking Welsh only), while in the Rural Districts the proportion was no less than 96·6 per cent. (including 67·9 per cent. speaking Welsh only).

In Merionethshire the proportions in Urban and Rural Districts were more nearly equal being 92·6 per cent. in Urban Districts and 94·6 per cent. in Rural Districts, but the proportion in this County speaking Welsh only was 58·6 per cent. in Rural Districts against only 40·9 per cent. in Urban Districts.

Of the 105 Urban Districts in the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire, there were 50 in which 50 per cent. or more of the population aged three years and upwards were returned as speaking Welsh, either Welsh only or Welsh and English; and of the 74 Rural Districts, there were 52 of which the same may be said. While this is true of the Welsh-speaking population, it may be pointed out that, in no fewer than 102 of the

same 105 Urban Districts and in 51 of the same 74 Rural Districts, more than 50 per cent. of the population were returned as speaking English, whether English only or both English and Welsh.

Table 40, relating to Languages, in the several Welsh County Volumes and in the Volume for Monmouthshire exhibits on this occasion, the numbers of each sex at five groups of ages who were returned as speaking English, Welsh, &c.

**Proportions of Males and of Females speaking Welsh.**

The proportions of the two sexes, as shown in the following Table, do not differ much. If we take the proportions speaking Welsh, whether Welsh only or both Welsh and English, we find that in North Wales the proportion of Males is 71·9 per cent. and of Females 71·0; in South Wales the proportion of Males is 49·3 per cent. and of Females 50·7; and in Monmouthshire the proportions of the two sexes are almost identical :—

| Language Spoken. | | Proportions per cent. of the Male and Female Populations aged 3 years and upwards respectively. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Monmouthshire and the County Borough of Newport. | South Wales (including the County Boroughs of Cardiff and Swansea). | North Wales. |
| English only ... | Males | 86·6 | 50·0 | 27·9 |
| | Females | 86·9 | 49·0 | 28·9 |
| Welsh only ... ... | Males | 0·7 | 11·6 | 31·0 |
| | Females | 0·7 | 13·3 | 29·0 |
| English and Welsh... | Males | 12·3 | 37·7 | 40·9 |
| | Females | 12·2 | 37·4 | 42·0 |

**Proportions of persons at various ages speaking Welsh.**

We may now examine the figures relating to the Welsh-speaking population at several groups of ages. Table 40, just referred to, gives the numbers in every Urban and Rural District of each County, but for the present purpose it will suffice to show here the figures for the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire :—

| Language Spoken. | Proportions per cent. of the Population at several Groups of Ages 3 years and upwards. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total at 3 years and upwards. | 3— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65 and upwards. |
| English only ... ... | 49·8 | 56·7 | 51·7 | 48·7 | 41·2 | 35·5 |
| Welsh only ... ... | 15·1 | 15·8 | 10·4 | 12·6 | 19·9 | 29·6 |
| English and Welsh ... | 34·8 | 27·2 | 37·4 | 38·2 | 38·7 | 34·7 |

It will be observed that the proportion of the population who speak English only is reduced at every successive group of ages without exception, falling from 56·7 per cent. at the age-group 3 and under 15 years to 51·7 per cent. at the next age-group, 15 and under 25 years, and so on to 35·5 per cent. at 65 years and upwards. The proportion of those who speak Welsh only, on the contrary, rises from age-group to age-group except at that of 15 and under 25 years, where it shows a considerable drop from the group 3 and under 15 years. This appears to indicate that the children who speak Welsh only in their very early ages learn to speak English at school, while the gradual rise in the proportion at the successive age-groups may be due to a lack of this advantage in by-gone

times which has prevented the population from learning English, or at any rate from learning the language sufficiently to justify them, in their opinion, in returning themselves as speaking it. Taking all who speak Welsh, whether Welsh only or both Welsh and English, their proportion in the population rises at each successive age-group from 43·0 per cent. at ages 3 and under 15 years to 64·3 per cent. at ages 65 years and upwards. The figures generally seem to point to some falling off in the proportion of the Welsh-speaking population, but we must wait for comparative figures which the next Census may give before attempting to draw any definite conclusions on the subject.

In North Wales alone, the range of proportions of the Welsh-speaking in the population, *i.e.*, of those who speak Welsh only or both Welsh and English, at the several age-groups is much less ; for, while the highest proportion is 78·6 per cent. at 65 years and upwards, the proportion is no less than 67·5 per cent. at 3 and under 15 years and 70·5 per cent. at the next age-group 15 and under 25 years. In this stronghold of the Welsh-speaking, therefore, the figures show a very high proportion of the rising generation who speak Welsh. The figures may, and probably do, err on the side of overstatement, but there is sufficient evidence that Welsh is spoken by a large proportion of the population ; in fact, anyone travelling in Wales, especially in the remoter districts, cannot but be impressed by the frequency with which he hears the native language spoken by the people when conversing amongst themselves in their homes or elsewhere.

Proportions of children at various ages speaking Welsh only.

In order to ascertain whether a large proportion of the children aged 3 and under 15 years who speak Welsh only are of the earliest years of this age-group, the numbers at the individual years of age under 10 years have been abstracted for the Administrative County of Merioneth with the following result :—

| Years of Age. | Proportions per cent. of Children at several ages in Urban and Rural Districts returned as able to speak . | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | English only. | | Welsh only. | | (*a*) English, or (*b*) Welsh. | | | |
| | | | | | (*a*). English, viz. :— either English only, or both English and Welsh. | | (*b*) Welsh only, viz. :— either Welsh only, or both Welsh and English. | |
| | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
| 3— ... ... | 7·7 | 6·1 | 71·1 | 87·0 | 28·5 | 12·4 | 91·9 | 93·3 |
| 4— ... ... | 8·0 | 5·7 | 71·8 | 85·6 | 28·3 | 14·4 | 92·1 | 94·3 |
| 5— ... ... | 5·9 | 6·1 | 67·1 | 82·3 | 32·9 | 17·7 | 94·1 | 93·9 |
| 6— ... ... | 5·4 | 5·2 | 66·1 | 80·4 | 33·9 | 19·6 | 94·6 | 94·8 |
| 7— ... ... | 6·8 | 4·6 | 56·4 | 75·5 | 43·6 | 24·5 | 93·2 | 95·4 |
| 8— ... ... | 5·5 | 4·3 | 53·9 | 70·2 | 46·1 | 29·8 | 94·5 | 95·7 |
| 9— ... ... | 5·5 | 4·1 | 46·9 | 68·2 | 52·6 | 31·8 | 94·0 | 95·9 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 4·3 | 3·5 | 33·4 | 56·0 | 66·6 | 43·9 | 95·7 | 96·4 |

It will be noticed that, not unnaturally, the proportions of monoglot Welsh in both Urban and Rural Districts are high for ages 3 to 6 years inclusive, and that in Urban Districts there is a considerable drop at the ages of 7 years onwards with some irregularity, while in the Rural Districts the decline in the proportions is more gradual. As regards those speaking both Welsh and English, there is in the Urban Districts a notable rise in the proportion at the age of 7 years corresponding to the decline in the proportion of those speaking Welsh only at the same age. In the Rural Districts the series of proportions is more irregular, but the general tendency is to rise with advancing ages.

Proportions speaking ancient languages in the several divisions of the United Kingdom.

It may be interesting to conclude these observations with a comparative statement of the proportions of the several populations of Wales and Monmouthshire, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man who, according to their Censuses of 1901, speak some form of the ancient languages of those countries :—

| — | Language Spoken. | Proportions per cent. of the Population aged 3 years and upwards. |
|---|---|---|
| Wales and Monmouthshire ... | Welsh only ... | 15·1 |
| | Welsh and English | 34·8 |
| Scotland ... ... ... ... | Gaelic only ... | 0·7 |
| | Gaelic and English | 4·9 |
| Ireland* .. ... ... ... | Irish only... ... | 0·5 |
| | Irish and English | 13·9 |
| Isle of Man ... ... ... ... | Manx only ... | 0·1 |
| | Manx and English | 8·9 |

* The figures for Ireland relate to the population without any restriction as regards age.

Wales and Monmouthshire thus show a marked pre-eminence in respect of the proportion of the population who speak the ancient language as well as English, then follow in the order named, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Scotland ; but while, according to the returns, 15·1 per cent. of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire speak Welsh only, less than 1 per cent. of the populations of Scotland and Ireland speak only Gaelic and Irish respectively, and a very much smaller proportion of the population of the Isle of Man speak Manx only. In some parts of Scotland and Ireland, however, as in some parts of Wales, the ancient languages are much more spoken ; for, in the province of Munster 25·7 per cent. of the population speak Irish (whether Irish only or Irish and English), and in that of Connaught 38·0 per cent. ; while in the Scotch Counties of Argyll, Inverness, Sutherland, and Ross & Cromarty more than 50 per cent. of the population speak Gaelic (whether Gaelic only or Gaelic and English), the proportion reaching 71·7 and 71·8 per cent. in the two Counties last named.

## XI. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

### 1. *Population and Rates of Increase.*

Although our responsibility for the enumeration of the people in England and Wales in 1901, the tabulation of the results, and the presentation of our Report thereon now draws to a close, it will probably be opportune and convenient to collate the main facts and give a short summary of the Census of the whole of the United Kingdom.

Census Acts.

The Census (Great Britain) Act 1900 applied equally to England and Wales and to Scotland ; it gave power to procure particulars relating to houses, and to the Sex, Age, Condition as to Marriage, Occupation, Birthplace, Nationality of persons born in Foreign Countries, and certain Infirmities of the population; also the numbers of the Welsh-speaking population in Wales and in Monmouthshire, the Gaelic-speaking population in Scotland, and with respect to each house in Scotland the number of rooms having windows.

The provisions of the Census (Ireland) Act 1900 were similar to those of the Act for the other parts of the United Kingdom, but in addition gave power to obtain particulars

relating to Religious Profession, Education, Schools, Agricultural Holdings, the Irish-speaking Population, and the temporarily Sick.

Population of the United Kingdom, 1821–1901.

The first complete Census of the population of the United Kingdom was taken in 1821, and the following Table shows that there has been considerable variation in the intercensal rate of increase of population during the past 80 years :—

| Year. | Enumerated Population. | | | | * Increase or decrease per cent. in each Intercensal Period. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| 1821 | 20,893,584 | 12,000,236 | 2,091,521 | 6,801,827 | | | | |
| | | | | | 15·0 | 15·8 | 13·0 | 14·2 |
| 1831 | 24,028,584 | 13,896,797 | 2,364,386 | 7,767,401 | | | | |
| | | | | | 11·2 | 14·3† | 10·8 | 5·2 |
| 1841 | 26,709,456 | 15,914,148 | 2,620,184 | 8,175,124 | | | | |
| | | | | | 2·5 | 12·7 | 10·2 | —19·8 |
| 1851 | 27,368,736 | 17,927,609 | 2,888,742 | 6,552,385 | | | | |
| | | | | | 5·7 | 11·9 | 6·0 | —11·5 |
| 1861 | 28,927,485 | 20,066,224 | 3,062,294 | 5,798,967 | | | | |
| | | | | | 8·8 | 13·2 | 9·7 | — 6·7 |
| 1871 | 31,484,661 | 22,712,266 | 3,360,018 | 5,412,377 | | | | |
| | | | | | 10·8 | 14·4 | 11·2 | — 4·4 |
| 1881 | 34,884,848 | 25,974,439 | 3,735,573 | 5,174,836 | | | | |
| | | | | | 8·2 | 11·7 | 7·8 | — 9·1 |
| 1891 | 37,732,922 | 29,002,525 | 4,025,647 | 4,704,750 | | | | |
| | | | | | 9·9 | 12·2 | 11·1 | — 5·2 |
| 1901 | 41,458,721 | 32,527,843 | 4,472,103 | 4,458,775 | | | | |

* The rates in the above Table are rates of increase, except those marked —, which are rates of decrease.
† *See* note ‡, Table 3, in Appendix A to this Report.

It will be observed that, while the population of England and Wales, and of Scotland, has shown a continuous increase during the past 80 years, that of Ireland, which had risen to over eight millions in 1841, has since that date shown a continuous decrease. It is mainly, though not entirely, due to this decline in the population of Ireland that the rate of increase in the population of the United Kingdom has shown such considerable variations.

The remarkable fall in the rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom, viz., from 11·2 per cent. in 1831–41 to 2·5 per cent. in 1841–51, was almost entirely accounted for by the loss of over one and a half millions of the population of Ireland in the latter decennium. The loss of population was mainly due to the failure of the potato crops in Ireland in 1846, followed by the terrible famine in 1847, which caused many to perish from want, and further resulted in a great increase in emigration from that part of the United Kingdom. The gradual rise in the rate of increase in the population of the United Kingdom in the three following decennia 1851–61, 1861–71, and 1871–81 was to a large extent due to the fact that the decrease in the population of Ireland, which in 1841–51 was at the rate of 19·8 per cent., had become less and less in each succeeding decennium, until it fell to 4·4 per cent. in 1871–81. In the next decennium, however, the proportionate decrease in the population of Ireland rose to 9·1 per cent., and the rates of increase in England and Wales and in Scotland fell to 11·7 and 7·8 per cent. respectively, these retrogressions causing the increase of population in the United Kingdom to fall to 8·2 per cent. in the period 1881–91.

The number of persons enumerated in the United Kingdom as living at midnight on Sunday, March 31st, 1901, was 41,458,721, showing an increase of 3,725,799, or of 9·9 per cent., upon the number returned at the preceding enumeration in 1891, against 8·2 per cent., as already stated, in the previous intercensal period.

Each division of the United Kingdom contributed to bring about this advance in the rate of increase, for both in England and Wales, and in Scotland, the rate of increase in 1891–1901 was greater than it had been in 1881–91, while the decrease in the population of Ireland fell from 9·1 per cent. in 1881–91 to 5·2 per cent. in 1891–1901.

Proportions of English and Welsh, Scotch and Irish.

The population of the United Kingdom in 1821 was nearly 21 millions ; and of this aggregate number 57·44 per cent. were living in England and Wales, 10·01 per cent. in Scotland, and 32·55 per cent. in Ireland. At each successive Census since that date, the proportion residing in England and Wales has increased, the proportion in Ireland has decreased, and the proportion in Scotland has remained practically unchanged (*see* Table 48 in Appendix A to this Report); the result of these successive changes being that, of the 41,458,721 persons enumerated in the United Kingdom in 1901, the proportion living in England and Wales had risen to 78·46 per cent. and that in Scotland to 10·79 per cent., while the proportion in Ireland had fallen to 10·75 per cent.

It is remarkable that the population of Scotland, as enumerated at the last Census, slightly exceeded that of Ireland, whereas in the years 1821, 1831, and 1841, the population of Ireland was over three times as great as that of Scotland.

Natural and actual increase of population.

As stated in the earlier part of this Report, dealing with the population of England and Wales (paragraph 6, page 15), the increase or decrease of population is governed by two factors (1) the balance between Births and Deaths and (2) the balance between Immigration and Emigration. The relative results of these two factors upon the numbers of the population of the United Kingdom in the 10 years 1891–1901 were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Population of the United Kingdom in 1891 ... ... ... | | 37,732,922 |
| Intercensal births ... ... ... ... ... | 11,490,400 | |
| Intercensal deaths ... ... ... ... ... | 7,178,780 | |
| Increase by balance between births and deaths ... | | 4,311,620 |
| | | 42,044,542 |
| Recorded intercensal emigration to non-European countries ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,762,734 | |
| Recorded intercensal immigration from non-European countries ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,028,017 | |
| Decrease by balance of recorded migration between the United Kingdom and non-European countries ... ... | | 734,717 |
| | | 41,309,825 |
| Increase by balance of non-recorded migration ... ... ... | | 148,896 |
| Population of United Kingdom in 1901 ... ... ... ... | | 41,458,721 |

The Board of Trade Returns of Immigration and Emigration are unfortunately incomplete ; and we have no means of giving even approximate estimates of the numbers of unrecorded immigrants and unrecorded emigrants. But, if we assume that the registration of births and deaths is practically complete, and the Census enumeration of the population accurate, it will follow that the balance of unrecorded migration was equivalent to a gain of nearly 150,000 persons during the last intercensal period.

## 2. *Sexes, Ages, and Condition as to Marriage.*

Proportion between the Sexes.

Of the 41,458,721 persons who were enumerated in the United Kingdom, 20,102,408 were males and 21,356,313 were females. The females therefore exceeded the males by 1,253,905 and averaged 1,062 to every 1,000 males. There were, however, considerable differences in this respect between the three divisions of the United Kingdom ; the proportion of females to 1,000 males being 1,068 in England and Wales, 1,057 in Scotland, and as low as 1,027 in Ireland.

If, however, the natives of the United Kingdom who were, at the date of the Census, serving in the Army, Navy and Merchant Service abroad, be taken into account, the numerical excess of females in the United Kingdom will be reduced from 1,253,905 to 886,169 and the proportion of females to 1,000 males from 1,062 to 1,043.

The population at the various groups of ages enumerated in the United Kingdom in 1901, together with the proportions to a million persons at all ages, were as follows :— **Ages of the Population.**

| Ages. | United Kingdom. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Numbers. | | | Proportion in a million persons at all ages. | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males | Females. |
| All Ages ... ... ... ... | 41,458,721 | 20,102,408 | 21,356,313 | 1,000,000 | 484,878 | 515,122 |
| Under 5 years ... ... ... | 4,692,453 | 2,348,553 | 2,343,900 | 113,184 | 56,648 | 56,536 |
| 5– ... ... ... ... ... | 4,430,918 | 2,216,735 | 2,214,183 | 106,876 | 53,468 | 53,408 |
| 10– ... ... ... ... | 4,270,672 | 2,143,490 | 2,127,182 | 103,010 | 51,702 | 51,308 |
| 15– ... ... ... ... | 4,174,965 | 2,072,875 | 2,102,090 | 100.702 | 49,999 | 50,703 |
| 20– ... ... ... ... | 3,998,414 | 1,900,333 | 2,098,081 | 96,443 | 45,837 | 50,606 |
| 25– ... ... ... ... | 6,606,655 | 3,139,111 | 3,467,544 | 159,356 | 75,717 | 83,639 |
| 35– ... ... ... ... | 5,002,109 | 2,417,081 | 2,585,028 | 120,653 | 58,301 | 62,352 |
| 45– ... ... ... ... | 3,700,991 | 1,774,842 | 1,926,149 | 89,269 | 42,810 | 46,459 |
| 55– ... ... ... ... | 2,562,828 | 1,198,309 | 1,364,519 | 61,816 | 28,903 | 32,913 |
| 65– ... ... ... ... | 1,417,866 | 637,459 | 780,407 | 34,199 | 15,376 | 18,823 |
| 75– ... ... ... ... | 528,201 | 225,330 | 302,871 | 12,740 | 5,435 | 7,305 |
| 85 and upwards... ... ... | 72,649 | 28,290 | 44,359 | 1,752 | 682 | 1,070 |

**Changes in the age distribution of the population.**

The age-distribution of the population at the Census of 1891 showed some variation from that prevailing at any previous Census, and this tendency became further marked at the Census of 1901 ; the most notable feature of these changes being the decline in the proportion borne by the children under 10 years of age to the total population and the consequent counterbalancing increase at the later ages. The proportion of children under 10 years of age, in the population of the United Kingdom, which had been 25·3 per cent. in 1881, declined to 23·6 per cent. in 1891, and further fell to 22·0 per cent. in 1901. This decline was mainly due to the fall in the birth-rate during the two decennial periods 1881–1890 and 1891–1900. The births registered in the United Kingdom in the last decennium were equal to an annual rate of only 29·1 per 1000 persons living, while the annual rates in the two previous decennia had been 34·0 and 31·2 per 1000 respectively.

The age constitution of the population in 1901 in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland, showed marked variations. For purposes of comparison a Table is subjoined giving the proportions, per million persons at all ages, of the population in the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

| Ages. | Males and Females at Twelve Groups of Ages in a Million Persons at all Ages—1901. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England and Wales. | | | Scotland. | | | Ireland. | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| All Ages ... ... | 1,000,000 | 483,543 | 516,457 | 1,000,000 | 486,070 | 513,930 | 1,000,000 | 493,418 | 506,582 |
| Under 5 years ... | 114,262 | 57,039 | 57,223 | 119,191 | 60,008 | 59,183 | 99,290 | 50,424 | 48,866 |
| 5– ... ... ... | 107,209 | 53,462 | 53,747 | 110,182 | 55,748 | 54,434 | 101,122 | 51,232 | 49,890 |
| 10– ... ... ... | 102,735 | 51,370 | 51,365 | 104,944 | 53,283 | 51,661 | 103,080 | 52,533 | 50,547 |
| 15– ... ... ... | 99,796 | 49,420 | 50,376 | 101,973 | 51,509 | 50,464 | 106,035 | 52,705 | 53,330 |
| 20– ... ... ... | 95,946 | 45,273 | 50,673 | 96,887 | 47,045 | 49,842 | 99,625 | 48,735 | 50,890 |
| 25– ... ... ... | 161,579 | 76,425 | 85,154 | 155,225 | 74,298 | 80,927 | 147,267 | 71,968 | 75,299 |
| 35– ... ... ... | 122,849 | 59,394 | 63,455 | 117,021 | 56,202 | 60,819 | 108,275 | 52,435 | 55,840 |
| 45– ... ... ... | 89,222 | 42,924 | 46,298 | 86,166 | 41,180 | 44,986 | 92,730 | 43,616 | 49,114 |
| 55– ... ... ... | 59,741 | 27,913 | 31,828 | 60,010 | 27,095 | 32,915 | 78,768 | 37,946 | 40,822 |
| 65– ... ... ... | 33,080 | 14,691 | 18,389 | 33,747 | 14,152 | 19,595 | 42,823 | 21,598 | 21,225 |
| 75– ... ... ... | 12,090 | 5,080 | 7,010 | 12,777 | 4,925 | 7,852 | 17,452 | 8,539 | 8,913 |
| 85 and upwards ... | 1,491 | 552 | 939 | 1,877 | 625 | 1,252 | 3,533 | 1,687 | 1,846 |

**Different Age-distribution of males and females.**

The proportion of the male children under 10 years of age to the total male population was 22·9 per cent. in England and Wales, 23·8 per cent. in Scotland, and as low as 20·6 per cent. in Ireland; in each division of the Kingdom the proportion had declined since the previous Census. At ages 15–45, the proportion of males to the total male population was 47·7 per cent. in England and Wales, 47·1 per cent. in Scotland, and only 45·8 per cent. in Ireland, all these proportions being higher than those prevailing at the previous Census. The proportion of males aged 65 years and upwards to the total male population was 4·2 per cent. in England and Wales, and 4·1 per cent. in Scotland, while in Ireland the proportion was as high as 6·4 per cent., these proportions varying but slightly from those ruling at the Census of 1891.

Among the females, the proportion of children under 10 years of age was 21·5 per cent. in England and Wales, and 22·1 per cent. in Scotland, while it was only 19·5 per cent. in Ireland; these proportions of children in the female population were, like those of children in the male population, lower than the proportions at the Census of 1891. The proportion of women at ages 15–45, which group fairly approximates to the reproductive age period, was 48·3 per cent. in England and Wales, 47·1 per cent. in Scotland, and 46·5 per cent. in Ireland, these proportions being higher than those prevailing at the previous Census. The proportion of females aged 65 years and upwards to the total female population was 5·1 per cent. in England and Wales, 5·6 per cent. in Scotland and as high as 6·3 per cent. in Ireland; as in the case of old men, the proportions of old women were almost identical with those of the previous Census in each division of the Kingdom.

**Effect of Emigration on Age-distribution of Irish population.**

The low proportion of children and the high proportion of old people enumerated in Ireland is mainly accounted for by the amount of emigration from that division of the United Kingdom. During the 50 years from 1st May, 1851, to 31st March, 1901, 3,846,393 Irish persons left the country with the intention of permanently settling elsewhere. In the 10 calendar years 1891–1900 the number amounted to 433,526, of whom 24,786, or 5·7 per cent., were returned as under 10 years of age, 392,460, or 90·6 per cent., as between 10 and 45 years, and 16,220, or 3·7 per cent., as 45 years and upwards; in addition, there were 60 persons whose ages were unspecified.* It is without doubt mainly due to this exodus that the age constitution of the population of Ireland varies so remarkably from that obtaining in England and Wales, and in Scotland.

**Condition as to Marriage or Civil Condition.**

Of the 20,102,408 males enumerated in 1901 in the United Kingdom, 12,524,053, or 62·3 per cent., were bachelors; 6,867,250, or 34·2 per cent., were husbands; and 711,105, or 3·5 per cent., were widowers. Of the 21,356,313 females, 12,724,647, or 59·6 per cent., were spinsters; 6,998,823, or 32·8 per cent., were wives; and 1,632,843, or 7·6 per cent., were widows. The proportions of married men and women differed widely in the three divisions of the United Kingdom. In order to give a comparative view of the civil condition of the population in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland, the following Table has been constructed showing for males and females the proportion per cent. of the unmarried, the married and the widowed, in 1891 and 1901, at all ages, and at ages 20 years and upwards.

| Condition as to Marriage. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To 100 at all Ages. | | To 100 at Twenty Years and Upwards. | | To 100 at all Ages. | | To 100 at Twenty Years and Upwards. | |
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| **United Kingdom.** | | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried ... ... | 63·4 | 62·3 | 31·6 | 33·1 | 60·5 | 59·6 | 29·9 | 31·6 |
| Married ... ... ... | 33·1 | 34·2 | 61·9 | 60·6 | 31·7 | 32·8 | 56·1 | 55·4 |
| Widowed ... ... ... | 3·5 | 3·5 | 6·5 | 6·3 | 7·8 | 7·6 | 14·0 | 13·0 |

* Irish Census Report, Part II., p. 73.

| Condition as to Marriage. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To 100 at all Ages. | | To 100 at Twenty Years and Upwards. | | To 100 at all Ages. | | To 100 at Twenty Years and Upwards. | |
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| **England and Wales.** | | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried ... ... | 62·0 | 60·8 | 29·1 | 30·5 | 59·6 | 58·6 | 28·1 | 29·8 |
| Married ... ... ... | 34·5 | 35·7 | 64·4 | 63·3 | 32·9 | 34·0 | 58·5 | 57·6 |
| Widowed ... ... . | 3·5 | 3·5 | 6·5 | 6·2 | 7·5 | 7·4 | 13·4 | 12·6 |
| **Scotland.** | | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried ... ... | 66·3 | 65·5 | 35·1 | 36·9 | 63·1 | 62·4 | 34·5 | 35·4 |
| Married ... ... ... | 30·4 | 31·2 | 58·5 | 57·0 | 29·0 | 30·0 | 51·5 | 51·4 |
| Widowed ... ... ... | 3·3 | 3·3 | 6·4 | 6·1 | 7·9 | 7·6 | 14·0 | 13·2 |
| **Ireland.** | | | | | | | | |
| Unmarried ... ... | 69·6 | 69·7 | 44·3 | 47·8 | 64·1 | 64·5 | 37·1 | 40·9 |
| Married ... ... ... | 26·5 | 26·3 | 48·5 | 45·3 | 26·2 | 26·2 | 45·8 | 43·5 |
| Widowed ... ... ... | 3·9 | 4·0 | 7·2 | 6·9 | 9·7 | 9·3 | 17·1 | 15·6 |

The proportions of the married to the population at all ages are now higher in England and Wales, and in Scotland, than they were in 1891, while in Ireland the proportions may be said to be stationary. If, however, we examine the proportions of the married to the population at ages 20 years and upwards, and thereby leave out of consideration the children in the population, we find that, with the exception of females in Scotland the decrease of whom is very slight, they are distinctly lower than they were ten years ago in all three divisions of the United Kingdom, among both males and females; further, the decrease is found to be greater if, instead of comparing the proportions of the married at the last two Censuses, we compare the proportions of the married and widowed taken together.

### 3. *Occupations.*

Occupations of the people in the United Kingdom and in its three divisions.

In Appendix A to this Report a Table (No. 35) is given showing the Occupations of the Inhabitants of the United Kingdom and its three Divisions for the years 1881, 1891 and 1901, and the proportions of the population aged 10 years and upwards engaged in such Occupations.

As explained in the note to that Table, the classification of the Occupations of the People, which was almost identical throughout the United Kingdom in 1881, was modified in England and Wales and in Scotland in 1891, and considerably altered in 1901; while in Ireland the classification adopted in 1881 was, with some few exceptions, adhered to in 1891 and in 1901.

In attempting therefore to combine the Occupational Tables for the three Countries into an aggregate for the United Kingdom, and also to give comparative figures for the two previous Censuses, considerable difficulties naturally arose owing to the diversities of classification. But by confining the scope of the Table to Orders or large groups of Occupations and making transferences when necessary from one occupational group to another, most of these difficulties have been surmounted. It should also be stated that, in 1901, the English and Scotch Censuses took account only of the Occupations of

those who were 10 years of age and upwards, the first age-period being 10–14 years; while in Ireland persons of all ages were included in the Occupational Tables. As, however, there were fewer than 32,000 persons under 15 years of age returned as occupied in that Country in 1901, and as the great majority of these were over 10 years of age, this difference in the first age group may for all practical purposes be disregarded.

The Occupations of the people in England and Wales have already been exhaustively dealt with, so we propose to give in this place only a broad survey of the Occupations of the people in the United Kingdom, dealing with the males and females separately and confining our comparisons to the most important industries.

**Proportion of Males and Females engaged in Occupations.**

The proportions of Males and Females aged 10 years and upwards classed as engaged in Occupations in the United Kingdom and its three divisions in 1881, in 1891, and in 1901, were as follows:—

PROPORTIONS PER CENT. OF MALES AND FEMALES ENGAGED IN OCCUPATIONS, 1881, 1891 AND 1901.

| Year. | United Kingdom. | | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females.* | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1881 ... ... | 82·7 | 33·5 | 83·3 | 34·1 | 83·2 | 33·1 | 79·1 | 31·0 |
| 1891 ... ... | 82·7 | 34·0 | 83·1 | 34·4 | 83·2 | 34·0 | 79·8 | 31·1 |
| 1901 ... ... | 83·4 | 31·6 | 83·7 | 31·6 | 84·0 | 33·0 | 80·3 | 30·1 |

The proportion of Occupied Males in the population has slightly increased during the last decennium in each division of the United Kingdom, while the proportion of Occupied Females, which showed but a moderate decline in Scotland and Ireland, has declined more considerably in England and Wales.*

The following Table has been constructed to show the principal Occupations or groups of Occupations in which over 100,000 of the male inhabitants and 100,000 of the female inhabitants of the United Kingdom were engaged at the last Census, together with comparative figures for the Censuses of 1881 and 1891. In selecting the Occupational headings or groups for comparison, care has been taken generally to omit Occupations the figures for which are directly liable to errors from alterations of classification, and these groups should be regarded as of individual interest rather than as a complete classification.

| Order. | Sub-Order. | Occupations, or Groups of Occupations. | United Kingdom. 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase + or Decrease − per cent. 1881-1891. | Increase + or Decrease − per cent. 1891-1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MALES. | | | | | |
| I. | 1, 2 | General or Local Government of the Country ... | 135,734 | 172 989 | 221,149 | + 27·4 | + 27·8 |
| V. | 2 | Commercial Clerks ... ... ... ... ... | 212,067 | 277,565 | 365,352 | + 30·9 | + 31·6 |
| VI. | 1 | On Railways (excluding Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers). | 165,507 | 221,647 | 320,514 | + 33·9 | + 44·6 |
| VI. | 2 | On Roads ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 341,373 | 434,307 | 595,327 | + 27·2 | + 37·1 |
| | | Coachmen, Grooms, Cabmen, Omnibus and Tramway Service. | 168,490 | 206,365 | 229,380 | + 22·5 | + 11·2 |
| | | Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm) | 156,445 | 203,131 | 325,030 | + 29·8 | + 60·0 |
| | | Others .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 16,438 | 24,811 | 40,917 | + 50·9 | + 64·9 |
| VI. | 3, 4 | On Seas, Rivers, and Canals; in Docks, Harbours, &c. | 222,644 | 251,559 | 277,850 | + 13·0 | + 10·5 |
| | | On Seas, Rivers and Canals .. .. .. .. | 171,995 | 175,577 | 162,223 | + 2·1 | − 7·6 |
| | | In Docks, Harbours, &c. .. .. .. .. | 50,649 | 75,982 | 115,627 | + 50·0 | + 52·2 |

* *See* remarks on pages 76 and 77.

| Order. | Sub-Order. | Occupations, or Groups of Occupations. | United Kingdom. 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | Increase + or Decrease − per cent. 1881-1891. | Increase + or Decrease − per cent. 1891-1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MALES—*cont.* | | | | | |
| VI. | 5 | Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government). | 151,629 | 204,088 | 211,330 | + 34·6 | + 3·5 |
| VII. | 1 | Engaged in Agriculture ... ... ... ... | 2,362,331 | 2,249,756 | 2,109,812 | — 4·8 | — 6·2 |
| | | Farmers, Graziers .. .. .. .. .. | 633,787 | 597,878 | 577,177 | - 5·7 | - 3·5 |
| | | Farmers', Graziers'—Sons or other Male Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned). | 280,964 | 297,099 | 320,976 | + 5·7 | + 8·0 |
| | | Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants .. .. | 1,192,725 | 1,072,059 | 869,728 | - 10·1 | - 18·9 |
| | | Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists .. | 168,846 | 199,014 | 239,689 | + 17·9 | + 20·4 |
| | | Others (including Shepherds, Farm Bailiffs, &c.).. | 86,009 | 83,706 | 102,242 | - 2·7 | + 22·1 |
| IX. | 1, 2 | In and About and Dealing in the Products of Mines and Quarries. | 610,342 | 753,534 | 937,482 | + 23·5 | + 24·4 |
| | | Coal and Shale Mine—Workers .. .. .. | 434,372 | 595,739 | 748,774 | + 37·1 | + 25·7 |
| | | Workers in other Mines (including Tin, Lead, Ironstone, &c.). | 66,471 | 41,616 | 34,226 | - 37·4 | - 17·8 |
| | | Stone, Slate—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers .. .. | 67,272 | 64,137 | 90,789 | - 4·7 | + 41·6 |
| | | Others .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 42,227 | 52,042 | 63,693 | + 23·2 | + 22·4 |
| X. | 1-7 | Metals, Machines, Implements (excluding Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers). | 775,342 | 887,371 | 1,118,747 | + 14·4 | + 26·1 |
| X. | 8 | Ships and Boats ... ... ... ... ... ... | 75,222 | 97,064 | 127,283 | + 29·0 | + 31·1 |
| XII. | 1 | House Building, &c. (including Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers). | 831,394 | 833,733 | 1,130,425 | + 0·3 | + 35·6 |
| | | Carpenters, Joiners .. .. .. .. .. | 295,734 | 275,714 | 338,179 | - 6·8 | + 22·7 |
| | | Bricklayers, Bricklayers' Labourers; Masons, Masons' Labourers. | 266,080 | 251,043 | 359,914 | - 5·7 | + 43·4 |
| | | Painters, Plasterers, Paperhangers, Decorators, Glaziers. | 155,237 | 175,381 | 236,850 | + 13·0 | + 35·0 |
| | | Others .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 114,343 | 131,595 | 195,482 | + 15·1 | + 48·5 |
| XIII. | 1, 2 | Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations ... ... | 196,560 | 217,076 | 276,591 | + 10·4 | + 27·4 |
| XIV. | 1 | Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass ... ... ... | 112,144 | 119,764 | 152,795 | + 6·8 | + 27·6 |
| XVII. | 1, 2 | Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery ... ... ... | 140,377 | 185,653 | 219,621 | + 32·3 | + 18·4 |
| XVIII. | 1-7 | Textile Fabrics ... ... ... ... ... ... | 602,553 | 640,332 | 594,742 | + 6·3 | — 7·1 |
| XIX. | 1 | Workers and Dealers in Dress ... ... ... ... | 435,685 | 473,189 | 492,149 | + 8·6 | + 4·0 |
| XX. | 1 | Workers and Dealers in Food ... ... ... ... | 472,182 | 573,812 | 670,384 | + 21·5 | + 16·8 |
| XX. | 3, 4 | Makers of Spirituous Drinks; Inn, Hotel-keepers, Publicans, &c., Wine and Spirit-Merchants, Agents. | 131,926 | 130,306 | 146,078 | — 1·2 | + 12·1 |
| | | FEMALES. | | | | | |
| III. | 4 | Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers ... | 146,014 | 170,377 | 201,716 | + 16·7 | + 18·4 |
| IV. | 1 | Domestic Indoor Service* ... ... ... ... | 1,595,678 | 1,748,954 | 1,641,154 | + 9·6 | — 6·2 |
| IV. | 3 | Charwomen ... ... ... ... ... ... | 99,528 | 116,133 | 126,696 | + 16·7 | + 9·1 |
| | | Laundry and Washing Service ... ... ... | 201,752 | 210,793 | 226,690 | + 4·5 | + 7·5 |
| XVIII. | 1-7 | Textile Fabrics ... ... ... ... ... ... | 828,232 | 879,529 | 867,259 | + 6·2 | — 1·4 |
| XIX. XXII. | 1 4 | Workers and Dealers in Dress (including Machinists, Machine Workers, undefined). | 792,712 | 881,647 | 903,646 | + 11·2 | + 2·5 |
| XX. | 1 | Workers and Dealers in Food ... ... ... ... | 100,414 | 155,517 | 195,393 | + 54·9 | + 25·6 |

## *Occupations of Males.*

Agricultural Class.

Judged by the numbers engaged therein, the Agricultural Industry is the most important in the United Kingdom. In 1881 there were enumerated under the various headings that are placed together to form the Agricultural Class 2,362,331 males; in 1891 the number had fallen to 2,249,756, the decrease being 4·8 per cent., and in 1901 it had further fallen to 2,109,812, showing a decrease of 6·2 per cent. The proportion borne by males engaged in Agriculture to the total male population of the United Kingdom aged 10 years and upwards, which had been 188 per 1,000 in 1881, fell to 162 per 1,000 in 1891 and further fell to 136 per 1,000 in 1901.

Turning to the three divisions of the United Kingdom, we find that, in proportion to the population, aged ten years and upwards, the number of males engaged in Agriculture in England and Wales, which had been 138 per 1,000 in 1881, fell to 117 in 1891, and further fell to 96 in 1901. In Scotland a serious decline was also noted, the proportions at the three Censuses being 144, 127 and 107, respectively. In Ireland,

* *See* note *, page 180.

however, where over two-fifths of the male population, aged ten years and upwards are Agriculturists, the proportional decline was far less than in the other divisions of the Kingdom, the rates per 1,000 being 460 in 1881, 457 in 1891, and 443 in 1901. Certain changes in the classification of persons engaged in Agriculture have taken place at the past three Censuses, but are not sufficient to seriously affect, for comparative purposes, the aggregate numbers. The decline in the numbers engaged in this industry in the United Kingdom, which amounted to over a quarter of a million of men in the 20 years 1881–1901, indicates, as far as numbers employed are concerned, continuous Agricultural depression.

**Building Trades.**

The next group, in order of numerical importance, is that of persons engaged in the building trades ; it includes bricklayers and their labourers, masons and their labourers, carpenters and joiners, painters, plasterers, paperhangers, decorators, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ; in 1881 there were enumerated under these several headings 831,394 males ; this number had increased to 833,733 in 1891, or by 0·3 per cent. ; in 1901 it had further increased to 1,130,425, or by as much as 35·6 per cent. in the last decennium. The proportion borne by the number engaged in the building trades to the total male population of the United Kingdom aged 10 years and upwards was 6·6 per cent. in 1881, 6·0 per cent. in 1891, and 7·3 per cent. in 1901.

In England and Wales the number employed in these trades increased in the past decennium by 253,254 or 36·2 per cent., in Scotland by 36,931 or 42·4 per cent., and in Ireland by 6,507 or 13·6 per cent.

Closely allied with the building trades are the industries that supply building materials—the makers of, and dealers in, Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass. The number engaged in these trades increased from 112,144 in 1881 to 119,764 in 1891, or by 6·8 per cent., and further rose to 152,795 in 1901, an increase of 27·6 per cent. in the past decennium. Nearly all this increase occurred in England and Wales where these industries are principally located.

**Metal Trades.**

The workers in Metals, Machines and Implements, comprising those engaged in the manufacture of Iron and Steel and other Metals, those engaged in Engineering and Machine making, the makers of Tools and others engaged in the miscellaneous Metal Trades, increased from 775,342 in 1881 to 887,371 in 1891, or by 14·4 per cent. ; the number further rose to 1,118,747 in 1901, having increased in the last decennium by 26·1 per cent. The proportion borne by the numbers engaged in these occupations to the total male population aged 10 years and upwards in the United Kingdom was 6·2 per cent. in 1881, 6·4 per cent. in 1891, and 7·2 per cent. in 1901. The increase in the past decennium in the number engaged in these trades was 196,547 or 26·6 per cent. in England and Wales ; 34,349 or 28·4 per cent. in Scotland, and 480 or 1·7 per cent. in Ireland. It is satisfactory to note that the number of the workers engaged in those industries which may be fairly said to represent the Iron and Steel trades increased during the decennium 1891–1901 by 35,953 or 9·8 per cent. in England and Wales ; and by 13,265 or 20·5 per cent. in Scotland.

**Mining Industries.**

There were engaged in the Mining Industries, including all those working in and about, or dealing in the products of Mines and Quarries, 610,342 males in 1881 ; the number rose to 753,534 in 1891, increasing by 23·5 per cent., and to 937,482 in 1901, increasing by 24·4 per cent. The proportion borne by the number engaged in the Mining industries to the total male population in the United Kingdom aged 10 years and upwards was 4·9 per cent. in 1881, 5·4 per cent. in 1891, and 6·0 per cent. in 1901. In England and Wales the number engaged in these industries increased during the decennium 1891–1901 by 153,138 or 23·7 per cent., and in Scotland by 30,064 or 29·8 per cent., while in Ireland a moderate increase of 746 was recorded. Turning to the principal sub-heading in this class, the increase in the number of Coal and Shale miners in the United Kingdom amounted in the past decennium to 153,035, or 25·7 per cent. In England and Wales the increase was 127,146 or 24·7 per cent., in Scotland 25,780 or 31·8 per cent., and in Ireland the small increase of 109 is noted.

**Purveyors of Food.**

Food purveyors, including both Makers and Dealers, form a very large class, comprising those who supply Meat, Bread, Milk, Groceries, Vegetables, &c. They increased from 472,182 in 1881 to 573,812 in 1891, or by 21·5 per cent., the number further rose to 670,384 in 1901, the increase in the past decennium being 16·8 per cent. The

proportion borne by this class to the total male population aged 10 years and upwards in the United Kingdom was 3·8 per cent. in 1881, 4·1 per cent. in 1891, and 4·3 per cent. in 1901. In England and Wales the number employed in these trades increased in the decennium 1891–1901 by 86,320 or 18·5 per cent., in Scotland the increase was 11,071 or 16·9 per cent., while in Ireland a slight decrease was recorded.

Transport of Passengers and Goods.

Passing on to the persons engaged in the transport of passengers or goods, whether by road, rail, or water, we find that the number of males engaged on Road traffic, which includes Coachmen, Cabmen, Grooms, &c.; Carmen, Carriers, Carters and Waggoners, and also those engaged in Omnibus and Tramway Service, increased from 341,373 in 1881 to 434,307 in 1891 or by 27·2 per cent.; the number further advanced to 595,327 in 1901, the increase in the past 10 years being 37·1 per cent. This large increase was mostly under the heading of Carmen, Carriers, Carters and Waggoners. The proportion borne by those engaged in road traffic to the total male population aged 10 years and upwards in the United Kingdom was 2·7 per cent. in 1881, 3·1 per cent. in 1891, and 3·8 per cent. in 1901.

The workers on Railways, comprising Officials and Clerks, Engine Drivers and Stokers, Guards, Signalmen, Pointsmen, Porters and Servants, but excluding Platelayers, Gangers and Railway Labourers, increased from 165,507 in 1881 to 221,647 in 1891 or by 33·9 per cent.; the number further increased to 320,514 in 1901 or by 44·6 per cent. The proportion borne by Railway workers to the total male population aged 10 years and upwards in the United Kingdom was 1·3 per cent. in 1881, 1·6 per cent. in 1891, and 2·1 per cent. in 1901. In England and Wales the number of Workers on Railways increased in the last decennium by 89,564 or by as much as 48·2 per cent., in Scotland by 7,197 or 27·5 per cent., and in Ireland by 2,106 or 22·1 per cent.

The number employed on Seas, Rivers and Canals, increased from 171,995 in 1881 to 175,577 in 1891, and then fell to 162,223 in 1901, the decrease being 7·6 per cent. in the 10 years 1891–1901; this decrease was confined to England and Wales and to Ireland, for in Scotland a slight increase was recorded in the number engaged on the Seas.

While the number engaged on Seas, Rivers and Canals decreased in the United Kingdom in the last intercensal period, the number employed in Docks and Harbours increased from 50,649 in 1881 to 75,982 in 1891, or by 50·0 per cent., and further advanced to 115,627 in 1901, or by 52·2 per cent. in the decennium 1891–1901. Each division of the United Kingdom contributed to the increase in the number employed in Docks and Harbours, &c.

Textile Industries.

Under the heading of Textile Industries are included the workers in Cotton and Flax, in Wool and Worsted, in Silk, in Hemp and in other fibrous materials, the Textile Dyers and Bleachers and the Drapers and other Dealers in Textile Fabrics; there were 602,553 males engaged in these industries in 1881, and in 1891 the number had increased to 640,332 or by 6·3 per cent.; in 1901, however, it had declined to 594,742, the decrease being 7·1 per cent. in the decennium 1891–1901. The proportion borne by the number engaged in the Textile Industries to the total male population of the United Kingdom aged ten years and upwards, which had been 4·8 per cent. in 1881, fell to 4·6 per cent. in 1891, and further fell to 3·8 per cent. in 1901. In England and Wales the decrease in the past decennium in the number engaged in these Industries was 26,840 or 5·2 per cent.; in Scotland it was 9,884 or 13·2 per cent., and in Ireland it was 8,866 or 19·1 per cent.

Turning to the most important sub-divisions in the Textile Trades, we find that the number of males engaged in Cotton Manufacture in England and Wales decreased in the 10 years 1891–1901 by 16,333, or by 7·7 per cent., those engaged in Wool and Worsted Manufacture by 19,566, or 18·2 per cent., and those engaged in Silk Manufacture by 5,855 or 36·1 per cent. Textile Dyers and Bleachers increased by 11,837, or 29·9 per cent., while Drapers increased by 6,549 or by 10·8 per cent.

In Scotland the number of the males engaged in Wool and Worsted Manufacture decreased in the 10 years 1891–1901 by 4,957, or 34·9 per cent.; on the other hand those engaged in the manufacture of Hemp and Jute, &c., increased by 2,401, or 22·5 per cent., Drapers by 651, or 5·7 per cent. and a slight increase was recorded in the number of Textile Dyers and Bleachers.

In Ireland the number of the males engaged in Linen Manufacture decreased in the 10 years 1891–1901 by 7,013 or 23·2 per cent., and small declines were recorded in the numbers engaged in all other branches of the Textile Industries. The number of Drapers, however, increased by 599 or 7·2 per cent.

Workers and Dealers in Dress.

The male workers and dealers in Dress, comprising Tailors, Clothiers, Bootmakers, Hosiers and others engaged in the making or selling of articles of Dress, but excluding Drapers, increased from 435,685 in 1881 to 473,189 in 1891, or by 8·6 per cent. The number further advanced to 492,149 in 1901, showing an increase of 4·0 per cent. In England and Wales the number in this group of Occupations increased during 1891–1901 by 23,950, or by 6·1 per cent.; in Scotland by 745 or 1·7 per cent.; while in Ireland it declined by 5,735 or 15·3 per cent.

*Occupations of Females.*

Domestic Servants.

An examination of the Tables giving the numbers of Females returned as engaged in definite occupations shows that Domestic Indoor Service stands first in order of numerical importance. The number returned under this heading increased from 1,595,678 in 1881 to 1,748,954 in 1891 or by 9·6 per cent.; in 1901, however, it had declined to 1,641,154, a decrease of 6·2 per cent. in the 10 years 1891–1901. In England and Wales the decline in the number of Domestic Servants in the decennium 1891–1901 was 55,384* or 4·0 per cent.; in Scotland it was 21,186 or 12·8 per cent.; and in Ireland it was 31,230 or 15·8 per cent. The proportion of Domestic Servants to separate Occupiers or families was lowest in Scotland, where at the last Census there were only 14·9 Servants to every 100 Families. In Ireland the proportion was 18·3 per cent., and in England and Wales it was 18·9 per cent. While the number of Female Domestic Servants in the United Kingdom showed a considerable decrease in the past decennium, the numbers engaged in Washing Service and as Charwomen increased on the other hand by 7·5 per cent. and 9·1 per cent. respectively.

Workers and Dealers in Dress.

The Female Workers and Dealers in Dress, comprising Dressmakers, Milliners, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses, Machinists, &c., but excluding Drapers, increased from 792,712 in 1881 to 881,647 in 1891, or by 11·2 per cent.; the number further rose to 903,646 in 1901 showing an increase in the last decennium of 2·5 per cent. In England and Wales the increase in the number employed in the ten years 1891–1901 was 25,972 or 3·8 per cent.; in Scotland it was 3,685 or 4·7 per cent., while there was in Ireland a decrease of 7,658 or 6·5 per cent.

Textile Industries.

Under the heading of Textile Industries, including the Workers in Cotton and Flax, in Wool and Worsted, in Silk and Hemp, and in other Fibrous materials, the Textile Dyers and Bleachers, and the Drapers and other dealers in Textile fabrics, 828,232 Females were enumerated in 1881. The number had increased to 879,529 in 1891, or by 6·2 per cent.; in 1901, however, it had declined to 867,259, the decrease being 1·4 per cent. in the last decennium.

The proportion borne by the number of Females engaged in the Textile Industries to the total Female population of the United Kingdom aged 10 years and upwards, which had been 6·1 per cent. in 1881, fell to 5·9 per cent. in 1891, and further fell to 5·2 per cent. in 1901.

In England and Wales a slight increase occurred in the last decennium in the aggregate number of Females employed in these Industries; in the other Divisions of the Kingdom, however, the reverse was the case, a decrease in the number of 4,564, or 3·4 per cent. being recorded in Scotland, and of 11,386, or as much as 13·6 per cent., in Ireland.

Schoolmistresses, &c.

The Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Lecturers, &c., increased from 146,014 in 1881 to 170,377 in 1891, or by 16·7 per cent.; the number further increased to 201,716 in 1901, or by 18·4 per cent. in the ten years 1891–1901. In England and Wales there was one Schoolmistress enumerated on the average for every 34 females at ages from 3 to 20 years; in Scotland there was one for every 47; in Ireland there was one for every 61. We are

* Part of the increase in 1881–1891, and of the decrease in 1891–1901, may be accounted for by the inclusion, in 1891, under the heading Domestic Servant, of the daughters of Occupiers who were described as engaged in Domestic duties. *See page* 76.

informed, however, that in Ireland there were upwards of 8,000 Nuns, most of whom were engaged in teaching; taking these into account the proportion of Teachers in that division of the United Kingdom would be raised to one in every 37 females at ages from 3 to 20 years.

In the above brief remarks we have attempted to notice only the most prominent industries; there are, however, very many important occupations or groups of occupations, other than those that have been alluded to, in which large numbers of Males and Females are employed. Those who desire further to study the Occupations of the people in the United Kingdom and in its three divisions are referred to Table 35 in Appendix A to this Report.

### 4. *Birth-Places of the Population.*

General composition of the Population.

Of the 41,458,721 persons enumerated in 1901 in the United Kingdom, 40,871,473, or 98·58 per cent., were born within its limits, viz., 75·93 per cent. in England and Wales, 10·69 per cent. in Scotland and 11·96 per cent. in Ireland.

Of the remaining 587,248 persons, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands* contributed 36,821 persons, or 0·09 per cent. of the entire population, the British Colonies and India 160,060 persons, or 0·39 per cent.; 4,532, or 0·01 per cent., were born at sea; while 385,835, or 0·93 per cent., were born in Foreign Countries.

The following summary shows the composition of the population in the United Kingdom at the date of the last Census, as well as comparative figures for the previous Census.

BIRTHPLACES of the POPULATION ENUMERATED in the UNITED KINGDOM, 1891 and 1901.

| WHERE BORN. | PERSONS ENUMERATED. | | PROPORTION PER 100,000 ENUMERATED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. | 1891. | 1901. |
| Total enumerated Population of the United Kingdom. | 37,732,922 | 41,458,721 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Born in— | | | | |
| England and Wales* ... ... ... ... | 28,068,197 | 31,480,203 | 74,386 | 75,931 |
| Scotland ... ... ... ... ... | 3,998,294 | 4,432,694 | 10,596 | 10,692 |
| Ireland ... ... ... ... ... | 5,234,505 | 4,958,576 | 13,873 | 11,960 |
| United Kingdom ... ... ... ... | 37,300,996 | 40,871,473 | 98,855 | 98,583 |
| Other Parts ... ... ... ... ... | 431,926 | 587,248 | 1,145 | 1,417 |
| Born in— | | | | |
| Islands in the British Seas*... ... ... | 31,297 | 36,821 | 83 | 89 |
| British Colonies and India ... ... ... | 133,664 | 160,060 | 354 | 386 |
| Ships at Sea ... ... ... ... ... | 4,968 | 4,532 | 13 | 11 |
| Foreign Countries ... ... ... ... | 261,997 | 385,835 | 695 | 931 |

Comparing the figures for 1901 with those for 1891, it will be seen from the above Table, that, of the total population enumerated in the United Kingdom, the proportion born outside its limits increased considerably during the intercensal period.

* Natives of the Islands in the British Seas, enumerated in Ireland, were classified as natives of England and Wales.

Of the 385,835 persons who were born in foreign countries and enumerated in the United Kingdom in 1901, a considerable number were British subjects; it is, however, impossible to state the total number of these as the number in Ireland has not been ascertained. There were, however, in England and Wales 91,678, and in Scotland 12,204, persons who, though born in foreign countries, were either of British parentage or else had become British subjects by naturalisation.

## 5. *Physical Infirmities.*

The Blind.

The total number of persons returned on the Census Schedules as afflicted by blindness in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 32,823, of whom 16,935 were males and 15,888 were females. The proportion of blind persons in a million of the population was 792, equivalent to one in every 1,263 persons enumerated. Among males and females the proportions of blind to a million living were 842 and 744 respectively; thus one in every 1,187 males was blind, but only one in every 1,344 females. An account of those suffering from this infirmity was taken for the first time in the year 1851; in order to show the proportionate decrease in the numbers of the blind during the past 50 years, the following Table giving the numbers and proportions in the United Kingdom and in its several divisions at the past six Censuses has been constructed :—

| Year. | The number of Blind persons enumerated. | | | | The number of Blind per million of population. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland.* | United Kingdom. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland.* |
| 1851 ... ... ... | 28,903 | 18,306 | 3,010 | 7,587 | 1,056 | 1,021 | 1,042 | 1,158 |
| 1861 ... ... ... | 29,051 | 19,352 | 2,820 | 6,879 | 1,004 | 964 | 921 | 1,186 |
| 1871 ... ... ... | 30,956 | 21,590 | 3,019 | 6,347 | 983 | 951 | 899 | 1,173 |
| 1881 ... ... ... | 32,101 | 22,832 | 3,158 | 6,111 | 920 | 879 | 845 | 1,181 |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 31,605 | 23,467 | 2,797 | 5,341 | 838 | 809 | 695 | 1,135 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 32,823 | 25,317 | 3,253 | 4,253 | 792 | 778 | 727 | 954 |

Diminished proportion of Blindness.

The proportion of the blind in a million persons living in the United Kingdom fell in the successive Censuses uninterruptedly from 1,056 in 1851 to 792 in 1901, showing a relative decline during the past 50 years of 25 per cent. Stated in another way, in 1851 there was an average of one blind person in every 947 persons enumerated, whereas in 1901 there was only one blind person in every 1,263 of the population.

Blindness in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland.

While the proportion of blind persons in England and Wales has continuously fallen, Census by Census, the proportion enumerated in Scotland somewhat increased during the past decennium. In Ireland,* however, where before 1891 there had been but slight differences in the proportions, between 1891 and 1901 a marked fall took place both in the number and in the proportion of the blind to population.

Comparing the proportions of the blind in 1901 to the total population, it will be seen from the foregoing Table, that there were 778 persons so afflicted in a million of the population in England and Wales, in Scotland the proportion was 727 per million, while in Ireland it was as high as 954 per million.

Blindness in relation to Sex and Age.

In each division of the United Kingdom, the proportion of blind males in 1901 exceeded the proportion of blind females. The male proportions, per million living were 835 in England and Wales, 766 in Scotland, and 970 in Ireland, while among the females the proportions were 725, 690 and 939 respectively.

* "During the three years preceding December, 1851, no less than 86,959 cases of epidemic Ophthalmia were treated in the Irish Workhouses." *See* General Report, Census of Ireland, 1901, page 34.

The following Table gives for each sex the proportions of the blind at successive age periods per million living of corresponding age and sex in the United Kingdom and in each of its three divisions.

| Ages. | United Kingdom. | | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| All Ages ... ... ... | 842 | 744 | 835 | 725 | 766 | 690 | 970 | 939 |
| Under 15 years ... ... | 215 | 173 | 236 | 187 | 187 | 160 | 89 | 77 |
| 15– ... ... ... ... | 368 | 283 | 394 | 296 | 358 | 312 | 201 | 166 |
| 25– ... ... ... ... | 521 | 378 | 535 | 382 | 518 | 351 | 424 | 375 |
| 35– ... ... ... ... | 861 | 542 | 857 | 530 | 899 | 570 | 847 | 615 |
| 45– ... ... ... ... | 1,366 | 977 | 1,320 | 920 | 1,444 | 979 | 1,625 | 1,370 |
| 55– ... ... ... ... | 2,345 | 1,827 | 2,333 | 1,731 | 2,014 | 1,481 | 2,648 | 2,654 |
| 65– ... ... ... ... | 4,325 | 3,858 | 4,187 | 3,825 | 4,313 | 3,241 | 5,016 | 4,639 |
| 75– ... ... ... ... | 8,219 | 8,763 | 8,546 | 8,907 | 6,266 | 7,034 | 7,932 | 9,462 |
| 85 and upwards ... ... | 16,472 | 17,854 | 17,806 | 18,868 | 17,155 | 18,045 | 13,030 | 13,960 |

It is interesting to observe, that, compared with England and Wales, and Scotland, the proportions returned as blind in each sex in Ireland were considerably lower in the age groups under 25 years, and considerably higher in the age groups 45–75 years. In each division of the United Kingdom the proportion of the blind in each sex increased gradually, though with some irregularity, with the advance of age; further, at each age period, excepting the last two, and at ages 55–65 in Ireland, the male proportion is considerably higher than the female proportion. That the female rate is exceptionally higher than the male rate in the age periods 75–85 years and 85 years and upwards may perhaps be explained, in part, by there being more extremely old persons among females than among males.

The Deaf and Dumb.

The total number of persons returned on the Census Schedules as deaf and dumb, and dumb only in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 21,855, of whom 11,852 were males, and 10,003 were females. The proportion of persons suffering from this infirmity was 527 in a million of the population or one in every 1897 persons enumerated. Among males and females the proportions in a million living were 590 and 468 respectively; thus one in every 1,696 males was so afflicted, but only one in every 2,135 females.

The number and proportion to population of deaf and dumb persons in the United Kingdom and in each of its three divisions from 1851 to 1901 are given in the following Table:—

| Year. | The number of Deaf and Dumb persons enumerated. | | | | The number of Deaf and Dumb per million of population. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| 1851 ... ... ... | 17,649 | 10,314 | 2,155 | 5,180 | 645 | 575 | 746 | 791 |
| 1861 ... ... ... | 20,224 | 12,236 | 2,335 | 5,653 | 699 | 610 | 763 | 975 |
| 1871 ... ... ... | 19,159 | 11,518 | 2,087 | 5,554 | 609 | 507 | 621 | 1,026 |
| 1881 ... ... ... | 20,573 | 13,295 | 2,142 | 5,136 | 590 | 512 | 573 | 992 |
| 1891 ... ... ... | 20,781 | 14,192 | 2,125 | 4,464 | 551 | 489 | 528 | 949 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 21,855 | 15,246 | 2,638 | 3,971 | 527 | 469 | 590 | 891 |

Diminished proportion of the Deaf and Dumb.

The proportion of deaf and dumb in a million persons living in the United Kingdom was 645 in 1851, it rose to 699 in 1861 and then fell, Census by Census, to 527 in 1901. Thus, in 1851 there was an average of one deaf and dumb person in every 1,551 persons enumerated, whereas in 1901 there was only one deaf and dumb person in every 1,897 of the population.

Deaf and Dumb in England & Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland.

The proportion of deaf and dumb persons in a million of the population in England and Wales was 575 in 1851, it rose to 610 in 1861 and then fell, with slight fluctuations, to 469 in 1901. In Scotland the proportion was 746 in 1851, it rose to 763 in 1861 and then fell continuously to 528 in 1891, rising again to 590 in 1901. At each of the last six Censuses the proportion of these afflicted persons was higher in Ireland than in England and Wales, or in Scotland; according to the Irish Census Reports the proportion of deaf and dumb persons in a million of the population was 791 in 1851, it rose to 1,026 in 1871 and then fell at each successive Census to 891 in 1901.

Comparing the proportions of the deaf and dumb in 1901 to the total population, we find that, while in England and Wales there were only 469 persons so afflicted in a million of the population, in Scotland the proportion was 590, and in Ireland it was as high as 891 per million.

Sex and Age Distribution of the Deaf and Dumb.

In each division of the United Kingdom the proportion of deaf and dumb males considerably exceeded the proportion of deaf and dumb females. The male proportions per million living in 1901 were 524 in England and Wales, 649 in Scotland, and 1,000 in Ireland, while the proportions of females were 417, 534, and 784 respectively.

The following Table gives for each sex the proportion of the deaf and dumb at successive age periods, per million living of corresponding age and sex, in the United Kingdom and in each of its three divisions.

| Ages. | United Kingdom. | | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| All Ages ... ... ... | 590 | 468 | 524 | 417 | 649 | 534 | 1,000 | 784 |
| 0– .. ... ... ... | 427 | 333 | 386 | 297 | 513 | 445 | 649 | 496 |
| 15– ... ... ... ... | 690 | 527 | 622 | 473 | 672 | 566 | 1,174 | 872 |
| 25– ... ... ... ... | 664 | 512 | 586 | 453 | 746 | 586 | 1,181 | 914 |
| 35– ... ... ... ... | 641 | 547 | 564 | 480 | 712 | 588 | 1,206 | 1,060 |
| 45– ... ... ... ... | 696 | 567 | 607 | 517 | 749 | 547 | 1,291 | 936 |
| 55– ... ... ... ... | 689 | 531 | 617 | 475 | 677 | 611 | 1,088 | 780 |
| 65– ... ... ... ... | 671 | 478 | 569 | 413 | 980 | 559 | 976 | 814 |
| 75– ... ... ... ... | 475 | 499 | 387 | 452 | 727 | 484 | 709 | 780 |
| 85 and upwards ... ... | 460 | 744 | 334 | 524 | 357 | 1,251 | 798 | 1,214 |

From the above Table it will be seen that the proportions of the deaf and dumb, in each sex and in each age period, were, with slight exceptions at the later age periods, higher in Ireland than in Scotland, and that in both these divisions of the United Kingdom the proportions were considerably higher than in England and Wales.

The Mentally Deranged.

The total number of persons returned on the Census Schedules as suffering from one or other form of mental derangement in the United Kingdom in 1901 was 177,995, of whom 84,936 were males and 93,059 were females. The proportion of the mentally deranged was 4,293 in a million of the population, or one in every 233 persons enumerated. Among males and females the proportions per million living were 4,225 and 4,357 respectively; thus one in every 237 males was returned as mentally deranged and one in every 229 females.

The Census of 1871 was the first in which an account was taken in all three divisions of the United Kingdom of persons suffering from mental infirmity; the following Table gives their numbers and the proportions to total population for that and for each succeeding Census :—

| Year. | The number of Mentally Deranged persons enumerated. | | | | The number of Mentally Deranged per million of population. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| 1871 ... ... ... | 96,937 | 69,019 | 11,413 | 16,505 | 3,079 | 3,039 | 3,397 | 3,049 |
| 1881 ... ... ... | 117,313 | 84,503 | 14,397 | 18,413 | 3,363 | 3,253 | 3,854 | 3,558 |
| 1891 ... .. ... | 134,033 | 97,383 | 15,462 | 21,188 | 3,552 | 3,358 | 3,841 | 4,504 |
| 1901 ... ... ... | 177,995 | 132,654 | 20,291 | 25,050 | 4,293 | 4,078 | 4,537 | 5,618 |

In England and Wales and in Scotland the proportions returned as mentally deranged per million living at the last Census were 4,078 and 4,537 respectively. The increase in proportion to population in England and Wales, which had been no more than 3·2 per cent. in the 10 years 1881–91, rose to 21·4 per cent. in the following decennium; and in Scotland, where there had been a slight relative decrease in 1881–91, the relative increase in 1891–1901 was 18·1 per cent. It has been observed in an earlier section of this Report (*see* pp. 155–60) that the marked increase in the numbers of the insane in England and Wales in the past decennium is due in great measure to the substitution, on the Occupier's Schedule, of the words "Feeble Minded" for "Idiot," and this observation applies equally to Scotland; in Ireland, however, where no change of this kind occurred the proportion of the mentally deranged per million living in 1901 was as high as 5,618, but the increase in the proportion of these afflicted persons which had been 26·6 per cent. in the decennium 1881–91 fell to 24·7 per cent. in the following 10 years.

Mental Derangement in relation to Sex and Age.

In England and Wales the proportion of the mentally deranged females exceeded that of males, and such was the case to a less extent in Scotland; the opposite was, however, the case in Ireland, where there were 5,981 insane males and only 5,264 insane females per million living of the respective sexes.

The following Table gives for each sex the proportion of the mentally deranged at successive age periods per million living of corresponding age and sex, in the United Kingdom and in each of its three divisions.

| Ages. | United Kingdom. | | England and Wales. | | Scotland. | | Ireland. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females |
| All Ages ... ... ... | 4,225 | 4,357 | 3,946 | 4,202 | 4,469 | 4,602 | 5,981 | 5,264 |
| 0– ... ... ... ... | 698 | 527 | 715 | 542 | 778 | 629 | 479 | 291 |
| 15– ... ... ... ... | 2,718 | 2,132 | 2,673 | 2,122 | 2,764 | 2,167 | 2,985 | 2,165 |
| 25– ... ... ... ... | 5,123 | 4,193 | 4,562 | 3,954 | 5,511 | 4,120 | 9,069 | 6,252 |
| 35– ... ... ... ... | 7,319 | 7,081 | 6,521 | 6,686 | 8,323 | 7,519 | 12,832 | 9,876 |
| 45– ... ... ... ... | 8,642 | 9,499 | 7,899 | 9,076 | 10,046 | 10,627 | 12,655 | 11,371 |
| 55– ... ... ... ... | 9,441 | 11,054 | 8,952 | 10,826 | 10,613 | 12,120 | 11,224 | 11,494 |
| 65– ... ... ... ... | 10,107 | 12,241 | 10,147 | 12,161 | 10,349 | 13,271 | 9,751 | 11,792 |
| 75– ... ... ... ... | 10,176 | 13,531 | 11,342 | 14,495 | 7,810 | 12,501 | 6,487 | 8,908 |
| 85 and upwards ... ... | 10,357 | 15,916 | 13,744 | 17,852 | 7,863 | 14,293 | 3,191 | 9,837 |

In England and Wales the proportion of the mentally deranged in each sex increased at each successive age period ; this was also the case in Scotland up to 65 years of age ; in Ireland, however, a gradual decrease occurred in the proportion among males in the last five age groups, while among females the proportions at these age groups were irregular.

The proportions of the mentally deranged in each sex and in each age period up to 75 years were higher in Scotland than in England and Wales. In Ireland, however, while the proportions of adults aged 15 to 55 years were considerably higher, the proportions of children under 15 years and of old people 65 years and upwards were considerably lower, than in England and Wales or in Scotland.

### 6. *Institutions.*

Number of indoor Paupers.

There were enumerated on Census Day in the United Kingdom 264,922 persons, or 6,390 per million living, who were inmates of Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries, and Workhouse Schools ; as compared with 228,550, or 6,057 per million, in 1891; there was thus a relative increase in the past decennium of 5·5 per cent. in the number of persons in receipt of indoor relief.

The proportion of persons enumerated in Workhouse Establishments per million living was no less than 9,654 in Ireland, and 6,415 in England and Wales, while in Scotland it was as low as 2,958.

Inmates of Hospitals.

The total number of patients in Hospitals in the United Kingdom at the date of the Census was 54,246, being in the proportion of 1,308 per million of the population ; in 1891 the proportion had been 991, the relative increase in the intercensal period being 32·0 per cent. The proportion per million was highest in Scotland where it reached 1,775, it was 1,292 in England and Wales and as low as 960 in Ireland.

Inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

Of the 177,995 persons returned in the United Kingdom at the Census as suffering from one or other form of mental derangement, 119,770, or 67 per cent., were inmates of Asylums ; in 1891 the inmates of Asylums numbered 91,112, or 68 per cent. of the mentally deranged.

Inmates of Prisons.

There were enumerated at the Census 22,357 persons who were inmates of Prisons, and 33,656 persons who were inmates of certified Reformatories and Industrial Schools, making together a total of 56,013 persons, or 1,351 per million of the population, who were under detention. The proportion of such persons to the total population in 1891 was 1,464 per million living. In the three divisions of the United Kingdom the proportion of inmates of Prisons to the total population was approximately the same, ranging from 531 to 561 per million : the proportion of the population who were inmates of Reformatories and Industrial Schools varied, however, considerably ; for, while it was only 592 per million in England and Wales, it was 1,167 per million in Scotland and was as high as 2,062 per million in Ireland.

The subjoined Table shows for the United Kingdom and its three divisions, the number of special inmates in 1901, and their proportion to a million living, in Workhouse Establishments, in Hospitals, in Lunatic Asylums, in Prisons and in Certified Reformatory and Industrial Schools :—

| — | Number of Special Inmates, 1901. | | | | Proportion per Million of Total Population. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| Workhouses (including Workhouse Infirmaries and Schools). | 264,922* | 208,650* | 13,229* | 43,043* | 6,390 | 6,415 | 2,958 | 9,654 |
| Hospitals ... ... ... | 54,246 | 42,026† | 7,940 | 4,280 | 1,308 | 1,292 | 1,775 | 960 |
| Lunatic Asylums ... ... | 119,770 | 90,658‡ | 11,762§ | 17,350‖ | 2,889 | 2,787 | 2,630 | 3,891 |
| Prisons ... ... ... | 22,357** | 17,480** | 2,510** | 2,367** | 539 | 537 | 561 | 531 |
| Certified Reformatories and Industrial Schools. | 33,656 | 19,245 | 5,217 | 9,194 | 812 | 592 | 1,167 | 2,062 |

* Including insane inmates of Workhouse Establishments.
† Including inmates of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.
‡ Including 81 insane inmates of Netley Hospital, and 170 inmates of the Royal Naval Lunatic Hospital, Yarmouth ; but excluding 14,972 insane inmates of Workhouse Establishments, and 109 insane inmates of H.M. Prison, Parkhurst.
§ Excluding 1,432 insane inmates in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
‖ Excluding 3,832 insane inmates of Workhouse Establishments.
** Excluding inmates of Police Stations and Cells.

### 7. *Natives of the United Kingdom Abroad at the date of the Census.*

In most of those Countries in which regular Censuses are taken, it has been possible to obtain presumably accurate returns of the numbers of natives of the United Kingdom who were living out of the Country at the date of the Census, but in Countries in which no such systematic enumerations of the people are made we are dependent on more or less approximate estimates given in Consular and other returns.

There were, according to these returns, approximately 4,630,000 natives of the United Kingdom residing outside its limits, at or about the date of the Census of 1901. Of this number nearly three millions were enumerated in Foreign Countries and about 1,674,000* in British Colonies and Dependencies. If to these numbers we add the 40,871,473 persons both born and enumerated in the United Kingdom, we arrive at an approximate grand total of forty-five and a half millions of persons born in the United Kingdom and alive at or about the date of the Census of 1901.

It will be as well to repeat that of the total population enumerated in the United Kingdom, 385,835 persons were born in Foreign Countries; on the other hand the Natives of the United Kingdom, who, at the date of the Census, were residing in Foreign States, as already stated, numbered approximately three millions. A reference to Tables 57 and 58 in Appendix A shows that, of this number, nearly 2,800,000 were enumerated in the United States of America and a further 35,000 were estimated to be residing in other American States, over 92,000 were residing in Europe, 5,000 in Asia, and over 4,000 in Africa.

The following brief Table gives a list of those Foreign States in which the numbers of our Countrymen exceeded 2,000 at, or about, the date of the last Census.

| Foreign State. | Natives of the United Kingdom, Enumerated or Estimated. | Foreign State. | Natives of the United Kingdom, Enumerated or Estimated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States ... ... | 2,791,403 | Belgium ... ... ... | 5,096 |
| France ... ... ... | 34,892 | Switzerland ... ... | 3,898 |
| Argentina ... ... ... | 26,849 | Chili ... ... ... | 3,639 |
| German Empire .... ... | 16,793 | Austria and Hungary ... | 3,480 |
| Italy ... ... ... | 8,768 | China ... ... ... | 3,287 |
| Spain ... ... ... | 7,759 | Egypt ... ... ... | 2,766 |
| Russian Empire ... ... | 5,235 | Portugal ... ... ... | 2,278 |

Of the 1,674,000 natives of the United Kingdom residing in British Colonies, Dependencies or Protectorates (including in nearly all cases the Army, Navy, Marines, and Merchant Seamen who were serving there at the date of the Census), nearly 900,000 were resident in Australasia, 390,000 in the Dominion of Canada, about 220,000* in Africa, about 97,000 in our Indian Possessions and about 32,000 in Gibraltar and Malta (*see* Table 62 in Appendix A).

* Owing to the war in South Africa the Census in those parts of His Majesty's Dominions was postponed until 1904, the above number includes an estimate of natives of the United Kingdom (Military and Civilian) who were in South Africa at the date of the Census in 1901.

## XII. THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Censuses of the British Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies form a collection containing much statistical information of a valuable and interesting character. It may be stated that remarkable success was obtained in the enumeration of the people by the able Administrators throughout the Empire, especially in India, Australia, and Canada. It is to be regretted that the financial position of some of our West Indian Colonies precluded them from incurring the cost of a complete Census ; in these and a few other cases only estimates of population are available ; while, in relatively unorganised territories, such as the inland parts of the West African Colonies, nothing but a rough guess as to the population can be made. Owing to the disturbed state of South Africa, caused by the war, the enumeration of the people in that part of the Empire was postponed until 1904. The preliminary results of the enumeration relating to British South Africa have now been published, and the full Census Returns will no doubt be issued in due course.

In accordance with a desire expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, the late Colonial Secretary, the statistics contained in the above Censuses are being collated and analysed, and a Summary of the results, along with an Explanatory Report thereon, is in the course of preparation. Pending the issue of that publication, the area and population of the several British Possessions are given in Tables numbered 61 and 62 in Appendix A. to this Report.

Area.

The area of the British Empire, as constituted in 1901, amounted approximately to twelve millions of square miles, equal to more than one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. In 1861, the Empire comprised, in round figures, nearly eight millions of square miles, so that, in the short space of 40 years, the aggregate area of our Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates has increased by about 50 per cent.

Of these twelve millions of square miles somewhat more than four millions are contributed by North, Central, and South America, three millions more are in Australasia, about three millions are in Africa, and over one-and-three-quarter millions are in Asia, while the portion that lies in Europe constitutes a very inconsiderable fraction of the whole, amounting to only 125,095 square miles, of which 121,089 form the United Kingdom.

Population.

Roughly estimated, the population of the British Empire in 1861 was 175 millions ; in 1871 it had risen to 235 millions ; in 1881 to over 254 millions ; in 1891 to nearly 372 millions, and, so far as can be ascertained, it reached, at or about the time of the last Census, a total of over 400 millions.

Of this number, more than 300 millions were enumerated in Asia, about 45 millions were estimated to be in Africa, about 7½ millions were enumerated in America, over 5 millions in Australasia, nearly half-a-million in our Mediterranean Possessions, over 150,000 in the Islands in the British Seas, the remaining 41½ millions being the population of the United Kingdom.

Asia.

Of the 300,604,864 inhabitants of our Colonies, Dependencies, and Protectorates in Asia, 231,899,507 were enumerated in the British Provinces of India, making with 62,461,549 inhabitants of the Native States and Agencies a total population of 294,361,056 in the Indian Empire ; Ceylon contributed 3,573,419 persons, and our other Asian Possessions a further 2,670,389 persons.

Africa.

The inhabitants of our possessions in Africa numbered approximately 45 millions ; of these it is estimated that about 29 millions were living in our Colonies and Protectorates on the West Coast, more than six millions were in our South African Colonies, while the remaining 10 millions were estimated to be living in British East Africa, Uganda, and our remaining Possessions in Africa.

America.

The population of those parts of the Empire that are in America was 7,525,815. Of these 5,613,260 were in North America, namely :—5,371,315 in the Dominion of Canada, and the remaining 241,945 in Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Bermudas. The West

Indies contributed 1,576,927 to the population of the Empire, and British Honduras 37,479, these several figures, with 295,896 in British Guiana and 2,253 in the Falkland Islands making up the aggregate inhabitants of our American Colonies and Dependencies.

The inhabitants of our possessions in Australasia numbered 5,184,469, of whom 3,836,154 were enumerated within the Commonwealth of Australia, and 828,506 in New Zealand and its Dependencies, while 519,809 were estimated to be living in British New Guinea and our Possessions in Polynesia. Australasia.

Excluding the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, the population of those parts of the Empire that are in Europe was 622,872. Of these, 150,370 were enumerated in the Islands in the British Seas, namely:—95,618 in the Channel Islands, and 54,752 in the Isle of Man, and the remaining 472,502 were enumerated in our Mediterranean Dependencies, namely:—27,460 in Gibraltar, 207,890 in Malta and Gozo, and 237,152 in Cyprus. Europe.

## CONCLUSION.

Before concluding this Report, we consider it desirable to compare our system of publication of the results of the Census of 1901 with that adopted in 1891 and in most of the earlier Censuses.

In 1891, the tabular matter was published in three volumes, each volume relating to a certain series of facts for all the Counties of England and Wales complete, and each containing its own Summary Tables. Thus, in Volume I. were given particulars of area, houses and population in Ancient and Administrative Counties, Parliamentary areas, County and Municipal Boroughs, Petty Sessional Divisions and Civil and Ecclesiastical Parishes.

Volume II. contained similar information for Registration Counties, Districts and Sub-districts and their constituent Civil Parishes, and for Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts—arranged in the Eleven Registration Divisions. It also contained Tables of Tenements, Institutions, Persons on board Vessels, &c. Volume III. related to the Ages, Condition as to Marriage, Occupations, Birthplaces and Infirmities of the Population, and these facts were given for Registration Counties and Districts and for large Urban Sanitary Districts. Subsequently the particulars from all these three volumes for each of the Eleven Registration Divisions were embodied and published in Eleven Divisional Parts, each part thus containing the whole of the Census results for the Registration Division and its Counties to which the Part related.

Full consideration was given to the question whether this arrangement should be followed in the publication of the Census results for 1901, and the conclusion was arrived at that it would be more generally convenient if the tabular matter were published in a complete form County by County, so that each County Part should contain the whole series of Census facts for the County and its various sub-divisions. Accordingly, County Parts were published as soon as they could be prepared, in the order determined by their population; thus, the Part for the County of London, in which the particulars were given for more than four and a half millions of people or for about one-seventh of the entire population of England and Wales, was obtainable by the public early in January, 1902, the Parts for Lancashire and Yorkshire early in the following months of April and May respectively, and so on until the publication of the entire series of County Parts had been completed by the issue of the Part relating to the County of Radnor in February, 1903.

The settlement of this new method of publication and of the elaborate details in connection with the preliminary arrangements for this Census was effected under the auspices of the late Registrar-General, Mr. Reginald McLeod, C.B., and the Preliminary Report, as well as a number of the County Volumes, were issued by his authority, before he was transferred to the Under Secretaryship of the Scottish Office, Whitehall.

The publication of complete information for each County in the way described necessarily involved very careful arrangement in order that the many different processes of tabulation might go on, at first successively and then concurrently, without waste of

time or danger of inaccuracy. We are disposed to think that the trouble has been well repaid by the greater convenience thus insured and, as regards many of the most important Counties, by their more expeditious publication.

The County parts were followed in April, 1903, by a Volume of Summary Tables, which are of a comprehensive character and are, with few exceptions, summaries of the series of Tables in the County Parts.

An Alphabetical Index of the names of Counties, Boroughs, Parishes, and all other areas which figured in the Tables, with their populations and references to the pages in the County Parts in which they may be found, was published in October, 1903.

With reference to the Tables themselves, it was recognised that the Administrative areas of recent creation, viz., Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts are now, and are still more likely to be in future, the areas for which Census information is most urgently required by Imperial and Local Authorities, by Statisticians and by the public at large, and consequently greater prominence is given in the present series of Tables to these divisions of the Country than in the Tables for 1891. For some purposes, however, Census statistics for Ancient Counties and Registration Counties, Districts and Sub-districts are necessarily included. Other changes in the Tables have been made which it is believed, will turn out to have been improvements. The classification of Occupations has been considerably altered, partly to meet the views of the Home Office and of the Board of Trade, and these changes are more particularly referred to in the section of the Report dealing with Occupations.

Although not required to do so by the Census Act, we followed our predecessors in furnishing Schedules and other necessary documents to the Authorities of the several Islands in the British Seas, viz., the Isle of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey with the Adjacent Islands, to enable them to take a Census of those Islands concurrently with that of England and Wales and the other parts of the United Kingdom. The results were subsequently analysed and tabulated at the English Census Office, and were eventually published and issued in a separate Volume in April, 1903.

It may now be of advantage to give a brief account of the composition and number of the staff employed at headquarters, in connection with the preparation for the Census. The Census Branch was opened in the General Register Office in May, 1900, by the appointment of Mr. Alfred Mundy, as Secretary, and of Mr. Archer Bellingham, as Assistant Secretary, with a Staff of 10 Second Division Clerks. The number of Second Division Clerks was increased, from time to time, up to the establishment of the Census Office at Millbank, S.W., in February, 1901, when the staff consisted of 25 Second Division Clerks and eight Assistant Clerks. The maximum Male Staff allowed for in the Estimates and sanctioned by the Treasury, was 70 Second Division Clerks and 45 Assistant Clerks. The highest number was reached in September, 1901, namely 110, composed of 10 Supervisors, 55 Second Division Clerks and 45 Assistant Clerks. These Clerks were gradually reduced as the Census operations progressed, until the remainder of the temporary Staff was discharged in April, 1904.

In addition to the Male Staff, the Treasury sanctioned the employment of a Female Staff up to the maximum number of 75. In April, 1901, this portion of our Staff was placed under the supervision of Miss Haynes, an Assistant Superintendent, Miss Spencely a Principal Clerk, and three First Class Clerks belonging to the General Post Office—who were courteously lent to us by the Secretary, Sir George Murray, K.C.B.—and who, in their respective capacities of Supervisor, and Assistant Supervisors, organized and controlled it. This division of our Staff reached its maximum of 75 in September, 1901, and was gradually reduced to 26 in October, 1902. These were all discharged in April 1903.

We cannot speak too highly of the tact, zeal and ability with which Miss Haynes and her four Assistant Supervisors discharged their important and responsible duties, whilst the general intelligence and expertness shown by the Women Clerks in the work assigned to them was conspicuous. In fact we are glad to report that the experiment inaugurated by the late Registrar-General, of enlisting Women Clerks into the Census Service has proved a complete success.

As regards the Male Staff, we desire to express our sense of the efficient service rendered by all the Clerks engaged, and, whilst we cannot name them all individually, we

think special mention should be made of the two Clerks selected as Heads of Rooms at the Census Office, namely Mr. Saunders and Mr. Evans, the latter of whom has not only shown commendable zeal and untiring energy in his work but has given us valuable assistance in the revision of the classification of Occupations and in the preparation of most useful Tables and material in connection with the Occupational portion of all our Reports. Both Mr. Mundy and Mr. Bellingham, in their capacities of Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively, have rendered excellent and laborious service throughout the inquiry; and our acknowledgments are specially due to Mr. Waters, late Assistant Superintendent in the Statistical Branch and now Superintendent of the Record Branch of the General Register Office who has, from his special training and expert knowledge, been able to give us valuable aid throughout, and has, in conjunction with our Secretaries, materially assisted us in the collaboration of this work. The Superintendent Registrars and the Registrars of Births and Deaths discharged their duties under the Census Act, and also the Enumerators (about 40,000 in number), speaking generally, to our entire satisfaction. We desire also to tender our best acknowledgments to the Director General, Colonel D. A. Johnston, C.B., R.E., and to the other Officers of the Ordnance Survey Department for the excellent maps with which they provided us for the County Volumes, and for the computation and revision of the acreage of the areas published in the Census Tables.

Finally, it only remains for us to allude briefly to the fact that, in addition to the magnitude of the work itself, a number of unforeseen obstacles have, from time to time, arisen to prevent the completion of our Final Report and Appendices as soon as we anticipated. The view so aptly expressed by a late eminent Statesman sums up the situation, "I recognise the desirability of early progress, but I always recognise the unwisdom of sacrificing any substantial aim to the mere rapidity of conclusion."

The "substantial aim" we have kept in view throughout has been to insure eventually the accuracy of the arrangement and of the classification and tabulation of the voluminous masses of figures bearing on the various subjects dealt with in this Census—greater and more varied than in any previous Census—and subsequently in comparing these figures with those of former Censuses, to arrive, as far as possible, at sound and accurate conclusions that will bear the test of reasonable criticism.

We trust that our efforts may be considered as having attained their purpose, and that they will receive your approval.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

WILLIAM COSPATRICK DUNBAR, Registrar General.

NOEL A. HUMPHREYS.

JOHN TATHAM, M.D., F.R.C.P.

ALFRED J. MUNDY, Secretary.

ARCHER BELLINGHAM, Assistant Secretary.

1st July 1904.

# APPENDIX A.

(FOR CONTENTS OF APPENDICES, *see* page IV.)

TABLE 1.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—HOUSES, distinguishing those INHABITED, UNINHABITED, and BUILDING; and PROPORTIONS PER CENT. of UNINHABITED and BUILDING to INHABITED HOUSES, at each CENSUS, 1801 to 1901.

| DATE OF ENUMERATION. | Years in Intercensal Period. | Houses. | | | Proportion per cent to Inhabited Houses. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. | Uninhabited. | Building. |
| 1801, March 10th ... ... ... | — | 1,575,923 | 57,476 | Not returned | 3·65 | — |
| 1811, May 27th ... ... ... | 10·212 | 1,797,504 | 51,020 | 16,207 | 2·84 | 0·90 |
| 1821, May 28th ... ... ... | 10·004 | 2,088,156 | 69,707 | 19,274 | 3·34 | 0·92 |
| 1831, May 30th ... ... ... | 10·004 | 2,481,544 | 119,915 | 24,759 | 4·83 | 1·00 |
| 1841, June 7th ... ... ... | 10·023 | 2,943,945 | 173,247 | 27,444 | 5·88 | 0·93 |
| 1851, March 31st ... ... ... | 9·813 | 3,278,039 | 153,494 | 26,571 | 4·68 | 0·81 |
| 1861, April 8th ... ... ... | 10·023 | 3,739,505 | 184,694 | 27,305 | 4·94 | 0·73 |
| 1871, April 3rd ... ... ... | 9·985 | 4,259,117 | 261,345 | 37,803 | 6·14 | 0·89 |
| 1881, April 4th ... ... ... | 10·004 | 4,831,519 | 386,676 | 46,414 | 8·00 | 0·96 |
| 1891, April 6th ... ... ... | 10·004 | 5,451,497 | 372,184 | 38,387 | 6·83 | 0·70 |
| 1901, April 1st ... ... ... | 9·985 | 6,260,852 | 448,932* | 61,909 | 7·17 | 0·99 |

* Of the 448,932 Uninhabited Houses in 1901, 189,137 were "in Occupation," that is, utilised for business or other purposes, but without Inmates on the Census night.

TABLE 2.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—FAMILIES or SEPARATE OCCUPIERS; POPULATION (PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES); and Number of FEMALES to 1,000 MALES, at each CENSUS, 1801 to 1901.

| DATE OF ENUMERATION. | Families or Separate Occupiers. | POPULATION.† | | | Number of Females to 1,000 Males. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1801, March 10th ... ... ... | 1,896,723 | 8,892,536 | 4,254,735 | 4,637,801 | 1,057 |
| 1811, May 27th ... ... ... | 2,142,147 | 10,164,256 | 4,873,605 | 5,290,651 | 1,054 |
| 1821, May 28th ... ... ... | 2,493,423 | 12,000,236 | 5,850,319 | 6,149,917 | 1,036 |
| 1831, May 30th ... ... ... | 2,911,874 | 13,896,797 | 6,771,196 | 7,125,601 | 1,040 |
| 1841, June 7th ... ... ... | Not returned | 15,914,148 | 7,777,586 | 8,136,562 | 1,046 |
| 1851, March 31st ... ... ... | 3,712,290 | 17,927,609 | 8,781,225 | 9,146,384 | 1,042 |
| 1861, April 8th ... ... ... | 4,491,524 | 20,066,224 | 9,776,259 | 10,289,965 | 1,053 |
| 1871, April 3rd ... ... ... | 5,049,016 | 22,712,266 | 11,058,934 | 11,653,332 | 1,054 |
| 1881, April 4th ... ... ... | 5,633,192 | 25,974,439 | 12,639,902 | 13,334,537 | 1,055 |
| 1891, April 6th ... ... ... | 6,131,001 | 29,002,525 | 14,052,901 | 14,949,624 | 1,064 |
| 1901, April 1st ... ... ... | 7,036,868 | 32,527,843 | 15,728,613 | 16,799,230 | 1,068 |

† The population for each of the Census Years from 1801 to 1831 is exclusive of the Army, Royal Navy (including Royal Marines), and Merchant Service. The population for 1841 includes the Army at home, and men on shore belonging to the Royal Navy, or to the Merchant Service, as well as, in a few cases, persons on board vessels in harbours. The population for 1851, and for each succeeding Census Year, includes the Army at home and men on shore belonging to the Royal Navy or to the Merchant Service, as well as those on board vessels in English waters. In certain Census Years the population includes, in addition to the foregoing, persons on board vessels which arrived in port shortly after the Census day.

TABLE 3.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—DECENNIAL INCREASE or DECREASE PER CENT. of HOUSES, FAMILIES or SEPARATE OCCUPIERS, and POPULATION, in each INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1801 to 1901.

| Intercensal period. | Decennial Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Houses. | | | Families or Separate Occupiers. | Population. | | |
| | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1801–1811 ... ... ... | + 13·77 | − 11·00 | * | + 12·67 | + 14·00 | + 14·24 | + 13·78 |
| 1811–1821 ... ... ... | + 16·16 | + 36·61 | + 18·92 | + 16·39 | + 18·06 | + 20·03 | + 16·23 |
| 1821–1831 ... ... ... | + 18·83 | + 72·00 | + 28·45 | + 16·78 | + 15·80 | + 15·73 | + 15·86 |
| 1831–1841 ... ... ... | + 18·59 | + 44·37 | + 10·82 | † | + 14·27‡ | + 14·39‡ | + 14·15 |
| 1841–1851 ... ... ... | + 11·57 | − 11·62 | − 3·24 | † | + 12·65‡ | + 12·68‡ | + 12·62 |
| 1851–1861 ... ... ... | + 14·04 | + 20·28 | + 2·75 | + 20·94 | + 11·90 | + 11·30 | + 12·47 |
| 1861–1871 ... ... ... | + 13·92 | + 41·56 | + 38·51 | + 12·43 | + 13·21 | + 13·14 | + 13·27 |
| 1871–1881 ... ... ... | + 13·43 | + 47·94 | + 22·77 | + 11·57 | + 14·36 | + 14·29 | + 14·42 |
| 1881–1891 ... ... ... | + 12·83 | − 3·75 | − 17·29 | + 8·83 | + 11·65 | + 11·17 | + 12·11 |
| 1891–1901 ... .. ... | + 14·87 | + 20·65 | + 61·37 | + 14·80 | + 12·17 | + 11·94 | + 12·39 |

* In 1801 no return was made of the number of houses building.
† In 1841 the number of families or separate occupiers was not returned.
‡ In computing the rate of increase between 1831 and 1841, the Military returned in the latter year are excluded; and in computing the rate of increase between 1841 and 1851, the seamen and others enumerated on board vessels in 1851 are excluded. *See* note to Table 2.

TABLE 4.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—INHABITED HOUSES to a SQUARE MILE; FAMILIES or SEPARATE OCCUPIERS to an INHABITED HOUSE; PERSONS to an INHABITED HOUSE; PERSONS to a FAMILY; PERSONS to a SQUARE MILE; and MEAN PROXIMITY of PERSON to PERSON, at each CENSUS, 1801 to 1901.

| Year. | Inhabited Houses to a Square Mile. | Families or Separate Occupiers to an Inhabited House. | Persons to an Inhabited House. | Persons to a Family. | Persons to a Square Mile. | Mean Proximity of Person to Person. (Yards.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1801 | 27·0 | 1·20 | 5·64 | 4·69 | 153 | 153 |
| 1811 | 30·8 | 1·19 | 5·65 | 4·74 | 174 | 143 |
| 1821 | 35·8 | 1·19 | 5·75 | 4·81 | 206 | 132 |
| 1831 | 42·6 | 1·17 | 5·60 | 4·77 | 238 | 123 |
| 1841 | 50·5 | ? | 5·41 | ? | 273 | 114 |
| 1851 | 56·2 | 1·13 | 5·47 | 4·83 | 307 | 108 |
| 1861 | 64·1 | 1·20 | 5·37 | 4·47 | 344 | 102 |
| 1871 | 73·0 | 1·19 | 5·33 | 4·50 | 390 | 96 |
| 1881 | 83·0 | 1·17 | 5·38 | 4·61 | 445 | 90 |
| 1891 | 93·5 | 1·12 | 5·32 | 4·73 | 497 | 85 |
| 1901 | 107·3 | 1·12 | 5·20 | 4·62 | 558 | 80 |

TABLE 5.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—POPULATION, *exclusive* of the ARMY, ROYAL NAVY and MARINES, and MERCHANT SEAMEN, SERVING ABROAD, estimated to the MIDDLE of each Year 1801 to 1901.

| MIDDLE of the YEAR. | POPULATION (Estimated). | | | MIDDLE of the YEAR. | POPULATION (Estimated). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. | | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| 1801 | 9,060,993 | 4,404,490 | 4,656,503 | 1851 | 17,982,849 | 8,808,662 | 9,174,187 |
| 1802 | 9,129,636 | 4,441,131 | 4,688,505 | 1852 | 18,193,206 | 8,909,938 | 9,283,268 |
| 1803 | 9,234,649 | 4,494,127 | 4,740,522 | 1853 | 18,404,368 | 9,010,866 | 9,393,502 |
| 1804 | 9,366,826 | 4,559,230 | 4,807,596 | 1854 | 18,616,310 | 9,111,410 | 9,504,900 |
| 1805 | 9,513,111 | 4,631,137 | 4,881,974 | 1855 | 18,829,000 | 9,211,528 | 9,617,472 |
| 1806 | 9,656,119 | 4,700,476 | 4,955,643 | 1856 | 19,042,412 | 9,311,182 | 9,731,230 |
| 1807 | 9,794,594 | 4,768,221 | 5,026,373 | 1857 | 19,256,516 | 9,410,334 | 9,846,182 |
| 1808 | 9,924,001 | 4,831,985 | 5,092,016 | 1858 | 19,471,291 | 9,508,949 | 9,962,342 |
| 1809 | 10,056,421 | 4,895,182 | 5,161,239 | 1859 | 19,686,701 | 9,606,982 | 10,079,719 |
| 1810 | 10,185,578 | 4,957,559 | 5,228,019 | 1860 | 19,902,713 | 9,704,394 | 10,198,319 |
| 1811 | 10,322,592 | 5,025,212 | 5,297,380 | 1861 | 20,119,314 | 9,801,152 | 10,318,162 |
| 1812 | 10,479,871 | 5,103,251 | 5,376,620 | 1862 | 20,371,013 | 9,923,272 | 10,447,741 |
| 1813 | 10,649,743 | 5,191,211 | 5,458,532 | 1863 | 20,625,855 | 10,046,909 | 10,578,946 |
| 1814 | 10,820,112 | 5,280,331 | 5,539,781 | 1864 | 20,883,889 | 10,172,089 | 10,711,800 |
| 1815 | 11,004,012 | 5,375,916 | 5,628,096 | 1865 | 21,145,151 | 10,298,826 | 10,846,325 |
| 1816 | 11,196,156 | 5,474,848 | 5,721,308 | 1866 | 21,409,684 | 10,427,146 | 10,982,538 |
| 1817 | 11,377,841 | 5,568,195 | 5,809,646 | 1867 | 21,677,525 | 10,557,066 | 11,120,459 |
| 1818 | 11,555,054 | 5,659,313 | 5,895,741 | 1868 | 21,948,713 | 10,688,600 | 11,260,113 |
| 1819 | 11,723,379 | 5,747,842 | 5,975,537 | 1869 | 22,223,299 | 10,821,775 | 11,401,524 |
| 1820 | 11,903,722 | 5,843,289 | 6,060,433 | 1870 | 22,501,316 | 10,956,608 | 11,544,708 |
| 1821 | 12,105,614 | 5,946,821 | 6,158,793 | 1871 | 22,788,594 | 11,092,620 | 11,695,974 |
| 1822 | 12,320,960 | 6,050,929 | 6,269,431 | 1872 | 23,096,495 | 11,242,495 | 11,854,000 |
| 1823 | 12,529,518 | 6,153,157 | 6,376,361 | 1873 | 23,408,556 | 11,394,394 | 12,014,162 |
| 1824 | 12,720,736 | 6,246,003 | 6,474,733 | 1874 | 23,724,834 | 11,548,346 | 12,176,488 |
| 1825 | 12,903,059 | 6,333,955 | 6,569,104 | 1875 | 24,045,385 | 11,704,378 | 12,341,007 |
| 1826 | 13,074,286 | 6,417,196 | 6,657,090 | 1876 | 24,370,267 | 11,862,519 | 12,507,748 |
| 1827 | 13,247,277 | 6,500,546 | 6,746,731 | 1877 | 24,699,539 | 12,022,796 | 12,676,743 |
| 1828 | 13,438,474 | 6,591,959 | 6,846,515 | 1878 | 25,033,259 | 12,185,238 | 12,848,021 |
| 1829 | 13,625,045 | 6,681,424 | 6,943,621 | 1879 | 25,371,489 | 12,349,875 | 13,021,614 |
| 1830 | 13,805,041 | 6,767,221 | 7,037,820 | 1880 | 25,714,288 | 12,516,737 | 13,197,551 |
| 1831 | 13,994,460 | 6,859,085 | 7,135,375 | 1881 | 26,046,142 | 12,673,435 | 13,372,707 |
| 1832 | 14,164,696 | 6,943,932 | 7,220,764 | 1882 | 26,334,942 | 12,808,460 | 13,526,482 |
| 1833 | 14,328,471 | 7,023,322 | 7,305,149 | 1883 | 26,626,949 | 12,944,923 | 13,682,026 |
| 1834 | 14,520,297 | 7,116,031 | 7,404,266 | 1884 | 26,922,192 | 13,082,837 | 13,839,355 |
| 1835 | 14,724,063 | 7,213,625 | 7,510,438 | 1885 | 27,220,706 | 13,222,216 | 13,998,490 |
| 1836 | 14,928,477 | 7,310,074 | 7,618,403 | 1886 | 27,522,532 | 13,363,079 | 14,159,453 |
| 1837 | 15,103,778 | 7,392,191 | 7,711,587 | 1887 | 27,827,706 | 13,505,441 | 14,322,265 |
| 1838 | 15,287,699 | 7,479,021 | 7,808,678 | 1888 | 28,136,258 | 13,649,314 | 14,486,944 |
| 1839 | 15,514,255 | 7,586,593 | 7,927,662 | 1889 | 28,448,239 | 13,794,721 | 14,653,518 |
| 1840 | 15,730,813 | 7,689,301 | 8,041,512 | 1890 | 28,763,673 | 13,941,671 | 14,822,002 |
| 1841 | 15,929,492 | 7,784,883 | 8,144,609 | 1891 | 29,085,819 | 14,092,535 | 14,993,284 |
| 1842 | 16,130,326 | 7,887,620 | 8,242,706 | 1892 | 29,421,392 | 14,252,190 | 15,169,202 |
| 1843 | 16,332,228 | 7,990,370 | 8,341,858 | 1893 | 29,760,842 | 14,413,657 | 15,347,185 |
| 1844 | 16,535,174 | 8,093,100 | 8,442,074 | 1894 | 30,104,201 | 14,576,948 | 15,527,253 |
| 1845 | 16,739,136 | 8,195,776 | 8,543,360 | 1895 | 30,451,528 | 14,742,091 | 15,709,437 |
| 1846 | 16,944,092 | 8,298,360 | 8,645,732 | 1896 | 30,802,858 | 14,909,104 | 15,893,754 |
| 1847 | 17,150,018 | 8,400,820 | 8,749,198 | 1897 | 31,158,245 | 15,078,010 | 16,080,235 |
| 1848 | 17,356,882 | 8,503,116 | 8,853,766 | 1898 | 31,517,725 | 15,248,823 | 16,268,902 |
| 1849 | 17,564,656 | 8,605,212 | 8,959,444 | 1899 | 31,881,365 | 15,421,578 | 16,459,787 |
| 1850 | 17,773,324 | 8,707,074 | 9,066,250 | 1900 | 32,249,187 | 15,596,283 | 16,652,904 |
| | | | | 1901 | 32,621,263 | 15,773,062 | 16,848,201 |

NOTE.—The Population for each year from 1801 to 1840 was estimated from the probable increase deduced from the annual excess of Baptisms over Burials, and from the population enumerated at each Census. (*See* Census Report for 1851, Vol. I., p. xxix.) From 1841 to 1901, the population for each year has been estimated from the rates of increase in the various intercensal periods as shown by the several enumerations.

TABLE 6.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTIONAL AREA, and PROPORTIONAL POPULATION at each Census, 1801 to 1901, in ANCIENT COUNTIES, to the TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES.

| ANCIENT COUNTIES. | PRO-PORTIONAL AREA.* | PROPORTIONAL POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1801. | 1811. | 1821. | 1831. | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** ... | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| **ENGLAND** ... ... | **871,870** | **939,086** | **939,864** | **940,138** | **941,981** | **942,693** | **943,901** | **944,594** | **946,411** | **947,621** | **947,624** | **947,104** |
| BEDFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 7,997 | 7,129 | 6,908 | 7,004 | 6,871 | 6,785 | 6,943 | 6,742 | 6,440 | 5,758 | 5,541 | 5,264 |
| BERKSHIRE ... ... ... | 12,383 | 12,424 | 11,750 | 11,053 | 10,523 | 10,168 | 9,486 | 8,784 | 8,651 | 8,407 | 8,245 | 7,886 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ... ... | 12,743 | 12,160 | 11,616 | 11,261 | 10,576 | 9,833 | 9,132 | 8,372 | 7,746 | 6,782 | 6,389 | 6,018 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... ... | 14,727 | 10,047 | 9,948 | 10,199 | 10,359 | 10,337 | 10,342 | 8,773 | 8,229 | 7,150 | 6,515 | 5,862 |
| CHESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 17,622 | 21,625 | 22,336 | 22,508 | 24,062 | 24,870 | 25,420 | 25,188 | 24,709 | 24,795 | 25,172 | 25,059 |
| CORNWALL ... ... ... | 23,260 | 21,623 | 21,696 | 21,753 | 21,682 | 21,507 | 19,833 | 18,409 | 15,954 | 12,731 | 11,122 | 9,909 |
| CUMBERLAND ... ... ... | 26,069 | 13,183 | 13,150 | 13,010 | 12,180 | 11,191 | 10,905 | 10,230 | 9,698 | 9,650 | 9,191 | 8,206 |
| DERBYSHIRE ... ... ... | 17,651 | 18,169 | 18,249 | 17,804 | 17,067 | 17,110 | 16,516 | 16,910 | 16,704 | 17,777 | 18,206 | 19,070 |
| DEVONSHIRE ... ... ... | 44,663 | 38,269 | 37,659 | 36,534 | 35,541 | 33,500 | 31,633 | 29,122 | 26,478 | 23,240 | 21,785 | 20,331 |
| DORSETSHIRE ... ... ... | 16,938 | 12,871 | 12,270 | 12,077 | 11,469 | 11,003 | 10,275 | 9,408 | 8,620 | 7,352 | 6,707 | 6,239 |
| DURHAM ... ... ... ... | 17,396 | 16,799 | 16,262 | 16,125 | 17,217 | 19,358 | 21,810 | 25,349 | 30,164 | 33,401 | 35,047 | 36,503 |
| ESSEX ... ... ... ... | 26,441 | 25,604 | 24,839 | 24,118 | 22,847 | 21,684 | 20,601 | 20,175 | 20,537 | 22,192 | 27,082 | 33,380 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... ... | 21,317 | 28,195 | 28,133 | 28,015 | 27,877 | 27,122 | 25,592 | 24,208 | 23,546 | 22,035 | 20,686 | 19,513 |
| HAMPSHIRE ... ... ... | 27,836 | 24,660 | 24,253 | 23,574 | 22,593 | 22,294 | 22,611 | 24,011 | 23,971 | 22,848 | 23,794 | 24,522 |
| HEREFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 14,396 | 9,945 | 9,201 | 8,556 | 7,960 | 7,120 | 6,442 | 6,162 | 5,520 | 4,668 | 3,998 | 3,516 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 10,881 | 10,952 | 10,943 | 10,811 | 10,279 | 9,847 | 9,332 | 8,635 | 8,464 | 7,821 | 7,591 | 7,690 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE ... ... | 6,275 | 4,225 | 4,153 | 4,079 | 3,828 | 3,680 | 3,580 | 3,202 | 2,805 | 2,290 | 1,992 | 1,776 |
| KENT ... ... ... ... | 26,656 | 34,711 | 36,569 | 35,601 | 34,509 | 34,581 | 34,347 | 36,573 | 37,350 | 37,641 | 39,387 | 41,467 |
| LANCASHIRE ... ... ... | 32,238 | 75,735 | 81,511 | 87,744 | 96,198 | 104,786 | 113,301 | 121,072 | 124,139 | 132,994 | 135,395 | 135,465 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 14,122 | 14,628 | 14,813 | 14,547 | 14,176 | 13,569 | 12,847 | 11,831 | 11,858 | 12,375 | 12,881 | 13,343 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE ... ... ... | 45,370 | 23,461 | 23,379 | 23,588 | 22,844 | 22,792 | 22,715 | 20,544 | 19,223 | 18,092 | 16,305 | 15,336 |
| MIDDLESEX ... ... ... | 4,858 | 92,001 | 93,837 | 95 419 | 97,743 | 99,103 | 105,233 | 109,960 | 111,822 | 112,437 | 112,117 | 110,222 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ... | 9,154 | 5,124 | 6,110 | 6,317 | 7,061 | 8,446 | 8,781 | 8,703 | 8,605 | 8,130 | 8,703 | 8,987 |

* The Areas from which these Proportions have been calculated are derived from revised returns furnished by the Ordnance Survey Department.

TABLE 6.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTIONAL AREA, and PROPORTIONAL POPULATION at each Census, 1801 to 1901, in ANCIENT COUNTIES, to the TOTAL of ENGLAND and WALES—*continued.*

| ANCIENT COUNTIES. | PRO-PORTIONAL AREA.* | PROPORTIONAL POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1801. | 1811. | 1821.. | 1831. | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| ENGLAND—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORFOLK ... ... ... ... | 35,053 | 30,754 | 28,723 | 28,697 | 28,068 | 25,939 | 24,695 | 21,668 | 19,314 | 17,118 | 15,672 | 14,145 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ... ... | 17,199 | 14,790 | 13,907 | 13,591 | 12,905 | 12,523 | 11,847 | 11,348 | 10,738 | 10,493 | 10,419 | 10,394 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ... ... | 34,600 | 18,901 | 18,031 | 17,715 | 17,051 | 16,721 | 16,933 | 17,095 | 17,024 | 16,698 | 17,462 | 18,553 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ... ... | 14,460 | 15,783 | 16,033 | 15,572 | 16,214 | 15,709 | 15,084 | 14,645 | 14,079 | 15,085 | 15,372 | 15,820 |
| OXFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 12,956 | 12,592 | 11,843 | 11,518 | 11,048 | 10,254 | 9,507 | 8,519 | 7,834 | 6,913 | 6,587 | 5,571 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE ... ... ... | 2,606 | 1,833 | 1,612 | 1,541 | 1,395 | 1,339 | 1,282 | 1,089 | 972 | 825 | 712 | 606 |
| SHROPSHIRE ... ... ... | 23,026 | 19,033 | 18,198 | 16,526 | 15,365 | 14,194 | 12,793 | 12,011 | 10,924 | 9,549 | 8,149 | 7,358 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE ... ... ... | 27,953 | 30,765 | 29,794 | 29,649 | 29,057 | 27,380 | 24,762 | 22,170 | 20,400 | 18,060 | 16,700 | 15,625 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 20,082 | 27 292 | 28,978 | 28,830 | 29,466 | 32,024 | 33,954 | 37,224 | 37,791 | 37,768 | 37,356 | 37,952 |
| SUFFOLK ... ... ... ... | 25,523 | 24,111 | 23,018 | 22,628 | 21,323 | 19,805 | 18,810 | 16,798 | 15,360 | 13,740 | 12,800 | 11,814 |
| SURREY ... ... ... ... | 12,996 | 30,164 | 31,862 | 33,284 | 35,003 | 36,711 | 38,102 | 41,418 | 48,064 | 55,320 | 59,696 | 61,878 |
| SUSSEX ... ... ... ... | 25,019 | 17,933 | 18,727 | 19,444 | 19,619 | 18,862 | 18,789 | 18,127 | 18,380 | 18,884 | 18,979 | 18,606 |
| WARWICKSHIRE ... ... ... | 15,470 | 23,255 | 22,521 | 22,873 | 24,225 | 25,250 | 26,496 | 28,000 | 27,923 | 28,387 | 27,759 | 27,602 |
| WESTMORLAND ... ... ... | 13,480 | 4,589 | 4,518 | 4,280 | 3,961 | 3,549 | 3,251 | 3,031 | 2,862 | 2,471 | 2,279 | 1,977 |
| WILTSHIRE ... ... ... | 23,574 | 20,671 | 18,875 | 18,297 | 17,072 | 16,109 | 14,180 | 12,424 | 11,323 | 9,970 | 9,137 | 8,420 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE ... ... | 12,874 | 16,468 | 16,625 | 16,173 | 16,022 | 15,617 | 15,447 | 15,319 | 14,919 | 14,641 | 14,266 | 15,013 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING ... ... | 20,079 | 12,439 | 13,106 | 12,826 | 12,095 | 12,180 | 12,229 | 11,862 | 11,681 | 11,912 | 11,776 | 11,836 |
| NORTH RIDING ... ... | 36,503 | 17,769 | 16,643 | 15,592 | 13,739 | 12,757 | 11,868 | 12,067 | 12,749 | 13,116 | 12,415 | 11,664 |
| WEST RIDING ... ... | 47,328 | 64,334 | 65,209 | 67,437 | 70,842 | 73,128 | 73,926 | 75,130 | 80,594 | 83,726 | 84,127 | 84,384 |
| YORK (Parly. Borough)† | 96 | 2,070 | 2,056 | 1,968 | 2,049 | 2,006 | 2,269 | 2,286 | 2,247 | 2,379 | 2,310 | 2,322 |
| **WALES** ... ... | **128,130** | **60,914** | **60,136** | **59,862** | **58,019** | **57,307** | **56,099** | **55,406** | **53,589** | **52,379** | **52,376** | **52,896** |
| ANGLESEY ... ... ... ... | 4,732 | 3,802 | 3,645 | 3,755 | 3,477 | 3,199 | 3,198 | 2,721 | 2,247 | 1,979 | 1,727 | 1,556 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE ... ... | 12,731 | 3,635 | 3,713 | 3,652 | 3,437 | 3,495 | 3,429 | 3,071 | 2,637 | 2,223 | 1,966 | 1,842 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE ... ... | 11,804 | 4,831 | 4,945 | 4,815 | 4,662 | 4,322 | 3,949 | 3,600 | 3,234 | 2,705 | 2,159 | 1,852 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE ... ... | 15,748 | 7,570 | 7,597 | 7,520 | 7,250 | 6,684 | 6,171 | 5,572 | 5,095 | 4,807 | 4,502 | 4,160 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE ... ... | 9,675 | 4 669 | 4,885 | 4,841 | 4,808 | 5,097 | 4,901 | 4,769 | 4,679 | 4,595 | 4,076 | 3,901 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE ... ... ... | 11,346 | 6,781 | 6,321 | 6,369 | 5,948 | 5,562 | 5,164 | 5,022 | 4,620 | 4,310 | 4,064 | 3,995 |
| FLINTSHIRE ... ... ... | 4,413 | 4,438 | 4,519 | 4,491 | 4,335 | 4,206 | 3,802 | 3,475 | 3,360 | 3,097 | 2,664 | 2,512 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE ... ... | 13,900 | 7,971 | 8,368 | 8,507 | 9,112 | 10,761 | 12,932 | 15,836 | 17,517 | 19,691 | 23,697 | 26,435 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE ... ... | 11,461 | 3,318 | 3,036 | 2,865 | 2,541 | 2,472 | 2,167 | 1,942 | 2,052 | 2,001 | 1,697 | 1,511 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE ... ... | 13,666 | 5,418 | 5,134 | 5,020 | 4,810 | 4,375 | 3,756 | 3,335 | 2,977 | 2,530 | 2,000 | 1,688 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE ... ... | 10,586 | 6,329 | 5,964 | 6,149 | 5,859 | 5,534 | 5,251 | 4,798 | 4,051 | 3,535 | 3,073 | 2,728 |
| RADNORSHIRE ... ... ... | 8,068 | 2,152 | 2,009 | 1,878 | 1,780 | 1,600 | 1,379 | 1,265 | 1,120 | 906 | 751 | 716 |

* *See* note * on preceding page.
† The Parliamentary Borough of York is situated partly in each of the three Ridings, but is shown for convenience separately.

TABLE 7.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—INCREASE PER CENT. of the POPULATION of REGISTRATION DIVISIONS and COUNTIES in each INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1801–1901.

NOTE.—The *minus* sign signifies decrease.

| REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.* | INCREASE OF POPULATION PER CENT. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801 to 1811. | 1811 to 1821. | 1821 to 1831. | 1831 to 1841. | 1841 to 1851. | 1851 to 1861. | 1861 to 1871. | 1871 to 1881. | 1881 to 1891. | 1891 to 1901. |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES*** ... | **14·3** | **18·1** | **15·8** | **14·5** | **12·7** | **11·9** | **13·2** | **14·4** | **11·7** | **12·2** |
| I.—LONDON ... ... ... ... | 18·8 | 21·1 | 20·0 | 17·7 | 21·2 | 18·8 | 16·1 | 17·4 | 10·4 | 7·3 |
| II.—SOUTH EASTERN ... ... | 14·8 | 16·3 | 12·7 | 12·1 | 10·0 | 13·5 | 17·4 | 14·9 | 15·3 | 15·5 |
| III.—SOUTH MIDLAND ... ... | 11·5 | 16·9 | 11·8 | 10·8 | 8·2 | 4·7 | 11·2 | 10·2 | 16·8 | 18·1 |
| IV.—EASTERN ... ... ... ... | 8·6 | 16·3 | 10·9 | 6·8 | 7·1 | 2·6 | 6·7 | 10·2 | 17·3 | 20·1 |
| V.—SOUTH WESTERN ... ... | 10·8 | 15·9 | 12·2 | 9·0 | 3·6 | 1·7 | 1·9 | —1·9 | 2·2 | 3·1 |
| VI.—WEST MIDLAND ... ... | 13·7 | 15·7 | 15·8 | 14·9 | 11·9 | 14·0 | 11·5 | 11·6 | 7·3 | 11·3 |
| VII.—NORTH MIDLAND ... ... | 14·5 | 16·4 | 13·7 | 12·5 | 9·4 | 6·1 | 9·2 | 16·4 | 10·3 | 12·9 |
| VIII.—NORTH WESTERN ... ... | 21·8 | 25·1 | 26·1 | 23·2 | 20·5 | 17·9 | 15·2 | 21·2 | 13·6 | 12·1 |
| IX.—YORKSHIRE ... ... ... | 14·9 | 19·3 | 17·1 | 16·3 | 13·0 | 13·3 | 19·8 | 18·4 | 11·2 | 12·0 |
| X.—NORTHERN ... ... ... | 11·0 | 16·1 | 14·0 | 15·2 | 17·1 | 17·7 | 21·2 | 19·0 | 14·7 | 14·3 |
| XI.—WELSH ... ... ... ... | 14·7 | 17·9 | 14·1 | 15·9 | 11·6 | 10·7 | 9·7 | 11·1 | 12·6 | 13·5 |
| I.—LONDON. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. LONDON ... ... ... ... ... | 18·8 | 21·1 | 20·0 | 17·7 | 21·2 | 18·8 | 16·1 | 17·4 | 10·4 | 7·3 |
| II.—SOUTH EASTERN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. SURREY ... ... ... ... ... | 13·7 | 14·8 | 13·1 | 16·4 | 7·8 | 32·7 | 39·4 | 26·1 | 24·0 | 24·8 |
| 3. KENT ... ... ... ... ... | 18·0 | 16·1 | 12·6 | 12·2 | 8·5 | 13·4 | 15·4 | 12·6 | 13·7 | 15·9 |
| 4 SUSSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 19·3 | 22·6 | 16·8 | 10·0 | 12·3 | 8·1 | 14·8 | 17·5 | 12·2 | 9·9 |
| 5. HAMPSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 12·1 | 14·9 | 11·0 | 12·8 | 14·2 | 14·9 | 12·4 | 9·6 | 15·8 | 15·3 |
| 6. BERKSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 8·3 | 11·7 | 10·0 | 9·5 | 4·4 | 3·0 | 10·0 | 10·1 | 8·3 | 6·1 |
| III.—SOUTH MIDLAND. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. MIDDLESEX ... ... ... ... | 18·4 | 17·4 | 13·9 | 14·6 | 6·8 | 22·3 | 40·8 | 42·4 | 52·5 | 45·1 |
| 8. HERTFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 12·7 | 16·9 | 10·0 | 10·0 | 7·1 | 2·0 | 9·5 | 4·0 | 6·2 | 10·9 |
| 9. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... | 9·9 | 14·2 | 8·8 | 5·5 | 4·0 | 2·5 | 5·3 | 0·6 | 5·6 | 6·0 |
| 10. OXFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 7·4 | 15·0 | 10·8 | 6·2 | 4·5 | 0·8 | 4·3 | 1·3 | 3·6 | —1·7 |
| 11. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ... ... ... | 9·0 | 15·1 | 10·6 | 11·9 | 7·3 | 8·1 | 7·4 | 11·5 | 11·3 | 13·3 |
| 12. HUNTINGDONSHIRE ... ... ... | 12·0 | 18·3 | 9·7 | 10·1 | 8·6 | —2·0 | —1·9 | —8·3 | —5·5 | —7·0 |
| 13. BEDFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 10·3 | 19·8 | 13·0 | 13·8 | 15·6 | 8·4 | 8·1 | 1·9 | 7·7 | 6·0 |
| 14. CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... ... ... | 14·9 | 21·0 | 17·6 | 14·4 | 13·1 | —5·4 | 5·8 | —0·4 | 2·6 | 2·3 |
| IV.—EASTERN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. ESSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 11·3 | 14·5 | 9·8 | 8·9 | 7·3 | 10·3 | 16·1 | 25·3 | 37·8 | 39·6 |
| 16. SUFFOLK ... ... ... ... | 8·6 | 16·0 | 9·2 | 6·2 | 6·8 | —0·4 | 2·9 | 1·1 | 2·8 | 2·3 |
| 17. NORFOLK ... ... ... ... | 6·6 | 17·9 | 13·0 | 5·5 | 7·0 | —1·3 | 1·2 | 2·2 | 3·0 | 1·6 |
| V.—SOUTH WESTERN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. WILTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 4·2 | 14·6 | 8·1 | 8·3 | —0·7 | —2·0 | 3·5 | 1·0 | 2·7 | 3·9 |
| 19. DORSETSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 8·7 | 16·2 | 9·9 | 10·2 | 5·3 | 2·7 | 3·6 | —2·3 | 1·9 | 4·6 |
| 20. DEVONSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 12·9 | 14·7 | 12·7 | 8·0 | 6·9 | 3·5 | 2·9 | 0·4 | 4·6 | 4·6 |
| 21. CORNWALL ... ... ... ... | 14·3 | 18·4 | 15·6 | 13·5 | 8·3 | 3·2 | —1·8 | —8·9 | —2·4 | 0·0 |
| 22. SOMERSETSHIRE ... ... ... | 10·6 | 16·3 | 12·4 | 6·9 | 1·5 | —0·4 | 2·1 | —0·8 | 2·1 | 2·3 |

* The rates of increase for England and Wales and for the several Registration Divisions and Counties have not been corrected for the varying lengths of the intercensal periods, and the rates for England and Wales therefore differ in some instances from those given in Table 5.

TABLE 7.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—INCREASE PER CENT. of the POPULATION of REGISTRATION DIVISIONS and COUNTIES in each INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1801–1901—*continued.*

NOTE.—The *minus* sign signifies decrease.

| REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.* | INCREASE OF POPULATION PER CENT. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1801 to 1811. | 1811 to 1821. | 1821 to 1831. | 1831 to 1841. | 1841 to 1851. | 1851 to 1861. | 1861 to 1871. | 1871 to 1881. | 1881 to 1891. | 1891 to 1901. |
| **VI.—WEST MIDLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 14·7 | 18·6 | 16·6 | 12·4 | 6·1 | 6·2 | 11·9 | 9·3 | 5·9 | 7·9 |
| 24. HEREFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 6·0 | 10·2 | 7·7 | 2·3 | 2·0 | 7·0 | 1·6 | —3·3 | —4·0 | —1·6 |
| 25. SHROPSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 8·7 | 8·1 | 7·2 | 4·5 | 1·3 | 4·3 | 2·5 | —0·5 | —4·1 | 1·2 |
| 26. STAFFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 21·3 | 17·5 | 17·6 | 24·4 | 19·2 | 22·1 | 14·2 | 14·8 | 9·5 | 12·9 |
| 27. WORCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 14·7 | 15·0 | 16·5 | 13·2 | 12·2 | 14·0 | 14·0 | 13·9 | 10·3 | 18·5 |
| 28. WARWICKSHIRE ... ... ... | 10·3 | 19·2 | 21·9 | 18·1 | 17·3 | 17·1 | 12·3 | 15·8 | 9·7 | 12·9 |
| **VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. LEICESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 15·2 | 15·5 | 12·5 | 9·8 | 6·7 | 3·3 | 13·1 | 18·7 | 16·1 | 16·5 |
| 30. RUTLANDSHIRE ... ... ... | —0·4 | 12·4 | 4·5 | 8·4 | 4·8 | —3·2 | —0·2 | —1·6 | —3·7 | —5·6 |
| 31. LINCOLNSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 13·8 | 18·8 | 12·4 | 14·2 | 12·4 | 1·0 | 5·9 | 8·2 | 0·9 | 5·5 |
| 32. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... | 16·2 | 15·0 | 19·6 | 11·0 | 8·7 | 10·0 | 9·8 | 23·4 | 15·2 | 18·1 |
| 33. DERBYSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 14·9 | 15·6 | 11·4 | 14·8 | 8·7 | 12·7 | 10·4 | 19·0 | 12·0 | 12·8 |
| **VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. CHESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 17·8 | 18·1 | 20·2 | 16·4 | 14·9 | 11·6 | 13·4 | 15·3 | 14·0 | 12·6 |
| 35. Lancashire ... ... ... ... | 22·9 | 27·0 | 27·5 | 24·8 | 21·7 | 19·2 | 15·6 | 22·3 | 13·5 | 12·1 |
| **IX.—YORKSHIRE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. WEST RIDING ... ... ... ... | 15·8 | 22·3 | 21·8 | 18·4 | 14·0 | 13·9 | 21·2 | 18·6 | 12·2 | 12·7 |
| 37. EAST RIDING (WITH YORK) ... | 19·4 | 14·9 | 11·0 | 15·1 | 15·0 | 9·1 | 11·9 | 18·2 | 10·4 | 13·5 |
| 38. NORTH RIDING ... ... ... | 7·6 | 10·9 | 2·2 | 6·8 | 5·5 | 14·5 | 19·8 | 17·6 | 5·8 | 5·1 |
| **X.—NORTHERN.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39. DURHAM ... ... ... ... | 10·6 | 16·8 | 22·7 | 27·7 | 26·3 | 29·5 | 34·1 | 26·3 | 17·0 | 16·6 |
| 40. NORTHUMBERLAND ... ... ... | 9·0 | 16·0 | 11·5 | 12·3 | 14·1 | 13·0 | 12·7 | 12·2 | 16·7 | 19·2 |
| 41. CUMBERLAND ... ... ... ... | 14·0 | 16·8 | 8·4 | 5·2 | 9·8 | 5·0 | 7·3 | 13·8 | 6·3 | 0·1 |
| 42. WESTMORLAND ... ... ... ... | 12·3 | 12·2 | 7·1 | 2·6 | 3·1 | 4·4 | 6·9 | —1·3 | 3·0 | —2·7 |
| **XI.—WELSH.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43. MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ... ... | 33·1 | 21·5 | 27·1 | 33·9 | 17·3 | 11·2 | 11·5 | 6·7 | 17·5 | 15·0 |
| 44. SOUTH WALES:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 20·1 | 20·4 | 23·3 | 34·8 | 34·9 | 36·0 | 24·4 | 27·8 | 33·7 | 25·1 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE ... ... ... | 16·3 | 16·6 | 12·1 | 6·3 | 5·9 | 2·1 | 4·8 | 9·7 | 6·7 | 5·0 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE ... ... ... | 7·8 | 20·7 | 11·5 | 7·7 | 7·5 | 3·8 | —4·4 | —0·2 | —2·0 | 0·5 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 14·3 | 16·7 | 10·9 | 5·9 | 1·7 | —0·2 | 0·5 | —2·8 | —9·2 | —4·3 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE ... ... ... | 13·7 | 13·7 | 8·6 | 13·5 | 6·6 | —0·4 | —3·0 | —4·6 | —2·3 | —0·2 |
| RADNORSHIRE ... ... ... | 7·6 | 11·3 | 10·3 | 5·1 | 1·5 | 5·9 | 0·5 | —6·2 | —7·6 | 18·2† |
| 45. NORTH WALES:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE ... ... | 7·7 | 14·9 | 11·2 | 3·4 | —3·3 | —0·3 | 1·9 | —2·8 | —11·6 | 5·1 |
| FLINTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 20·2 | 17·1 | 13·2 | 15·6 | 0·6 | —2·7 | 9·0 | 5·2 | — 7·0 | —0·7 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE ... ... ... | 7·7 | 19·5 | 7·6 | 9·4 | 6·1 | 10·1 | 5·9 | 7·7 | 3·3 | 9·9 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE ... ... ... | 7·8 | 10·6 | 5·9 | 12·2 | 1·2 | 3·8 | 15·6 | 10·9 | —5·2 | —0·6 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE ... ... ... | 16·2 | 19·1 | 13·8 | 19·7 | 9·1 | 9·4 | 7·6 | 11·2 | 1·4 | 9·3 |
| ANGLESEY ... ... ... ... | 9·4 | 22·5 | 8·3 | 2·2 | 13·5 | —11·8 | —7·9 | —0·0 | —2·6 | 1·7 |

* *See* note * on preceding page.

† The abnormal increase in Radnorshire is due to the construction of waterworks, which caused the temporary presence in the County of a large number of workmen and their families.

TABLE 8.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—POPULATION in URBAN and RURAL portions of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES; INCREASE PER CENT. of POPULATION, 1891–1901; PROPORTION PER CENT. to TOTAL POPULATION of COUNTY, 1901.

NOTE.—The *minus* sign signifies decrease.

| ADMINSTRATIVE COUNTIES together with COUNTY BOROUGHS.* | POPULATION of URBAN and RURAL DISTRICTS as constituted in 1901. | | | | INCREASE or DECREASE PER CENT., 1891–1901. | | PROPORTION PER CENT. to total POPULATION of COUNTY, 1901. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | | 1901. | | | | | |
| | URBAN. | RURAL. | URBAN. | RURAL. | URBAN. | RURAL. | URBAN. | RURAL. |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE | 80,519 | 80,859 | 95,062 | 76,645 | 18·06 | —5·21 | 55·36 | 44·64 |
| BERKSHIRE | 110,529 | 125,644 | 126,993 | 125,578 | 14·90 | —0·05 | 50·28 | 49·72 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 58,612 | 128,068 | 67,016 | 130,030 | 14·34 | 1·53 | 34·01 | 65·99 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE | 44,509 | 76,136 | 47,970 | 72,294 | 7·78 | —5·05 | 39·89 | 60·11 |
| ISLE OF ELY | 32,543 | 30,797 | 33,729 | 30,766 | 3·64 | —0·10 | 52·30 | 47·70 |
| CHESHIRE | 575,284 | 167,885 | 657,382 | 169,809 | 14·27 | 1·15 | 79·47 | 20·53 |
| CORNWALL | 126,842 | 195,729 | 130,331 | 192,003 | 2·75 | —1·90 | 40·43 | 59·57 |
| CUMBERLAND | 159,952 | 106,597 | 166,011 | 100,922 | 3·79 | —5·32 | 62·19 | 37·81 |
| DERBYSHIRE | 305,857 | 213,761 | 355,508 | 255,014 | 16·23 | 19·30 | 58·23 | 41·77 |
| DEVONSHIRE | 397,410 | 235,372 | 439,102 | 223,094 | 10·49 | —5·22 | 66·31 | 33·69 |
| DORSETSHIRE | 83,923 | 109,619 | 100,406 | 101,657 | 19·64 | —7·26 | 49·69 | 50·31 |
| DURHAM | 720,891 | 295,671 | 854,372 | 333,102 | 18·52 | 12·66 | 71·95 | 28·05 |
| ESSEX | 550,507 | 232,867 | 843,222 | 240,776 | 53·17 | 3·40 | 77·79 | 22·21 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 426,761 | 227,802 | 478,739 | 229,700 | 12·18 | 0·83 | 67·58 | 32·42 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON) | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 36,295 | 79,467 | 37,377 | 76,748 | 2·98 | —3·42 | 32·75 | 67·25 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 125,684 | 100,903 | 155,150 | 103,273 | 23·44 | 2·35 | 60·04 | 39·96 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 18,239 | 36,776 | 17,891 | 36,234 | —1·91 | —1·47 | 33·05 | 66·95 |
| KENT | 537,095 | 293,295 | 658,233 | 302,906 | 22·55 | 3·28 | 68·48 | 31·52 |
| LANCASHIRE | 3,688,706 | 218,664 | 4,154,571 | 232,472 | 12·63 | 6·31 | 94·70 | 5·30 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 247,720 | 128,543 | 299,988 | 137,502 | 21·10 | 6·97 | 68·57 | 31·43 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | |
| PARTS OF HOLLAND | 32,798 | 43,406 | 34,436 | 43,174 | 4·99 | —0·53 | 44·37 | 55·63 |
| " " KESTEVEN | 36,536 | 68,825 | 38,599 | 65,363 | 5·65 | —5·03 | 37·13 | 62·87 |
| " " LINDSEY | 154,455 | 138,020 | 188,094 | 130,356 | 21·78 | —5·55 | 59·07 | 40·93 |
| LONDON | 4,228,317 | — | 4,536,541 | — | 7·29 | — | 100·00 | — |
| MIDDLESEX | 501,470 | 41,424 | 741,149 | 51,165 | 47·80 | 23·52 | 93·54 | 6·46 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 211,544 | 46,589 | 251,679 | 46,397 | 18·97 | —0·41 | 84·43 | 15·57 |
| NORFOLK | 200,863 | 267,742 | 218,482 | 258,071 | 8·77 | —3·61 | 45·85 | 54·15 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 140,549 | 123,744 | 173,436 | 121,070 | 23·40 | —2·16 | 58·89 | 41·11 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 25,171 | 10,078 | 30,872 | 10,250 | 22·65 | 1·71 | 75·07 | 24·93 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 387,123 | 118,907 | 478,356 | 124,763 | 23·57 | 4·92 | 79·31 | 20·69 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 333,248 | 112,374 | 395,738 | 118,721 | 18·75 | 5·65 | 76·92 | 23·08 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 85,942 | 103,553 | 90,712 | 95,748 | 5·55 | —7·54 | 48·65 | 51·35 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | — | 20,659 | — | 19,709 | — | —4·60 | — | 100·00 |
| SHROPSHIRE | 99,473 | 137,354 | 103,905 | 135,878 | 4·46 | —1·07 | 43·33 | 56·67 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 179,431 | 250,579 | 189,121 | 245,829 | 5·40 | —1·90 | 43·48 | 56·52 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 426,818 | 186,565 | 519,812 | 197,352 | 21·79 | 5·78 | 72·48 | 27·52 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 51,454 | 27,218 | 53,859 | 28,559 | 4·67 | 4·93 | 65·35 | 34·65 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 869,943 | 216,297 | 1,004,710 | 232,209 | 15·49 | 7·36 | 81·23 | 18·77 |
| SUFFOLK, EAST | 112,612 | 128,226 | 132,161 | 123,639 | 17·36 | —3·58 | 51·67 | 48·33 |
| " WEST | 42,511 | 78,839 | 44,134 | 73,419 | 3·82 | —6·87 | 37·54 | 62·46 |
| SURREY | 364,615 | 157,195 | 464,258 | 189,291 | 27·33 | 20·42 | 71·04 | 28·96 |
| SUSSEX, EAST | 292,964 | 113,680 | 333,994 | 116,708 | 14·01 | 2·66 | 74·11 | 25·89 |
| " WEST | 54,501 | 86,486 | 65,188 | 86,365 | 19·61 | —0·14 | 43·01 | 56·99 |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 702,853 | 135,175 | 795,145 | 144,759 | 13·13 | 7·09 | 84·60 | 15·40 |
| WESTMORLAND | 25,697 | 40,518 | 25,963 | 38,446 | 1·04 | —5·11 | 40·31 | 59·69 |
| WILTSHIRE | 99,140 | 163,411 | 112,631 | 158,763 | 13·61 | —2·84 | 41·50 | 58·50 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 245,816 | 140,205 | 292,374 | 161,360 | 18·94 | 15·09 | 64·44 | 35·56 |
| YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING | 314,402 | 94,999 | 371,234 | 91,687 | 18·08 | —3·49 | 80·19 | 19·81 |
| " NORTH " | 220,085 | 139,462 | 243,506 | 133,832 | 10·64 | —4·04 | 64·53 | 35·47 |
| " WEST " | 2,150,493 | 294,540 | 2,410,530 | 339,963 | 12·09 | 15·42 | 87·64 | 12·36 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY | 14,246 | 35,852 | 15,856 | 34,750 | 11·30 | —3·07 | 31·33 | 68·67 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 15,451 | 35,942 | 16,193 | 38,020 | 4·80 | 5·78 | 29·87 | 70·13 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 14,302 | 49,165 | 15,811 | 45,267 | 10·55 | —7·93 | 25·89 | 74·11 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 41,283 | 89,283 | 42,525 | 92,803 | 3·01 | 3·94 | 31·42 | 68·58 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 51,742 | 65,844 | 57,387 | 68,262 | 10·91 | 3·67 | 45·67 | 54·33 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 34,133 | 84,846 | 40,767 | 90,815 | 19.44 | 7·04 | 30·98 | 69·02 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 27,210 | 49,831 | 30,450 | 51,035 | 11·91 | 2·42 | 37·37 | 62·63 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 549,941 | 137,277 | 697,928 | 162,003 | 26·91 | 18·01 | 81·16 | 18·84 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 21,465 | 27,394 | 22,271 | 26,581 | 3·75 | —2·97 | 45·59 | 54·41 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 20,362 | 37,641 | 20,095 | 34,806 | —1·31 | —7·53 | 36·60 | 63·40 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 32,355 | 55,941 | 34,189 | 53,705 | 5·67 | —4·00 | 38·90 | 61·10 |
| RADNORSHIRE | 4,093 | 17,698 | 5,211 | 18,070 | 27·31 | 2·10 | 22·38 | 77·62 |

* The County Boroughs are generally included with those Counties in which, for the purposes of the Local Government Act, they are deemed to be situated. The County Boroughs of Bristol, Stockport, and York, each of which is deemed to be in more than one County, are, however, wholly included in Gloucestershire, Cheshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire respectively, these being the Counties in which the populations of the several boroughs are mainly included.

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION PER 1,000 of the POPULATION of each ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY enumerated in URBAN DISTRICTS classified according to POPULATION, and in RURAL DISTRICTS, 1901.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, together with COUNTY BOROUGHS.* | PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF POPULATION OF COUNTY. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IN COUNTY BOROUGHS, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND OTHER URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | IN RURAL DISTRICTS. |
| | TOTAL. | Containing Populations of | | | | | | |
| | | Over 50,000. | 25,000 and under 50,000. | 10,000 and under 25,000. | 5,000 and under 10,000. | 3,000 and under 5,000. | Under 3,000. | |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE | 554 | — | 417 | — | 96 | 28 | 13 | 446 |
| BERKSHIRE | 503 | 286 | — | 151 | 26 | 29 | 11 | 497 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 340 | — | — | 137 | 84 | 100 | 19 | 660 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE | 399 | — | 319 | — | 80 | — | — | 601 |
| ISLE OF ELY | 523 | — | — | — | 389 | 134 | — | 477 |
| CHESHIRE | 795 | 294 | 212 | 151 | 88 | 26 | 24 | 205 |
| CORNWALL | 404 | — | — | 191 | 75 | 88 | 50 | 596 |
| CUMBERLAND | 622 | — | 268 | 156 | 127 | 60 | 11 | 378 |
| DERBYSHIRE | 582 | 173 | 86 | 193 | 73 | 26 | 31 | 418 |
| DEVONSHIRE | 663 | 268 | 122 | 95 | 94 | 51 | 33 | 337 |
| DORSETSHIRE | 497 | — | — | 270 | 144 | 53 | 30 | 503 |
| DURHAM | 719 | 393 | 66 | 205 | 42 | 11 | 2 | 281 |
| ESSEX | 778 | 514 | 100 | 79 | 43 | 35 | 7 | 222 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 676 | 465 | 137 | 17 | 31 | 10 | 16 | 324 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*See* SOUTHAMPTON). | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 328 | — | — | 187 | 51 | 58 | 32 | 672 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 600 | — | 113 | 231 | 158 | 82 | 16 | 400 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 331 | — | — | — | — | 240 | 91 | 669 |
| KENT | 685 | — | 399 | 188 | 80 | 10 | 8 | 315 |
| LANCASHIRE | 947 | 584 | 160 | 133 | 51 | 16 | 3 | 53 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 686 | 484 | — | 110 | 66 | 11 | 15 | 314 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE— | | | | | | | | |
| PARTS OF HOLLAND | 444 | — | — | 202 | 121 | 61 | 60 | 556 |
| „ KESTEVEN | 371 | — | — | 169 | 132 | 42 | 28 | 629 |
| „ LINDSEY | 591 | 199 | 153 | 95 | 69 | 22 | 53 | 409 |
| LONDON | 1,000 | 994 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| MIDDLESEX | 935 | 365 | 322 | 196 | 36 | 11 | 5 | 65 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 844 | 226 | — | 389 | 199 | 10 | 20 | 156 |
| NORFOLK | 458 | 342 | — | 43 | 12 | 47 | 14 | 542 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 589 | 296 | 97 | 105 | — | 66 | 25 | 411 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 751 | — | 751 | — | — | — | — | 249 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 793 | 442 | — | 232 | 103 | 7 | 9 | 207 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 769 | 466 | — | 224 | 48 | 27 | 4 | 231 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 486 | — | 264 | 70 | 67 | 56 | 29 | 514 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1,000 |
| SHROPSHIRE | 433 | — | 118 | 112 | 144 | 33 | 26 | 567 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 435 | — | 115 | 152 | 79 | 57 | 32 | 565 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 725 | 409 | 149 | 63 | 64 | 40 | — | 275 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 653 | — | — | 266 | 237 | 150 | — | 347 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 812 | 376 | 159 | 210 | 48 | 17 | 2 | 188 |
| SUFFOLK, EAST | 517 | 260 | 117 | — | 50 | 47 | 43 | 483 |
| „ WEST | 375 | — | — | 229 | 60 | 69 | 17 | 625 |
| SURREY | 710 | 205 | 204 | 178 | 114 | 7 | 2 | 290 |
| SUSSEX, EAST | 741 | 420 | 177 | 52 | 40 | 35 | 17 | 259 |
| „ WEST | 430 | — | — | 213 | 151 | 48 | 18 | 570 |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 846 | 711 | 29 | 90 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 154 |
| WESTMORLAND | 403 | — | — | 220 | — | — | 183 | 597 |
| WILTSHIRE | 415 | — | 165 | 106 | 63 | 53 | 28 | 585 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 644 | 126 | 265 | 181 | 47 | 19 | 6 | 356 |
| YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING | 802 | 688 | — | 55 | 12 | 31 | 16 | 198 |
| „ NORTH RIDING | 645 | 242 | 101 | 138 | 105 | 43 | 18 | 355 |
| „ WEST RIDING | 876 | 488 | 106 | 134 | 80 | 50 | 18 | 124 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY | 313 | — | — | 199 | — | — | 114 | 687 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 299 | — | — | — | 235 | — | 64 | 701 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 259 | — | — | — | 132 | 57 | 70 | 741 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 314 | — | 189 | 74 | — | — | 51 | 686 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 457 | — | — | 90 | 194 | 133 | 40 | 543 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 310 | — | — | 114 | 115 | 25 | 56 | 690 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 374 | — | — | — | 175 | 151 | 48 | 626 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 812 | 513 | 156 | 92 | 42 | 5 | 4 | 188 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 456 | — | — | 234 | — | 77 | 145 | 544 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 366 | — | — | — | 230 | — | 136 | 634 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 389 | — | — | 181 | 126 | 50 | 32 | 611 |
| RADNORSHIRE | 224 | — | — | — | — | — | 224 | 776 |

TABLE 10.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—INCREASE PER CENT. of POPULATION during each INTERCENSAL PERIOD 1851-1901, in LONDON and the several METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, and in all URBAN DISTRICTS which contained POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901. (Derived from Table XIV. in Volume of Summary Tables.)

NOTE.—The *minus* sign signifies decrease.

| COUNTY BOROUGHS, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND URBAN DISTRICTS. | INCREASE OF POPULATION PER CENT. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851-61. | 1861-71. | 1871-81. | 1881-91. | 1891-1901. |
| ASTON MANOR U.D.* ... ... ... ... ... | 154·2 | 107·8 | 58·6 | 27·5 | 12·7 |
| BARROW-IN FURNESS C.B. ... ... ... ... | 400·0 | 278·2 | 149·9 | 9·4 | 11·4 |
| BATH (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... ... | —3·2 | —0·0 | —1·4 | 0·1 | —3·9 |
| BIRKENHEAD C.B. ... ... ... ... ... | 50·7 | 27·7 | 27·3 | 18·9 | 11·1 |
| BIRMINGHAM (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 29·3 | 17·2 | 19·0 | 9·4 | 9·2 |
| BLACKBURN C.B. ... ... ... .. ... ... | 36·2 | 20·4 | 21·5 | 15·4 | 6·3 |
| BOLTON C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15·3 | 21·3 | 18·9 | 13·2 | 14·8 |
| BOOTLE C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 56·2 | 153·3 | 68·5 | 79·8 | 19·0 |
| BOURNEMOUTH C.B. ... ... ... ... ... | 49·7 | 102·9 | 175·4 | 103·1 | 24·4 |
| BRADFORD (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 3·9 | 33·8 | 23·6 | 10·5 | 5·3 |
| BRIGHTON C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18·4 | 17·5 | 16·3 | 7·7 | 6·6 |
| BRISTOL (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 12·8 | 22·4 | 20·1 | 13·3 | 13·7 |
| BURNLEY C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37·7 | 19·2 | 43·7 | 37·4 | 11·5 |
| BURTON-UPON-TRENT C.B. ... ... ... ... | 71·3 | 50·6 | 59·9 | 17·2 | 9·4 |
| BURY C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18·7 | 7·8 | 20·2 | 4·6 | 1·4 |
| CANTERBURY (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 15·9 | —1·7 | 3·6 | 5·6 | 8·0 |
| CARDIFF C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 194·5 | 38·5 | 44·3 | 55·8 | 27·5 |
| CHESTER (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 12·0 | 13·3 | 4·4 | 0·8 | 3·2 |
| COVENTRY (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 13·2 | —5·4 | 12·2 | 18·0 | 19·6 |
| CROYDON C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 48·6 | 84·0 | 41·9 | 30·3 | 30·4 |
| DERBY C.B.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17·2 | 26·8 | 26·5 | 16·0 | 12·5 |
| DEVONPORT C.B. .. ... . . ... ... | 32·0 | —1·8 | —0·6 | 12·3 | 25·8 |
| DUDLEY C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 18·4 | —2·6 | 5·6 | —1·1 | 6·6 |
| EAST HAM U.D. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 64·5 | 75·3 | 113·7 | 205·5 | 193·5 |
| EXETER (CITY OF) C.B.... ... ... ... ... | 2·4 | 4·2 | 5·5 | 4·6 | 3·1 |
| GATESHEAD C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31·4 | 44·8 | 35·3 | 30·2 | 28·2 |
| GLOUCESTER (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... .. ... | 7·6 | 22·2 | 14·6 | 9·2 | 16·1 |
| GREAT YARMOUTH C.B.... ... ... ... ... | 12·8 | 20·5 | 10·7 | 5·5 | 4·0 |
| GRIMSBY C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 25·8 | 95·7 | 79·6 | 29·8 | 21·6 |
| HALIFAX C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6·5 | 23·5 | 9·7 | 9·1 | 7·4 |
| HANDSWORTH (STAFFS.) U.D. ... ... ... ... | 47·6 | 38·1 | 59·5 | 43·1 | 61·6 |
| HANLEY C.B. ... ... ... ... ... .. | 30·3 | 25·1 | 21·0 | 13·6 | 12·1 |
| HASTINGS C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 29·6 | 36·0 | 45·1 | 27·5 | 3·9 |
| HORNSEY U.D.* ... ... ... ... ... ... | 54·2 | 74·3 | 90·9 | 97·8 | 61·8 |
| HUDDERSFIELD C.B. ... ... ... ... ... | 13·0 | 15·5 | 16·4 | 10·3 | —0·4 |
| IPSWICH C.B. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15·3 | 13·2 | 17·7 | 13·6 | 16·0 |
| KINGS NORTON AND NORTHFIELD U.D. ... ... | 50·2 | 37·7 | 43·7 | 46·1 | 101·8 |
| KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 15·1 | 24·5 | 31·8 | 20·8 | 19·8 |
| LEEDS (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... ... | 20·3 | 25·1 | 19·3 | 18·9 | 16·7 |
| LEICESTER C.B. .. ... ... ... ... ... | 12·3 | 39·7 | 37·1 | 27·8 | 21·2 |
| LEYTON U.D. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23·0 | 117·2 | 133·0 | 132·9 | 56·7 |
| LINCOLN (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 19·7 | 27·5 | 39·4 | 11·2 | 17·6 |
| LIVERPOOL (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... ... | 19·4 | 13·4 | 16·1 | 0·9 | 8·8 |
| LONDON (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)... ... ... | 18·8 | 16·1 | 17·4 | 10·4 | 7·3 |
| CITY OF LONDON ... ... ... ... ... | —12·4 | —33·2 | —32·4 | —25·6 | —28·6 |
| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS— | | | | | |
| BATTERSEA ... ... ... ... ... ... | 85·6 | 175·6 | 98·6 | 40·0 | 12·5 |
| BERMONDSEY ... ... ... ... ... | 19·5 | 20·1 | 10·0 | 1·0 | —3·9 |
| BETHNAL GREEN ... ... ... ... ... | 16·5 | 14·3 | 5·7 | 1·7 | 0·4 |
| CAMBERWELL ... ... ... ... ... | 30·8 | 55·7 | 67·6 | 25·2 | 11·0 |
| CHELSEA ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11·4 | 13·0 | 7·4 | —0·2 | 1·2 |
| DEPTFORD ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51·9 | 42·0 | 42·9 | 32·6 | 8·5 |
| FINSBURY ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2·9 | —3·3 | —4·3 | —7·9 | —7·7 |
| FULHAM ... ... ... ... ... ... | 30·7 | 50·3 | 83·7 | 114·0 | 49·6 |
| GREENWICH ... ... ... ... ... ... | 21·2 | —1·7 | 15·9 | 20·0 | 22·0 |
| HACKNEY ... ... ... ... ... ... | 43·1 | 50·1 | 42·2 | 21·9 | 9·9 |

* The Urban Districts of Aston Manor and Hornsey were incorporated as Municipal Boroughs on 9th November, 1903.

TABLE 10.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—INCREASE PER CENT. of POPULATION during each INTER-CENSAL PERIOD 1851–1901, in LONDON and the several METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, and in all URBAN DISTRICTS which contained POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901. (Derived from Table XIV. in Volume of Summary Tables.)—*continued.*

NOTE.—The *minus* sign signifies decrease.

| COUNTY BOROUGHS, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND URBAN DISTRICTS. | INCREASE OF POPULATION PER CENT. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851–61. | 1861–71. | 1871–81. | 1881–91. | 1891–1901. |
| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS—*cont.* | | | | | |
| HAMMERSMITH | 38·1 | 74·1 | 68·5 | 35·2 | 15·4 |
| HAMPSTEAD | 59·4 | 69·0 | 40·8 | 49·9 | 20·3 |
| HOLBORN | —1·8 | —0·5 | —15·8 | —15·1 | —11·0 |
| ISLINGTON | 63·0 | 37·6 | 32·3 | 12·8 | 5·0 |
| KENSINGTON | 58·9 | 71·1 | 36·9 | 2·9 | 3·9 |
| LAMBETH | 16·3 | 28·6 | 21·8 | 9·7 | 8·4 |
| LEWISHAM | 55·6 | 62·3 | 43·6 | 31·8 | 43·4 |
| PADDINGTON | 62·2 | 26·6 | 20·8 | 13·2 | 5·9 |
| POPLAR | 67·9 | 46·9 | 34·5 | 6·6 | 1·2 |
| ST. MARYLEBONE | 2·5 | —1·5 | —2·7 | —7·4 | —7·1 |
| ST. PANCRAS | 19·1 | 11·4 | 6·7 | —0·4 | —0·0 |
| SHOREDITCH | 18·4 | —1·7 | —0·5 | —1·6 | —4·7 |
| SOUTHWARK | 14·1 | 0·7 | 11·5 | 3·7 | 1·8 |
| STEPNEY | 7·8 | 7·0 | 2·6 | 0·9 | 4·7 |
| STOKE NEWINGTON | 85·2 | 55·1 | 114·2 | 28·4 | 6·8 |
| WANDSWORTH | 26·4 | 39·8 | 45·2 | 50·7 | 49·2 |
| WESTMINSTER (CITY OF) | 5·2 | —3·3 | —7·5 | —12·1 | —9·4 |
| WOOLWICH | 60·0 | —1·7 | 10·4 | 32·1 | 18·4 |
| MANCHESTER (CITY OF) C.B. | 16·3 | 9·0 | 8·7 | 9·3 | 7·6 |
| MERTHYR TYDFIL U.D. | 7·6 | 4·2 | —5·6 | 18·8 | 17·3 |
| MIDDLESBROUGH C.B. | 137·8 | 106·8 | 40·3 | 35·0 | 20·9 |
| NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (CITY OF) C.B. | 24·3 | 17·7 | 13·2 | 28·2 | 15·6 |
| NEWPORT (MON.) C.B. | 23·2 | 18·0 | 30·4 | 42·2 | 23·0 |
| NORTHAMPTON C.B. | 24·6 | 26·5 | 26·5 | 24·8 | 15·9 |
| NORWICH (CITY OF) C.B. | 9·0 | 7·3 | 9·3 | 14·9 | 10·7 |
| NOTTINGHAM (CITY OF) C.B. | 23·4 | 13·7 | 34·3 | 14·6 | 12·1 |
| OLDHAM C.B. | 36·9 | 14·2 | 34·7 | 18·1 | 4·4 |
| OXFORD (CITY OF) C.B. | 0·6 | 16·6 | 18·1 | 11·9 | 7·9 |
| PLYMOUTH C.B. | 20·5 | 10·6 | 8·5 | 16·2 | 21·0 |
| PORTSMOUTH C.B. | 31·5 | 19·8 | 12·7 | 24·4 | 18·1 |
| PRESTON C.B. | 19·3 | 4·1 | 10·6 | 11·4 | 5·0 |
| READING C.B. | 16·7 | 28·8 | 26·3 | 22·3 | 20·3 |
| RHONDDA U.D. | 99·2 | 195·9 | 132·4 | 58·8 | 28·7 |
| ROCHDALE C.B. | 28·8 | 19·8 | 8·7 | 4·0 | 9·1 |
| ROTHERHAM M.B.* | 44·9 | 30·6 | 28·8 | 20·9 | 29·2 |
| ST. HELENS C.B. | 48·6 | 19·4 | 27·2 | 25·0 | 16·6 |
| SALFORD C.B. | 20·4 | 21·8 | 41·2 | 12·4 | 11·5 |
| SHEFFIELD (CITY OF) C.B. | 36·9 | 29·6 | 18·6 | 14·0 | 17·4 |
| SMETHWICK M.B. | 59·8 | 28·3 | 46·3 | 44·3 | 51·1 |
| SOUTHAMPTON C.B. | 36·3 | 14·6 | 14·7 | 12·5 | 27·6 |
| SOUTH SHIELDS C.B. | 21·6 | 28·7 | 25·5 | 37·8 | 24·1 |
| STOCKPORT C.B. | 1·6 | —3·0 | 12·3 | 18·0 | 12·3 |
| STOCKTON-ON-TEES M.B. | 32·6 | 107·8 | 48·7 | 19·3 | 3·6 |
| SUNDERLAND C.B. | 26·3 | 20·3 | 18·6 | 13·0 | 10·9 |
| SWANSEA C.B. | 32·4 | 25·9 | 29·2 | 19·1 | 3·8 |
| TOTTENHAM U.D. | 45·2 | 72·7 | 103·1 | 95·1 | 43·7 |
| TYNEMOUTH M.B. | 16·6 | 14·5 | 13·3 | 5·6 | 10·3 |
| WALLASEY U.D. | 28·6 | 39·4 | 41·8 | 56·8 | 61·2 |
| WALSALL C.B. | 47·0 | 24·2 | 20·2 | 20·9 | 20·4 |
| WALTHAMSTOW U.D. | 43·9 | 55·4 | 103·1 | 113·4 | 105·3 |
| WARRINGTON C.B. | 18·2 | 22·4 | 36·5 | 24·8 | 16·2 |
| WEST BROMWICH C.B. | 20·8 | 14·7 | 17·5 | 5·6 | 9·5 |
| WEST HAM C.B. | 103·7 | 64·1 | 105·0 | 58·9 | 30·5 |
| WEST HARTLEPOOL M.B.* | 206·7 | 64·2 | 34·5 | 45·1 | 46·3 |
| WIGAN C.B. | 17·9 | 3·9 | 23·2 | 14·1 | 10·5 |
| WILLESDEN U.D. | 32·0 | 309·1 | 74·0 | 121·9 | 87·4 |
| WOLVERHAMPTON C.B. | 21·8 | 12·2 | 10·9 | 9·1 | 13·9 |
| WORCESTER (CITY OF) C.B. | 14·1 | 8·4 | 5·9 | 6·3 | 8·7 |
| YORK (CITY OF) C.B. | 12·8 | 11·4 | 21·6 | 8·4 | 14·8 |

* The Municipal Boroughs of Rotherham and West Hartlepool were created County Boroughs on 1st October, 1902.

TABLE 11.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—FEMALES to 1,000 MALES in REGISTRATION COUNTIES at each CENSUS, 1841 to 1901.

| REGISTRATION COUNTIES. | FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** ... ... | **1,046** | **1,042** | **1,053** | **1,054** | **1,055** | **1,064** | **1,068** |
| DIVISION I.—LONDON. | | | | | | | |
| LONDON ... ... ... ... ... | 1,136 | 1,135 | 1,144 | 1,137 | 1,124 | 1,116 | 1,118 |
| DIVISION II.—SOUTH EASTERN. | | | | | | | |
| SURREY ... ... ... ... .. | 990 | 1,020 | 1,000 | 1,072 | 1,105 | 1,123 | 1,126 |
| KENT ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,005 | 1,002 | 986 | 1,010 | 1,021 | 1,015 | 1,032 |
| SUSSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 1,030 | 1,031 | 1,078 | 1,091 | 1,110 | 1,172 | 1,202 |
| HAMPSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,028 | 1,006 | 986 | 1,007 | 1,045 | 1,074 | 1,082 |
| BERKSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,006 | 1,003 | 1,027 | 1,022 | 1,010 | 1,034 | 1,055 |
| DIVISION III.—SOUTH MIDLAND. | | | | | | | |
| MIDDLESEX ... ... ... ... ... | 1,007 | 1,052 | 1,080 | 1,096 | 1,103 | 1,136 | 1,130 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,025 | 1,012 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,045 | 1,059 | 1,083 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,043 | 1,025 | 1,030 | 1,046 | 1,030 | 1,034 | 1,045 |
| OXFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,012 | 990 | 1,017 | 1,037 | 1,042 | 1,072 | 1,109 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,009 | 1,003 | 1,006 | 1,012 | 1,006 | 1,015 | 1,027 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,018 | 1,009 | 1,030 | 1,045 | 1,042 | 1,032 | 1,015 |
| BEDFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,069 | 1,076 | 1,115 | 1,118 | 1,125 | 1,129 | 1,135 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,019 | 1,005 | 1,043 | 1,036 | 1,035 | 1,040 | 1,052 |
| DIVISION IV.—EASTERN. | | | | | | | |
| ESSEX ... ... ... ... . .. | 1,000 | 992 | 993 | 992 | 1,000 | 1,011 | 1,024 |
| SUFFOLK ... ... ... ... ... | 1,045 | 1,029 | 1,043 | 1,040 | 1,047 | 1,056 | 1,057 |
| NORFOLK ... ... ... ... ... | 1,075 | 1,058 | 1,081 | 1,079 | 1,067 | 1,077 | 1,088 |
| DIVISION V.—SOUTH WESTERN. | | | | | | | |
| WILTSHIRE ... ... .. ... ... | 1,019 | 1,026 | 1,036 | 1,031 | 1,026 | 1,030 | 1,018 |
| DORSETSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,094 | 1,063 | 1,054 | 1,042 | 1,036 | 1,051 | 1,026 |
| DEVONSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,113 | 1,105 | 1,092 | 1,110 | 1,116 | 1,123 | 1,119 |
| CORNWALL ... ... ... ... .. | 1,071 | 1,073 | 1,095 | 1,135 | 1,133 | 1,160 | 1,151 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,081 | 1,101 | 1,119 | 1,121 | 1,126 | 1,147 | 1,159 |
| DIVISION VI.—WEST MIDLAND. | | | | | | | |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,104 | 1,112 | 1,132 | 1,126 | 1,133 | 1,142 | 1,150 |
| HEREFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 997 | 987 | 972 | 1,005 | 1,019 | 1,062 | 1,068 |
| SHROPSHIRE ... ... .. . ... | 1,003 | 1,002 | 999 | 1,010 | 999 | 1,022 | 1,019 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 974 | 965 | 980 | 988 | 994 | 1,002 | 1,009 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,041 | 1,037 | 1,051 | 1,076 | 1,081 | 1,110 | 1,110 |
| WARWICKSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,047 | 1,036 | 1,049 | 1,051 | 1,055 | 1,063 | 1,064 |
| DIVISION VII.—NORTH MIDLAND. | | | | | | | |
| LEICESTERSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,040 | 1,035 | 1,052 | 1,051 | 1,057 | 1,073 | 1,078 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 995 | 976 | 1,016 | 1,004 | 997 | 1,013 | 1,009 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 996 | 987 | 1,016 | 1,014 | 998 | 1,025 | 1,034 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .. ... ... ... | 1,045 | 1,036 | 1,065 | 1,051 | 1,037 | 1,060 | 1,049 |
| DERBYSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,014 | 1,013 | 1,002 | 1,005 | 1,003 | 1,000 | 1,012 |
| DIVISION VIII.—NORTH WESTERN. | | | | | | | |
| CHESHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,038 | 1,046 | 1,061 | 1,064 | 1,063 | 1,065 | 1,088 |
| LANCASHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 1,046 | 1,049 | 1,071 | 1,076 | 1,069 | 1,078 | 1,082 |
| DIVISION IX.—YORKSHIRE. | | | | | | | |
| WEST RIDING... ... ... ... ... | 1,010 | 1,009 | 1,033 | 1,027 | 1,044 | 1,053 | 1,057 |
| EAST RIDING (*with* YORK) ... ... ... | 1,053 | 1,043 | 1,042 | 1,025 | 1,020 | 1,039 | 1,040 |
| NORTH RIDING ... ... ... ... | 1,031 | 1,015 | 1,013 | 967 | 976 | 1,000 | 1,021 |
| DIVISION X.—NORTHERN. | | | | | | | |
| DURHAM ... ... ... ... ... | 1,022 | 988 | 965 | 941 | 954 | 963 | 972 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ... ... ... ... | 1,064 | 1,030 | 1,010 | 1,007 | 1,011 | 1,006 | 994 |
| CUMBERLAND ... ... ... ... ... | 1,063 | 1,031 | 1,046 | 1,019 | 1,009 | 1,018 | 1,044 |
| WESTMORLAND ... ... ... ... | 1,001 | 1,004 | 981 | 971 | 1,036 | 1,045 | 1,108 |
| DIVISION XI.—WELSH. | | | | | | | |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 911 | 919 | 950 | 930 | 953 | 934 | 947 |
| SOUTH WALES: | | | | | | | |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 947 | 919 | 944 | 936 | 948 | 908 | 937 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,098 | 1,080 | 1,094 | 1,097 | 1,080 | 1,083 | 1,082 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,158 | 1,132 | 1,069 | 1,125 | 1,088 | 1,115 | 1,094 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE ... ... ... .. | 1,158 | 1,162 | 1,191 | 1,212 | 1,227 | 1,274 | 1,260 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE ... ... ... | 989 | 973 | 986 | 998 | 1,006 | 1,010 | 1,000 |
| RADNORSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 972 | 950 | 909 | 944 | 970 | 1,017 | 890 |
| NORTH WALES: | | | | | | | |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,020 | 1,002 | 978 | 984 | 990 | 1,057 | 1,051 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 973 | 975 | 997 | 967 | 972 | 992 | 1,000 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 1,008 | 993 | 988 | 1,007 | 999 | 995 | 996 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,024 | 1,021 | 1,023 | 999 | 988 | 1,033 | 1,039 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,052 | 1,037 | 1,054 | 1,060 | 1,038 | 1,103 | 1,099 |
| ANGLESEY ... ... ... ... ... | 1,086 | 1,042 | 1,062 | 1,030 | 1,044 | 1,096 | 1,069 |

NOTE.—Except in the case of very slight alterations of boundary the figures for each Census relate to the Counties as constituted in 1901.

TABLE 12.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—FEMALES to 1,000 MALES at the CENSUSES of 1891 and 1901 in LONDON and the several METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, and in all URBAN DISTRICTS which contained POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901.

| COUNTY BOROUGHS, METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, AND URBAN DISTRICTS. | FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1891. | 1901. |
| ASTON MANOR U.D.* ... ... ... | 1,085 | 1,039 |
| BARROW-IN-FURNESS C.B. ... ... | 896 | 828 |
| BATH (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... | 1,454 | 1,468 |
| BIRKENHEAD C.B. ... ... ... | 1,065 | 1,051 |
| BIRMINGHAM (CITY OF) C.B. ... | 1,067 | 1,072 |
| BLACKBURN C.B. ... ... ... | 1,140 | 1,164 |
| BOLTON C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,110 | 1,125 |
| BOOTLE C.B. ... ... ... ... | 989 | 984 |
| BOURNEMOUTH C.B. ... ... ... | 1,557 | 1,709 |
| BRADFORD (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,144 | 1,151 |
| BRIGHTON C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,284 | 1,278 |
| BRISTOL (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,161 | 1,168 |
| BURNLEY C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,107 | 1,139 |
| BURTON-UPON-TRENT C.B. ... ... | 971 | 958 |
| BURY C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,131 | 1,156 |
| CANTERBURY (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,016 | 992 |
| CARDIFF C.B. ... ... ... ... | 961 | 1,014 |
| CHESTER (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,112 | 1,114 |
| COVENTRY (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,055 | 1,066 |
| CROYDON C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,259 | 1,228 |
| DERBY C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,035 | 1,061 |
| DEVONPORT C.B.... .. ... ... | 918 | 881 |
| DUDLEY C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,039 | 1,041 |
| EAST HAM U.D.... ... ... ... | 928 | 1,007 |
| EXETER (CITY OF) C.B.... ... ... | 1,218 | 1,205 |
| GATESHEAD C.B.... ... ... ... | 982 | 985 |
| GLOUCESTER (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,073 | 1,077 |
| GREAT YARMOUTH C.B. ... ... | 1,193 | 1,207 |
| GRIMSBY C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,010 | 1,015 |
| HALIFAX C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,144 | 1,165 |
| HANDSWORTH (STAFFS.) U.D.... ... | 1,213 | 1,206 |
| HANLEY C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,010 | 1,029 |
| HASTINGS C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,423 | 1,432 |
| HORNSEY U.D.* ... ... ... ... | 1,327 | 1,305 |
| HUDDERSFIELD C.B. ... ... ... | 1,141 | 1,172 |
| IPSWICH C.B. ... ... .. ... | 1,152 | 1,137 |
| KINGS NORTON AND NORTHFIELD U.D. | 1,195 | 1,158 |
| KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (CITY OF) C.B. | 1,044 | 1,016 |
| LEEDS (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... | 1,076 | 1,082 |
| LEICESTER C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,118 | 1,137 |
| LEYTON U.D. ... ... ... ... | 1,084 | 1,074 |
| LINCOLN (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,049 | 1,060 |
| LIVERPOOL (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,034 | 1,071 |
| LONDON (Administrative County) ... | 1,116 | 1,118 |
| CITY OF LONDON ... ... ... | 981 | 947 |
| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS— | | |
| BATTERSEA ... ... ... | 1,047 | 1,066 |
| BERMONDSEY ... ... ... | 983 | 1,008 |
| BETHNAL GREEN ... ... ... | 1,039 | 1,046 |
| CAMBERWELL ... ... ... | 1,112 | 1,109 |
| CHELSEA ... ... ... ... | 1,182 | 1,249 |
| DEPTFORD ... ... ... ... | 1,086 | 1,059 |
| FINSBURY ... ... ... ... | 1,029 | 1,033 |
| FULHAM ... ... ... ... | 1,138 | 1,124 |
| GREENWICH ... ... ... | 1,047 | 1,011 |
| HACKNEY ... ... ... ... | 1,164 | 1,167 |
| HAMMERSMITH ... ... ... | 1,201 | 1,129 |
| HAMPSTEAD ... ... ... | 1,548 | 1,586 |
| HOLBORN ... ... ... ... | 1,041 | 1,014 |
| ISLINGTON ... ... ... ... | 1,116 | 1,103 |
| KENSINGTON ... ... ... | 1,515 | 1,557 |
| LAMBETH ... ... ... ... | 1,120 | 1,115 |
| LEWISHAM .. ... ... ... | 1,343 | 1,247 |
| PADDINGTON ... ... ... | 1,360 | 1,336 |
| POPLAR ... ... ... | 980 | 990 |
| ST. MARYLEBONE ... ... ... | 1,282 | 1,303 |
| ST. PANCRAS ... ... ... | 1,068 | 1,059 |
| SHOREDITCH ... ... ... | 1,041 | 1,040 |
| SOUTHWARK ... ... ... | 994 | 997 |
| STEPNEY ... ... ... ... | 983 | 981 |
| STOKE NEWINGTON ... ... | 1,268 | 1,264 |
| WANDSWORTH ... ... ... | 1,257 | 1,236 |
| WESTMINSTER (CITY OF) ... | 1,121 | 1,154 |
| WOOLWICH... ... ... ... | 915 | 912 |
| MANCHESTER (CITY OF) C.B ... ... | 1,072 | 1,066 |
| MERTHYR TYDFIL U.D. ... ... | 879 | 869 |
| MIDDLESBROUGH C B. ... ... .. | 918 | 947 |
| NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (CITY OF) C.B. | 1,023 | 1,015 |
| NEWPORT (MON.) C.B. ... ... ... | 981 | 1,014 |
| NORTHAMPTON C.B. ... ... ... | 1,050 | 1,084 |
| NORWICH (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,166 | 1,188 |
| NOTTINGHAM (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,166 | 1,146 |
| OLDHAM C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,091 | 1,103 |
| OXFORD (CITY OF) C.B ... ... | 1,231 | 1,260 |
| PLYMOUTH C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,162 | 1,130 |
| PORTSMOUTH C.B. ... ... ... | 1,081 | 1,066 |
| PRESTON C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,182 | 1,186 |
| READING C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,049 | 1,059 |
| RHONDDA U.D. ... ... ... ... | 761 | 825 |
| ROCHDALE C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,150 | 1,148 |
| ROTHERHAM M.B.† ... ... ... | 948 | 948 |
| ST. HELENS C.B. ... ... ... ... | 919 | 935 |
| SALFORD C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,073 | 1,069 |
| SHEFFIELD (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,023 | 1,006 |
| SMETHWICK M.B. ... ... ... | 998 | 1,013 |
| SOUTHAMPTON C.B. ... ... ... | 1,137 | 1,073 |
| SOUTH SHIELDS C.B. ... ... ... | 991 | 1,011 |
| STOCKPORT C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,143 | 1,147 |
| STOCKTON-ON-TEES M.B. ... ... | 938 | 963 |
| SUNDERLAND C.B. ... ... ... | 1,041 | 1,041 |
| SWANSEA C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,010 | 1,048 |
| TOTTENHAM U.D. ... ... ... | 1,070 | 1,063 |
| TYNEMOUTH M.B. ... ... ... | 1,026 | 1,010 |
| WALLASEY U.D. ... ... ... ... | 1,194 | 1,205 |
| WALSALL C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,006 | 1,027 |
| WALTHAMSTOW U.D. ... ... ... | 1,050 | 1,031 |
| WARRINGTON C.B. ... ... ... | 970 | 988 |
| WEST BROMWICH C.B. ... ... ... | 981 | 978 |
| WEST HAM C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,002 | 1,003 |
| WEST HARTLEPOOL M.B.† ... ... | 970 | 967 |
| WIGAN C.B. ... ... ... ... | 1,031 | 1,052 |
| WILLESDEN U.D.... ... ... ... | 1,182 | 1,137 |
| WOLVERHAMPTON C.B. ... ... ... | 1,015 | 1,034 |
| WORCESTER (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... | 1,174 | 1,169 |
| YORK (CITY OF) C.B. ... ... ... | 1,059 | 1,042 |

* *See* note * page 202.

† *See* note * page 203.

TABLE 13.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—ESTIMATED BIRTHS in the TEN YEARS preceding each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901; ENUMERATED POPULATION (PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES) at TWELVE GROUPS of AGES at each CENSUS, 1841 to 1901.

| — | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PERSONS.** | | | | | | | |
| BIRTHS— | | | | | | | |
| Within 5 years before Census. | — | 3,008,093 | 3,439,556 | 3,950,832 | 4,425,477 | 4,424,643 | 4,624,368 |
| From 5 to 10 years before Census. | — | 2,884,571 | 3,240,975 | 3,721,991 | 4,218,139 | 4,469,277 | 4,532,805 |
| ENUMERATED POPULATION. | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** ... ... ... | **15,914,148** | **17,927,609** | **20,066,224** | **22,712,266** | **25,974,439** | **29,002,525** | **32,527,843** |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 2,106,295 | 2,348,107 | 2,700,782 | 3,071,276 | 3,520,864 | 3,553,490 | 3,716,708 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 1,904,913 | 2,092,359 | 2,344,066 | 2,706,526 | 3,147,396 | 3,395,178 | 3,487,291 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 1,732,284 | 1,913,357 | 2,105,176 | 2,424,239 | 2,800,331 | 3,223,567 | 3,341,740 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 1,586,850 | 1,757,189 | 1,932,642 | 2,180,412 | 2,547,232 | 2,950,865 | 3,246,143 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 1,550,418 | 1,666,607 | 1,829,493 | 2,004,760 | 2,328,226 | 2,646,412 | 3,120,922 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 2,449,879 | 2,746,601 | 2,955,942 | 3,340,572 | 3,793,461 | 4,377,728 | 5,255,840 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 1,772,583 | 2,057,178 | 2,358,669 | 2,571,155 | 2,940,753 | 3,328,806 | 3,996,005 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 1,273,000 | 1,507,790 | 1,737,403 | 1,997,730 | 2,173,446 | 2,496,874 | 2,902,191 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 831,549 | 1,007,597 | 1,170,244 | 1,340,853 | 1,534,086 | 1,657,003 | 1,943,250 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 483,844 | 577,681 | 657,917 | 765,211 | 852,424 | 989,862 | 1,076,006 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 190,341 | 219,942 | 240,299 | 271,825 | 298,072 | 339,014 | 393,248 |
| 85 years and upwards | 32,192 | 33,201 | 33,591 | 37,707 | 38,148 | 43,726 | 48,499 |
| **MALES.** | | | | | | | |
| BIRTHS— | | | | | | | |
| Within 5 years before Census. | — | 1,537,323 | 1,759,009 | 2,014,502 | 2,253,393 | 2,252,038 | 2,352,619 |
| From 5 to 10 years before Census. | — | 1,479,587 | 1,656,560 | 1,899,861 | 2,149,840 | 2,276,539 | 2,306,461 |
| ENUMERATED POPULATION. | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** ... ... ... | **7,777,586** | **8,781,225** | **9,776,259** | **11,058,934** | **12,639,902** | **14,060,401*** | **15,728,613** |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 1,048,242 | 1,176,753 | 1,354,907 | 1,536,464 | 1,757,657 | 1,775,062* | 1,855,361 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 953,111 | 1,050,228 | 1,172,960 | 1,350,819 | 1,568,579 | 1,693,372 | 1,738,993 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 880,548 | 963,995 | 1,059,889 | 1,220,770 | 1,402,230 | 1,610,858 | 1,670,970 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 781,679 | 873,236 | 957,930 | 1,084,713 | 1,268,269 | 1,465,175 | 1,607,522 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 723,490 | 795,455 | 860,210 | 951,917 | 1,112,354 | 1,247,346 | 1,472,644 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 1,175,700 | 1,317,234 | 1,395,977 | 1,589,598 | 1,821,537 | 2,089,010 | 2,485,954 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 870,729 | 1,006,891 | 1,141,338 | 1,230,916 | 1,417,895 | 1,611,077 | 1,931,943 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 620,639 | 738,986 | 845,506 | 962,735 | 1,033,266 | 1,191,789 | 1,396,209 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 398,738 | 482,132 | 564,536 | 640,582 | 722,553 | 770,124 | 907,945 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 224,780 | 266,370 | 303,966 | 355,257 | 389,882 | 444,896 | 477,868 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 86,719 | 96,706 | 106,036 | 120,664 | 131,018 | 145,471 | 165,233 |
| 85 years and upwards | 13,211 | 13,239 | 13,004 | 14,499 | 14,662 | 16,221 | 17,971 |
| **FEMALES.** | | | | | | | |
| BIRTHS— | | | | | | | |
| Within 5 years before Census. | — | 1,470,770 | 1,680,547 | 1,936,330 | 2,172,084 | 2,172,605 | 2,271,749 |
| From 5 to 10 years before Census. | — | 1,404,984 | 1,584,415 | 1,822,130 | 2,068,299 | 2,192,738 | 2,226,344 |
| ENUMERATED POPULATION. | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** ... ... ... | **8,136,562** | **9,146,384** | **10,289,965** | **11,653,332** | **13,334,537** | **14,942,124*** | **16,799,230** |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 1,058,053 | 1,171,354 | 1,345,875 | 1,534,812 | 1,763,207 | 1,778,428* | 1,861,347 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 951,802 | 1,042,131 | 1,171,106 | 1,355,707 | 1,578,817 | 1,701,806 | 1,748,298 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 851,736 | 949,362 | 1,045,287 | 1,203,469 | 1,398,101 | 1,612,709 | 1,670,770 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 805,171 | 883,953 | 974,712 | 1,095,699 | 1,278,963 | 1,485,690 | 1,638,621 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 826,928 | 871,152 | 969,283 | 1,052,843 | 1,215,872 | 1,399,066 | 1,648,278 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 1,274,179 | 1,429,367 | 1,559,965 | 1,750,974 | 1,971,924 | 2,288,718 | 2,769,886 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 901,854 | 1,050,287 | 1,217,331 | 1,340,239 | 1,522,858 | 1,717,729 | 2,064,062 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 652,361 | 768,804 | 891,897 | 1,034,995 | 1,140,180 | 1,305,085 | 1,505,982 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 432,811 | 525,465 | 605,708 | 700,271 | 811,533 | 886,879 | 1,035,305 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 259,064 | 311,311 | 353,951 | 409,954 | 462,542 | 544,966 | 598,138 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 103,622 | 123,236 | 134,263 | 151,161 | 167,054 | 193,543 | 228,015 |
| 85 years and upwards | 18,981 | 19,962 | 20,587 | 23,208 | 23,486 | 27,505 | 30,528 |

The arrangement of the Births which is adopted above may be explained thus:—

The children under 5 years of age at each Census are the survivors of those born within 5 years before that Census: and those aged 5 years and under 10 years are the survivors of those born from 5 to 10 years before the Census. For explanation of the term "Estimated Births," *see* page 48.

* For the purposes of this and following Tables, a transfer of 7,500 has been made from Females under 5 years of age at the Census of 1891 to Males of the same ages. The reason for this transfer is stated on pages 47 and 48.

TABLE 14.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—MALES and FEMALES at TWELVE GROUPS of AGES in a MILLION PERSONS at all AGES, enumerated at each CENSUS, 1841 to 1901.

| AGES. | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PERSONS.** | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** ... ... ... | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 132,354 | 130,977 | 134,594 | 135,225 | 135,551 | 122,523 | 114,262 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 119,700 | 116,712 | 116,816 | 119,166 | 121,173 | 117,065 | 107,209 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 108,852 | 106,727 | 104,912 | 106,737 | 107,811 | 111,148 | 102,735 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 99,713 | 98,016 | 96,313 | 96,002 | 98,067 | 101,745 | 99,796 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 97,424 | 92,963 | 91,173 | 88,268 | 89,635 | 91,248 | 95,946 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 153,942 | 153,206 | 147,308 | 147,083 | 146,046 | 150,943 | 161,579 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 111,384 | 114,749 | 117,545 | 113,205 | 113,217 | 114,776 | 122,849 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 79,992 | 84,105 | 86,584 | 87,958 | 83,676 | 86,092 | 89,222 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 52,252 | 56,203 | 58,319 | 59,036 | 59,062 | 57,133 | 59,741 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 30,404 | 32,223 | 32,787 | 33,692 | 32,818 | 34,130 | 33,080 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 11,960 | 12,268 | 11,975 | 11,968 | 11,476 | 11,689 | 12,090 |
| 85 years and upwards | 2,023 | 1,851 | 1,674 | 1,660 | 1,468 | 1,508 | 1,491 |
| **MALES.** | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** ... ... ... | **488,721** | **489,816** | **487,200** | **486,915** | **486,628** | **484,799*** | **483,543** |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 65,869 | 65,639 | 67,522 | 67,649 | 67,669 | 61,203* | 57,039 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 59,891 | 58,582 | 58,454 | 59,475 | 60,389 | 58,327 | 53,462 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 55,331 | 53,772 | 52,820 | 53,749 | 53,985 | 55,542 | 51,370 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 49,118 | 48,709 | 47,738 | 47,759 | 48,828 | 50,519 | 49,420 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 45,462 | 44,370 | 42,869 | 41,912 | 42,825 | 43,008 | 45,273 |
| 25—35 ... ... | 73,878 | 73,476 | 69,568 | 69,990 | 70,128 | 72,029 | 76,425 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 54,714 | 56,164 | 56,879 | 54,196 | 54,588 | 55,549 | 59,394 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 38,999 | 41,221 | 42,136 | 42,388 | 39,780 | 41,093 | 42,924 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 25,055 | 26,893 | 28,134 | 28,204 | 27,818 | 26,554 | 27,913 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 14,125 | 14,858 | 15,148 | 15,642 | 15,010 | 15,340 | 14,691 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 5,449 | 5,394 | 5,284 | 5,313 | 5,044 | 5,016 | 5,080 |
| 85 years and upwards | 830 | 738 | 648 | 638 | 564 | 559 | 552 |
| **FEMALES.** | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** ... ... ... | **511,279** | **510,184** | **512,800** | **513,085** | **513,372** | **515,201*** | **516,457** |
| Under 5 years ... ... | 66,485 | 65,338 | 67,072 | 67,576 | 67,882 | 61,320* | 57,223 |
| 5—10 ... ... | 59,809 | 58,130 | 58,362 | 59,691 | 60,784 | 58,678 | 53,747 |
| 10—15 ... ... | 53,521 | 52,955 | 52,092 | 52,988 | 53,826 | 55,606 | 51,365 |
| 15—20 ... ... | 50,595 | 49,307 | 48,575 | 48,243 | 49,239 | 51,226 | 50,376 |
| 20—25 ... ... | 51,962 | 48,593 | 48,304 | 46,356 | 46,810 | 48,240 | 50,673 |
| 25—35 ... .. | 80,064 | 79,730 | 77,740 | 77,093 | 75,918 | 78,914 | 85,154 |
| 35—45 ... ... | 56,670 | 58,585 | 60,666 | 59,009 | 58,629 | 59,227 | 63,455 |
| 45—55 ... ... | 40,993 | 42,884 | 44,448 | 45,570 | 43,896 | 44,999 | 46,298 |
| 55—65 ... ... | 27,197 | 29,310 | 30,185 | 30,832 | 31,244 | 30,579 | 31,828 |
| 65—75 ... ... | 16,279 | 17,365 | 17,639 | 18,050 | 17,808 | 18,790 | 18,389 |
| 75—85 ... ... | 6,511 | 6,874 | 6,691 | 6,655 | 6,432 | 6,673 | 7,010 |
| 85 years and upwards | 1,193 | 1,113 | 1,026 | 1,022 | 904 | 949 | 939 |

* *See* note [2] to Table 13.

TABLE 15.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—INCREASE PER CENT. of MALES and FEMALES in AGE-GROUPS during each INTERCENSAL PERIOD 1841-1901; also INCREASE PER CENT. of ESTIMATED BIRTHS corresponding to the CHILDREN AGED Under 5 Years, 5—10, and 5—15, in the PERIODS from 1851 to 1901.

| AGES | 1841-51. | 1851-61. | 1861-71. | 1871-81. | 1881-91. | 1891-1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALES.** | | | | | | |
| BIRTHS CORRESPONDING TO CHILDREN AGED ... ... Under 5 years. | — | 14·42 | 14·52 | 11·86 | —0·06 | 4·47 |
| BIRTHS CORRESPONDING TO CHILDREN AGED ... ... 5 — 10 | — | 11·96 | 14·69 | 13·16 | 5·89 | 1·31 |
| Under 5 years ... ... ... | 12·26 | 15·14 | 13·40 | 14·40 | 0·99 | 4·52 |
| 5 — 10 ... ... ... ... | 10·19 | 11·69 | 15·16 | 16·12 | 7·96 | 2·69 |
| 10 — 15 ... ... ... ... | 9·48 | 9·95 | 15·18 | 14·86 | 14·88 | 3·73 |
| 15 — 20 ... ... ... ... | 11·71 | 9·70 | 13·24 | 16·92 | 15·53 | 9·72 |
| 20 — 25 ... ... ... ... | 9·95 | 8·14 | 10·66 | 16·85 | 12·14 | 18·06 |
| BIRTHS CORRESPONDING TO CHILDREN AGED ... ... 5 — 15 | — | — | 14·56 | 13·81 | 8·78 | 0·63 |
| 5 — 15 ... ... ... ... | 9·85 | 10·85 | 15·17 | 15·52 | 11·22 | 3·20 |
| 15 — 25 ... ... ... ... | 10·86 | 8·96 | 12·02 | 16·89 | 13·94 | 13·55 |
| 25 — 35 ... ... ... ... | 12·04 | 5·98 | 13·87 | 14·59 | 14·68 | 19·00 |
| 35 — 45 ... ... ... ... | 15·64 | 13·35 | 7·85 | 15·19 | 13·62 | 19·92 |
| 45 — 55 ... ... ... ... | 19·07 | 14·41 | 13·87 | 7·33 | 15·34 | 17·15 |
| 55 — 65 ... ... ... ... | 20·91 | 17·09 | 13·47 | 12·80 | 6·58 | 17·90 |
| 65 — 75 ... ... ... ... | 18·50 | 14·11 | 16·87 | 9·75 | 14·11 | 7·41 |
| 75 — 85 ... ... ... ... | 11·52 | 9·65 | 13·80 | 8·58 | 11·03 | 13·58 |
| 85 years and upwards ... ... | 0·21 | 1·78 | 11·50 | 1·12 | 10·63 | 10·79 |
| **FEMALES.** | | | | | | |
| BIRTHS CORRESPONDING TO CHILDREN AGED ... ... Under 5 years. | — | 14·26 | 15·22 | 12·18 | 0·02 | 4·56 |
| BIRTHS CORRESPONDING TO CHILDREN AGED ... ... 5 — 10 | — | 12·77 | 15·00 | 13·51 | 6·02 | 1·53 |
| Under 5 years ... ... ... | 10·71 | 14·90 | 14·04 | 14·88 | 0·86 | 4·66 |
| 5 — 10 ... ... ... ... | 9·49 | 12·38 | 15·76 | 16·46 | 7·79 | 2·73 |
| 10 — 15 ... ... ... ... | 11·46 | 10·10 | 15·13 | 16·17 | 15·35 | 3·60 |
| 15 — 20 ... ... ... ... | 9·78 | 10·27 | 12·41 | 16·73 | 16·16 | 10·29 |
| 20 — 25 ... ... ... ... | 5·35 | 11·26 | 8·62 | 15·48 | 15·07 | 17·81 |
| BIRTHS CORRESPONDING TO CHILDREN AGED ... ... 5 — 15 | — | — | 14·65 | 14·33 | 8·99 | 0·78 |
| 5 — 15 ... ... ... ... | 10·42 | 11·29 | 15·47 | 16·32 | 11·34 | 3·15 |
| 15 — 25 ... ... ... ... | 7·54 | 10·76 | 10·52 | 16·12 | 15·63 | 13·94 |
| 25 — 35 ... ... ... ... | 12·18 | 9·14 | 12·24 | 12·62 | 16·07 | 21·02 |
| 35 — 45 ... ... ... ... | 16·46 | 15·90 | 10·10 | 13·63 | 12·80 | 20·16 |
| 45 — 55 ... ... ... ... | 17·85 | 16·01 | 16·04 | 10·16 | 14·46 | 15·39 |
| 55 — 65 ... ... ... ... | 21·41 | 15·27 | 15·61 | 15·89 | 9·28 | 16·74 |
| 65 — 75 ... ... ... ... | 20·17 | 13·70 | 15·82 | 12·83 | 17·82 | 9·76 |
| 75 — 85 ... ... ... ... | 18·93 | 8·95 | 12·59 | 10·51 | 15·86 | 17·81 |
| 85 years and upwards ... ... | 5·17 | 3·13 | 12·73 | 1·20 | 17·11 | 10·99 |

The Table may be read thus:—The male children enumerated as under 5 years of age in 1861 exceeded those enumerated at the same ages in 1851 by 15·14 per cent. The births of males in the period during which the former group were born exceeded by 14·42 per cent. the births of males in the period during which the latter group were born.

TABLE 16.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—FEMALES to 1,000 MALES at TWELVE GROUPS of AGES, and at EACH YEAR of AGE UNDER FIVE YEARS,* at EACH CENSUS, 1841 to 1901.

| AGE PERIODS. | 1841. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALL AGES ... ... | 1,046 | 1,042 | 1,053 | 1,054 | 1,055 | 1,063† | 1,068 |
| Under 1 year ... ... | ? | ? | 985 | 992 | 995 | 993 | 995 |
| 1 ... ... ... ... | | | 997 | 1,002 | 1,004 | 1,005 | 1,002 |
| 2 ... ... ... ... | | | 999 | 1,005 | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,010 |
| 3 ... ... ... ... | | | 989 | 1,000 | 1,003 | 1,002 | 1,007 |
| 4 ... ... ... ... | | | 997 | 996 | 1,009 | 1,004 | 1,003 |
| Total under 5 years ... | 1,009 | 995 | 993 | 999 | 1,003 | 1,002 | 1,003 |
| 5—10 ... ... ... | 999 | 992 | 998 | 1,004 | 1,007 | 1,005 | 1,005 |
| 10—15 ... ... ... | 967 | 985 | 986 | 986 | 997 | 1,001 | 1,000 |
| 15—20 ... ... ... | 1,030 | 1,012 | 1,018 | 1,010 | 1,008 | 1,014 | 1,019 |
| 20—25 ... ... ... | 1,143 | 1,095 | 1,127 | 1,106 | 1,093 | 1,122 | 1,119 |
| 25—35 ... ... ... | 1,084 | 1,085 | 1,117 | 1,102 | 1,083 | 1,096 | 1,114 |
| 35—45 ... ... ... | 1,036 | 1,043 | 1,067 | 1,089 | 1,074 | 1,066 | 1,068 |
| 45—55 ... ... ... | 1,051 | 1,040 | 1,055 | 1,075 | 1,103 | 1,095 | 1,079 |
| 55—65 ... ... ... | 1,085 | 1,090 | 1,073 | 1,093 | 1,123 | 1,152 | 1,140 |
| 65—75 ... ... ... | 1,152 | 1,169 | 1,164 | 1,154 | 1,186 | 1,225 | 1,252 |
| 75—85 ... ... ... | 1,195 | 1,274 | 1,266 | 1,253 | 1,275 | 1,330 | 1,380 |
| 85 years and upwards ... | 1,437 | 1,508 | 1,583 | 1,601 | 1,602 | 1,696 | 1,699 |

* The proportions in this Table are derived from the figures in Table 13, except for the separate ages under 5 years: these latter are based on the enumerated numbers at the several Censuses, revised by taking into account the births and deaths in the five years preceding each Census.

† *See* note * to Table 13.

TABLE 17.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Of the TOTAL DEATHS of MALES and FEMALES in each INTERCENSAL PERIOD 1851–1901, the NUMBERS ESTIMATED to have occurred (*a*) among CHILDREN BORN during the PERIOD and (*b*) among PERSONS of SPECIFIED AGES at the BEGINNING of the PERIOD.

| — | DEATHS OF MALES. | | | | | DEATHS OF FEMALES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851-61. | 1861-71. | 1871-81. | 1881-91. | 1891-1901. | 1851-61. | 1861-71. | 1871-81. | 1881-91. | 1891-1901. |
| **Total Deaths..** | **2,147,289** | **2,468,726** | **2,676,969** | **2,707,913** | **2,859,444** | **2,079,232** | **2,342,959** | **2,499,261** | **2,556,532** | **2,704,031** |
| DEATHS OF CHILDREN BORN. In last 5 years of period. | 367,276 | 428,757 | 464,477 | 437,928 | 470,867 | 305,981 | 359,818 | 376,009 | 362,272 | 389,484 |
| DEATHS OF CHILDREN BORN. In first 5 years of period. | 486,070 | 549,943 | 588,401 | 570,257 | 576,423 | 423,590 | 477,276 | 504,059 | 487,337 | 491,697 |
| AGES AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years .. | 156,165 | 182,114 | 171,183 | 163,454 | 153,731 | 151,395 | 174,095 | 163,250 | 157,282 | 148,951 |
| 5—10 .. | 58,121 | 58,685 | 57,718 | 54,682 | 48,787 | 59,156 | 59,005 | 56,775 | 55,687 | 49,061 |
| 10—15 .. | 59,855 | 61,463 | 59,148 | 56,155 | 55,517 | 65,800 | 65,331 | 60,868 | 58,493 | 54,703 |
| 15—20 .. | 69,339 | 74,851 | 72,517 | 67,057 | 67,983 | 76,769 | 79,352 | 74,938 | 70,912 | 67,079 |
| 20—25 .. | 68,293 | 76,617 | 79,008 | 73,178 | 73,255 | 76,231 | 81,813 | 79,908 | 77,077 | 73,379 |
| 25—35 .. | 132,149 | 152,767 | 172,350 | 170,058 | 176,754 | 144,526 | 158,103 | 165,006 | 165,527 | 166,808 |
| 35—45 .. | 138,275 | 167,459 | 191,159 | 203,822 | 222,972 | 131,213 | 152,371 | 167,138 | 178,459 | 192,415 |
| 45—55 .. | 152,221 | 186,505 | 220,417 | 236,542 | 268,303 | 138,138 | 164,027 | 192,863 | 211,786 | 236,398 |
| 55—65 .. | 176,284 | 213,523 | 251,159 | 283,836 | 309,115 | 176,579 | 206,093 | 243,085 | 280,315 | 310,648 |
| 65—75 .. | 174,387 | 200,325 | 233,837 | 256,503 | 288,926 | 192,174 | 218,142 | 250,839 | 280,530 | 327,732 |
| 75 years and upwards. | 108,254 | 115,717 | 129,595 | 134,442 | 146,811 | 137,730 | 147,524 | 163,923 | 170,875 | 196,726 |

The Table may be read thus:—Of the 2,147,289 deaths of Males which were registered in the period between the Censuses of 1851 and 1861, 367,276 are estimated to have occurred among children who were born in the last five years of the period, and whose survivors were therefore under 5 years of age at the Census of 1861; 486,070 among children who were born in the first five years of the period, and whose survivors were between 5 and 10 years of age at the Census of 1861; 156,165 among children who were under 5 years of age at the Census of 1851, and whose survivors were between 10 and 15 years of age at the Census of 1861; . . . . . and 108,254 among men who were over 75 years of age at the Census of 1851, and whose survivors were over 85 years of age at the Census of 1861.

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—CALCULATED SURVIVORS at GROUPS of AGES, at the several CENSUSES, 1861 to 1901, of the PERSONS ENUMERATED at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1891, and of the CHILDREN BORN in the INTERCENSAL PERIODS; EXCESS or DEFICIENCY of ENUMERATED compared with CALCULATED NUMBERS.

| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| | Calculated Survivors from Previous Census and from Intercensal Births. | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** .. | **10,949,505** | **11,221,896** | **12,783,198** | **14,469,506** | **15,869,027** | **10,332,064** | **11,795,475** | **13,394,454** | **15,143,349** | **16,736,130** |
| Under 5 years .. | 1,391,733 | 1,585,745 | 1,798,916 | 1,814,110 | 1,881,752 | 1,374,566 | 1,576,512 | 1,796,075 | 1,810,333 | 1,882,365 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,170,490 | 1,349,918 | 1,563,439 | 1,706,282 | 1,730,038 | 1,160,825 | 1,344,854 | 1,564,240 | 1,705,401 | 1,734,647 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,020,588 | 1,172,793 | 1,365,281 | 1,564,203 | 1,621,331 | 1,019,959 | 1,171,780 | 1,371,562 | 1,606,925 | 1,629,477 |
| 15—20 .. | 992,107 | 1,114,275 | 1,293,101 | 1,513,897 | 1,644,585 | 982,975 | 1,112,101 | 1,298,932 | 1,523,130 | 1,652,745 |
| 20—25 .. | 904,140 | 996,426 | 1,161,622 | 1,346,075 | 1,555,341 | 883,562 | 979,956 | 1,142,601 | 1,339,608 | 1,558,006 |
| 25—30 .. | 803,897 | 883,079 | 1,012,196 | 1,201,212 | 1,397,192 | 807,184 | 895,360 | 1,020,761 | 1,208,051 | 1,418,611 |
| 30—35 .. | 727,162 | 783,593 | 872,909 | 1,039,176 | 1,174,091 | 794,921 | 887,470 | 972,935 | 1,138,795 | 1,325,687 |
| 35—45 .. | 1,185,085 | 1,243,210 | 1,417,248 | 1,651,479 | 1,912,256 | 1,284,841 | 1,401,863 | 1,585,968 | 1,806,397 | 2,121,910 |
| 45—55 .. | 868,616 | 973,879 | 1,039,757 | 1,214,073 | 1,388,105 | 919,074 | 1,064,960 | 1,173,101 | 1,344,419 | 1,525,314 |
| 55—65 .. | 586,165 | 659,001 | 742,318 | 796,724 | 923,486 | 630,666 | 727,870 | 842,152 | 928,394 | 1,068,687 |
| 65—75 .. | 305,848 | 351,013 | 389,423 | 438,718 | 461,009 | 348,886 | 399,615 | 456,596 | 531,218 | 576,231 |
| 75—85 .. | 91,983 | 103,641 | 121,420 | 133,379 | 155,970 | 119,157 | 135,809 | 159,115 | 182,012 | 217,284 |
| 85 years and upwards. | 1,691 | 3,323 | 5,568 | 11,238 | 14,881 | 5,468 | 7,326 | 10,446 | 19,665 | 25,322 |
| | Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of Enumerated compared with Calculated Numbers. | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages** .. | **−273,246** | **−162,962** | **−143,296** | **−490,165** | **−131,424** | **−42,699** | **−52,143** | **−59,917** | **−201,224** | **+63,894** |
| Under 5 years .. | − 36,826 | − 49,281 | − 41,250 | − 39,048 | − 26,391 | − 28,691 | − 41,700 | − 32,868 | − 31,905 | − 20,918 |
| 5—10 .. | + 2,470 | + 901 | + 5,140 | − 12,910 | + 8,955 | + 10,281 | + 10,853 | + 14,577 | − 3,595 | + 13,651 |
| 10—15 .. | + 39,301 | + 47,977 | + 36,949 | + 16,655 | + 49,639 | + 25,328 | + 31,669 | + 26,539 | + 6,784 | + 41,293 |
| 15—20 .. | − 34,177 | − 29,562 | − 24,833 | − 48,722 | − 37,063 | − 8,263 | − 16,402 | − 19,969 | − 37,440 | − 14,124 |
| 20—25 .. | − 43,930 | − 46,509 | − 49,268 | − 98,729 | − 82,697 | + 85,721 | + 72,887 | + 73,271 | + 59,458 | + 90,272 |
| 25—30 .. | − 62,610 | − 39,801 | − 30,918 | − 90,072 | − 68,904 | + 27,693 | + 41,939 | + 45,953 | + 31,068 | + 77,610 |
| 30—35 .. | − 65,472 | − 37,273 | − 32,650 | − 61,306 | − 16,425 | − 69,833 | − 73,795 | − 67,725 | − 89,196 | − 52,022 |
| 35—45 .. | − 43,747 | − 12,294 | + 647 | − 40,402 | + 19,687 | − 67,510 | − 61,623 | − 63,110 | − 88,668 | − 57,848 |
| 45—55 .. | − 23,110 | − 11,144 | − 6,401 | − 22,284 | + 8,104 | − 27,177 | − 29,965 | − 32,921 | − 39,334 | − 19,333 |
| 55—65 .. | − 21,629 | − 18,419 | − 19,765 | − 26,900 | − 15,541 | − 24,958 | − 27,599 | − 30,599 | − 41,515 | − 33,382 |
| 65—75 .. | − 1,882 | + 4,244 | + 459 | + 6,178 | + 16,859 | + 5,065 | + 10,339 | + 5,956 | + 13,743 | + 21,907 |
| 75—85 .. | + 14,053 | + 17,023 | + 9,596 | + 12,092 | + 9,263 | + 15,126 | + 15,352 | + 7,939 | + 11,531 | + 10,781 |
| 85 years and upwards. | + 11,313 | + 11,176 | + 9,094 | + 4,983 | + 3,090 | + 15,119 | + 15,882 | + 13,040 | + 7,840 | + 5,206 |

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—(1) A calculation based on the births during the 5 years immediately preceding the Census of 1881 (Table 13) and on the deaths during the same period (Table 17), gives 1,798,916 as the probable number of Males under 5 years of age surviving at that Census; the number of such children enumerated shows a loss of 41,250, as the combined effect of migration during the 5 years and of mis-statement of age. (2) A similar calculation based on the number of females enumerated in 1891 as between 10 and 15 years of age (Table 13) and on the deaths in the next intercensal period (Table 17) gives 1,558,006 as the probable survivors aged 20—25 at the Census of 1901; the number enumerated as in this age group shows an excess over the calculated number of 90,272, which is the combined effect of migration during the intercensal period and of mis-statement of age.

TABLE 19.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—CALCULATED SURVIVORS in GROUPS of AGES, at successive CENSUSES, of CHILDREN BORN in QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS beginning at APRIL, 1851; EXCESS or DEFICIENCY of ENUMERATED compared with CALCULATED NUMBERS.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are based on the numbers of Births and Deaths as shown in Tables 13 and 17 respectively.

| Age at Census. | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| | Calculated Survivors, tabulated according to Age at each Census. | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years ... | 1,391,733 | 1,585,745 | 1,798,916 | 1,814,110 | 1,881,752 | 1,374,566 | 1,576,512 | 1,796,075 | 1,810,333 | 1,882,265 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,170,490 | 1,349,918 | 1,563,439 | 1,706,282 | 1,730,038 | 1,160,825 | 1,344,854 | 1,564,240 | 1,705,401 | 1,734,647 |
| 10—15 ... | — | 1,209,619 | 1,414,562 | 1,635,462 | 1,660,379 | — | 1,200,471 | 1,413,262 | 1,638,793 | 1,661,382 |
| 15—20 ... | — | 1,111,805 | 1,292,200 | 1,508,757 | 1,657,495 | — | 1,101,820 | 1,288,079 | 1,508,553 | 1,656,340 |
| 20—25 ... | — | — | 1,150,471 | 1,358,407 | 1,579,945 | — | — | 1,139,603 | 1,354,769 | 1,584,090 |
| 25—30 ... | — | — | 1,039,288 | 1,225,143 | 1,440,774 | — | — | 1,026,882 | 1,217,167 | 1,441,474 |
| 30—35 ... | — | — | — | 1,077,293 | 1,285,152 | — | — | — | 1,062,526 | 1,281,390 |
| 35—40 ... | — | — | — | 958,233 | 1,141,874 | — | — | — | 946,021 | 1,137,010 |
| 40—45 ... | — | — | — | — | 983,808 | — | — | — | — | 975,875 |
| 45—50 ... | — | — | — | — | 852,469 | — | — | — | — | 854,162 |
| | Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Enumerated compared with Calculated Numbers. | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years ... | — 36,826 | — 49,281 | — 41,259 | — 39,048 | — 26,391 | — 28,691 | — 41,700 | — 32,868 | — 31,905 | — 20,918 |
| 5—10 ... | + 2,470 | + 901 | + 5,140 | — 12,910 | + 8,955 | + 10,281 | + 10,853 | + 14,577 | — 3,595 | + 13,651 |
| 10—15 ... | — | + 11,151 | — 12,332 | — 24,604 | + 10,591 | — | + 2,998 | — 15,161 | — 26,084 | + 9,388 |
| 15—20 ... | — | — 27,092 | — 23,931 | — 43,582 | — 49,973 | — | — 6,121 | — 9,116 | — 22,863 | — 17,719 |
| 20—25 ... | — | — | — 38,117 | —111,061 | —107,301 | — | — | + 76,269 | + 44,297 | + 64,188 |
| 25—30 ... | — | — | — 58,010 | —114,003 | —112,486 | — | — | + 39,832 | + 21,952 | + 54,747 |
| 30—35 ... | — | — | — | — 99,423 | —127,486 | — | — | — | — 12,927 | — 7,725 |
| 35—40 ... | — | — | — | — 92,702 | —107,415 | — | — | — | — 29,762 | — 26,086 |
| 40—45 ... | — | — | — | — | — 86,324 | — | — | — | — | — 22,737 |
| 45—50 ... | — | — | — | — | — 92,514 | — | — | — | — | — 40,929 |

The Table may be read thus:—Of the male children born in the five years preceding the Census of 1861, it is calculated that 1,391,733 survived (at ages under 5 years) at that Census; of these, 1,209,619 survived (at ages 10–15) at the Census of 1871; 1,150,471 (at ages 20–25) at the Census of 1881; 1,077,293 (at ages 30–35) at the Census of 1891; and 983,808 (at ages 40–45) at the Census of 1901. The differences between these and the enumerated numbers (*see* lower portion of Table) are the combined effect of balance of migration since birth and of mis-statement of age.

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—GRADUATED TABLE of the POPULATION ENUMERATED in 1901 (1) AT EACH YEAR of AGE, and (2) AT and ABOVE EACH YEAR of AGE, ADJUSTED to INCLUDE the ARMY, ROYAL NAVY AND MARINES, and MERCHANT SEAMEN SERVING OUT of ENGLAND and WALES at the time of the CENSUS.*

| $x$ | Estimated Population at each Year of Age at the Census of 1901. $Px$ | | | Estimated Population at and above the Ages in the first Column. $Qx$ | | | $x$ | Estimated Population at each Year of Age at the Census of 1901. $Px$ | | | Estimated Population at and above the Ages in the first Column. $Qx$ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 0— | 818,986 | 410,754 | 408,232 | 32,805,040 | 16,005,210 | 16,799,230 | 55— | 242,260 | 115,654 | 126,606 | 3,462,375 | 1,570,389 | 1,891,986 |
| 1— | 770,525 | 385,081 | 385,444 | 31,986,054 | 15,595,056 | 16,390,998 | 56— | 230,877 | 109,713 | 121,164 | 3,220,115 | 1,454,735 | 1,765,380 |
| 2— | 730,876 | 363,936 | 366,940 | 31,215,529 | 15,209,975 | 16,005,554 | 57— | 219,658 | 103,868 | 115,790 | 2,989,238 | 1,345,022 | 1,644,216 |
| 3— | 717,840 | 357,881 | 359,959 | 30,484,653 | 14,846,039 | 15,638,614 | 58— | 208,710 | 98,181 | 110,529 | 2,769,580 | 1,241,154 | 1,528,426 |
| 4— | 724,186 | 361,731 | 362,455 | 29,766,813 | 14,488,158 | 15,278,655 | 59— | 198,103 | 92,692 | 105,411 | 2,560,870 | 1,142,973 | 1,417,897 |
| 5— | 692,888 | 344,861 | 348,027 | 29,042,627 | 14,126,427 | 14,916,200 | 60— | 187,877 | 87,428 | 100,449 | 2,362,767 | 1,050,281 | 1,312,486 |
| 6— | 693,343 | 346,327 | 347,016 | 28,349,739 | 13,781,566 | 14,568,173 | 61— | 178,048 | 82,397 | 95,651 | 2,174,890 | 962,853 | 1,212,037 |
| 7— | 695,391 | 347,433 | 347,958 | 27,656,396 | 13,435,239 | 14,221,157 | 62— | 168,614 | 77,601 | 91,013 | 1,996,842 | 880,456 | 1,116,386 |
| 8— | 696,071 | 346,726 | 348,345 | 26,961,005 | 13,087,806 | 13,873,199 | 63— | 159,554 | 73,030 | 86,524 | 1,828,228 | 802,855 | 1,025,373 |
| 9— | 686,505 | 342,512 | 343,993 | 26,265,934 | 12,741,080 | 13,524,854 | 64— | 150,837 | 68,669 | 82,168 | 1,668,674 | 729,825 | 938,849 |
| 10— | 653,417 | 325,987 | 327,430 | 25,579,429 | 12,398,568 | 13,180,861 | 65— | 142,424 | 64,497 | 77,927 | 1,517,837 | 661,156 | 856,681 |
| 11— | 670,362 | 334,449 | 335,903 | 24,926,012 | 12,072,601 | 12,853,411 | 66— | 134,272 | 60,492 | 73,780 | 1,375,413 | 596,659 | 778,754 |
| 12— | 659,343 | 329,213 | 330,130 | 24,255,650 | 11,738,152 | 12,517,508 | 67— | 126,338 | 56,631 | 69,707 | 1,241,141 | 536,167 | 704,974 |
| 13— | 671,712 | 336,080 | 335,632 | 23,596,317 | 11,408,939 | 12,187,378 | 68— | 118,576 | 52,891 | 65,685 | 1,114,803 | 479,536 | 635,267 |
| 14— | 665,509 | 332,578 | 332,931 | 22,924,605 | 11,072,859 | 11,851,746 | 69— | 110,951 | 49,250 | 61,701 | 996,227 | 426,645 | 569,582 |
| 15— | 665,882 | 328,482 | 337,400 | 22,259,096 | 10,740,281 | 11,518,815 | 70— | 103,432 | 45,693 | 57,739 | 885,276 | 377,995 | 507,881 |
| 16— | 680,883 | 336,180 | 344,703 | 21,593,214 | 10,411,799 | 11,181,415 | 71— | 95,995 | 42,205 | 53,790 | 781,844 | 331,702 | 450,142 |
| 17— | 653,094 | 322,160 | 330,934 | 20,912,331 | 10,075,619 | 10,836,712 | 72— | 88,630 | 38,778 | 49,852 | 685,849 | 289,497 | 396,352 |
| 18— | 667,543 | 329,335 | 338,208 | 20,259,237 | 9,753,459 | 10,505,778 | 73— | 81,339 | 35,410 | 45,929 | 597,219 | 250,719 | 346,500 |
| 19— | 649,712 | 320,864 | 328,848 | 19,591,694 | 9,424,124 | 10,167,570 | 74— | 74,133 | 32,105 | 42,028 | 515,880 | 215,309 | 300,571 |
| 20— | 643,963 | 317,128 | 326,835 | 18,941,982 | 9,103,260 | 9,838,722 | 75— | 67,042 | 28,874 | 38,168 | 441,747 | 183,204 | 258,543 |
| 21— | 633,870 | 312,376 | 321,494 | 18,298,019 | 8,786,132 | 9,511,887 | 76— | 60,101 | 25,731 | 34,370 | 374,705 | 154,330 | 220,375 |
| 22— | 640,044 | 315,431 | 324,613 | 17,664,149 | 8,473,756 | 9,190,393 | 77— | 53,357 | 22,696 | 30,661 | 314,604 | 128,599 | 186,005 |
| 23— | 622,729 | 307,238 | 315,491 | 17,024,105 | 8,158,325 | 8,865,780 | 78— | 46,866 | 19,794 | 27,072 | 261,247 | 105,903 | 155,344 |
| 24— | 626,629 | 308,256 | 318,373 | 16,401,376 | 7,851,087 | 8,550,289 | 79— | 40,684 | 17,048 | 23,636 | 214,381 | 86,109 | 128,272 |
| 25— | 600,870 | 291,694 | 309,176 | 15,774,747 | 7,542,831 | 8,231,916 | 80— | 34,868 | 14,483 | 20,385 | 173,697 | 69,061 | 104,636 |
| 26— | 587,706 | 285,105 | 302,601 | 15,173,877 | 7,251,137 | 7,922,740 | 81— | 29,472 | 12,122 | 17,350 | 138,829 | 54,578 | 84,251 |
| 27— | 574,033 | 278,363 | 295,670 | 14,586,171 | 6,966,032 | 7,620,139 | 82— | 24,544 | 9,984 | 14,560 | 109,357 | 42,456 | 66,901 |
| 28— | 559,997 | 271,525 | 288,472 | 14,012,138 | 6,687,669 | 7,324,469 | 83— | 20,112 | 8,081 | 12,031 | 84,813 | 32,472 | 52,341 |
| 29— | 545,721 | 264,629 | 281,092 | 13,452,141 | 6,416,144 | 7,035,997 | 84— | 16,202 | 6,420 | 9,782 | 64,701 | 24,391 | 40,310 |
| 30— | 531,319 | 257,715 | 273,604 | 12,906,420 | 6,151,515 | 6,754,905 | 85— | 12,814 | 4,999 | 7,815 | 48,499 | 17,971 | 30,528 |
| 31— | 516,877 | 250,816 | 266,061 | 12,375,101 | 5,893,800 | 6,481,301 | 86— | 9,940 | 3,810 | 6,130 | 35,685 | 12,972 | 22,713 |
| 32— | 502,478 | 243,953 | 258,525 | 11,858,224 | 5,642,984 | 6,215,240 | 87— | 7,554 | 2,840 | 4,714 | 25,745 | 9,162 | 16,583 |
| 33— | 488,198 | 237,157 | 251,041 | 11,355,746 | 5,399,031 | 5,956,715 | 88— | 5,615 | 2,064 | 3,551 | 18,191 | 6,322 | 11,869 |
| 34— | 474,084 | 230,440 | 243,644 | 10,867,548 | 5,161,874 | 5,705,674 | 89— | 4,060 | 1,464 | 2,616 | 12,576 | 4,258 | 8,318 |
| 35— | 460,183 | 223,818 | 236,365 | 10,393,464 | 4,931,434 | 5,462,030 | 90— | 2,894 | 1,010 | 1,884 | 8,496 | 2,794 | 5,702 |
| 36— | 446,531 | 217,299 | 229,232 | 9,933,281 | 4,707,616 | 5,225,665 | 91— | 2,001 | 678 | 1,323 | 5,602 | 1,784 | 3,818 |
| 37— | 433,154 | 210,894 | 222,260 | 9,486,750 | 4,490,317 | 4,996,433 | 92— | 1,347 | 440 | 907 | 3,601 | 1,106 | 2,495 |
| 38— | 420,074 | 204,606 | 215,468 | 9,053,596 | 4,279,423 | 4,774,173 | 93— | 882 | 278 | 604 | 2,254 | 666 | 1,588 |
| 39— | 407,298 | 198,438 | 208,860 | 8,633,522 | 4,074,817 | 4,558,705 | 94— | 560 | 169 | 391 | 1,372 | 388 | 984 |
| 40— | 394,831 | 192,387 | 202,444 | 8,226,224 | 3,876,379 | 4,349,845 | 95— | 346 | 100 | 246 | 812 | 219 | 593 |
| 41— | 382,678 | 186,456 | 196,222 | 7,831,393 | 3,683,992 | 4,147,401 | 96— | 208 | 57 | 151 | 466 | 119 | 347 |
| 42— | 370,826 | 180,637 | 190,189 | 7,448,715 | 3,497,536 | 3,951,179 | 97— | 119 | 31 | 88 | 258 | 62 | 196 |
| 43— | 359,272 | 174,927 | 184,345 | 7,077,889 | 3,316,899 | 3,760,990 | 98— | 67 | 16 | 51 | 139 | 31 | 108 |
| 44— | 347,996 | 169,319 | 178,677 | 6,718,617 | 3,141,972 | 3,576,645 | 99— | 36 | 8 | 28 | 72 | 15 | 57 |
| 45— | 336,219 | 163,371 | 172,848 | 6,370,621 | 2,972,653 | 3,397,968 | 100— | 19 | 4 | 15 | 36 | 7 | 29 |
| 46— | 322,365 | 156,185 | 166,180 | 6,034,402 | 2,809,282 | 3,225,120 | 101— | 9 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| 47— | 309,117 | 149,282 | 159,835 | 5,712,037 | 2,653,097 | 3,058,940 | 102— | 4 | — | 4 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 48— | 296,474 | 143,806 | 154,668 | 5,402,920 | 2,503,815 | 2,899,105 | 103— | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 49— | 290,460 | 139,790 | 150,670 | 5,104,446 | 2,360,009 | 2,744,437 | 104— | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 50— | 284,231 | 136,807 | 147,474 | 4,813,986 | 2,220,219 | 2,593,767 | 105 and upwards. | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| 51— | 278,509 | 134,063 | 144,446 | 4,529,705 | 2,083,412 | 2,446,293 | | | | | | | |
| 52— | 271,812 | 130,806 | 141,006 | 4,251,196 | 1,949,349 | 2,301,847 | | | | | | | |
| 53— | 263,523 | 126,653 | 136,870 | 3,979,384 | 1,818,543 | 2,160,841 | | | | | | | |
| 54— | 253,486 | 121,501 | 131,985 | 3,715,861 | 1,691,890 | 2,023,971 | | | | | | | |

* For details of this adjustment *see* pp. 43 and 44 of this Report.

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—GRADUATED TABLE of the POPULATION ENUMERATED in 1891 (1) AT EACH YEAR of AGE, and (2) AT and ABOVE EACH YEAR OF AGE, ADJUSTED to INCLUDE the ARMY, ROYAL NAVY and MARINES, and MERCHANT SEAMEN SERVING OUT of ENGLAND and WALES at the time of the CENSUS.*

| $x$ | Estimated Population at each Year of Age at the Census of 1891. $Px$ | | | Estimated Population at and above the Ages in the first Column. $Qx$ | | | $x$ | Estimated Population at each Year of Age at the Census of 1891. $Px$ | | | Estimated Population at and above the Ages in the first Column. $Qx$ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 0— | 773,487 | 388,268 | 385,219 | 29,199,066 | 14,256,942 | 14,942,124 | 55— | 195 761 | 92,682 | 103,079 | 3,083,125 | 1,379,282 | 1,652,893 |
| 1— | 731,040 | 364,875 | 366,165 | 28,425,579 | 13,868,674 | 14,556,905 | 56— | 188,534 | 88,900 | 99,634 | 2,886,364 | 1,286,550 | 1,549,814 |
| 2— | 693,785 | 346,068 | 347,717 | 27,694,539 | 13,503,799 | 14,190,740 | 57— | 181,671 | 85,308 | 96,363 | 2,647,830 | 1,197,650 | 1,450,180 |
| 3— | 695,141 | 347,395 | 347,746 | 27,000,754 | 13,157,731 | 13,843,023 | 58— | 175,064 | 81,867 | 93,217 | 2,466,159 | 1,112,342 | 1,353,817 |
| 4— | 682,677 | 340,820 | 341,857 | 26,305,613 | 12,810,336 | 13,495,277 | 59— | 168,689 | 78,546 | 90,143 | 2,291,075 | 1,030,475 | 1,260,600 |
| 5— | 678,147 | 338,482 | 339,665 | 25,622,936 | 12,469,516 | 13,153,420 | 60— | 162,413 | 75,313 | 87,100 | 2,122,386 | 951,929 | 1,170,457 |
| 6— | 690,536 | 345,011 | 345,525 | 24,944,789 | 12,131,034 | 12,813,755 | 61— | 156,185 | 72,136 | 84,049 | 1,959,973 | 876,616 | 1,083,357 |
| 7— | 662,003 | 330,496 | 331,507 | 24,254,253 | 11,786,023 | 12,468,230 | 62— | 149,944 | 68,987 | 80,957 | 1,803,788 | 804,480 | 999,308 |
| 8— | 676,181 | 337,639 | 338,542 | 23,592,250 | 11,455,527 | 12,136,723 | 63— | 143,641 | 65,846 | 77,795 | 1,653,844 | 735,493 | 918,351 |
| 9— | 659,341 | 329,565 | 329,786 | 22,916,069 | 11,117,888 | 11,798,181 | 64— | 137,229 | 62,687 | 74,542 | 1,510,203 | 669,647 | 840,556 |
| 10— | 651,330 | 326,167 | 328,163 | 22,256,728 | 10,788,323 | 11,468,395 | 65— | 130,683 | 59,498 | 71,185 | 1,372,974 | 606,960 | 766,014 |
| 11— | 645,361 | 321,893 | 323,468 | 21,602,398 | 10,462,156 | 11,140,232 | 66— | 123,980 | 56,266 | 67,714 | 1,242,291 | 547,462 | 694,829 |
| 12— | 652,480 | 325,547 | 326,933 | 20,957,137 | 10,140,273 | 10,816,864 | 67— | 117,117 | 53,067 | 64,130 | 1,118,311 | 491,196 | 627,115 |
| 13— | 636,707 | 318,053 | 318,654 | 20,304,657 | 9,814,726 | 10,489,931 | 68— | 110,099 | 49,880 | 60,439 | 1,001,194 | 438,209 | 562,985 |
| 14— | 641,841 | 319,745 | 322,096 | 19,667,950 | 9,496,673 | 10,171,277 | 69— | 102,941 | 46,291 | 56,653 | 891,095 | 388,549 | 502,546 |
| 15— | 631,183 | 310,990 | 320,193 | 19,026,109 | 9,176,928 | 9,849,181 | 70— | 95,666 | 42,893 | 52,793 | 788,151 | 342,258 | 445,893 |
| 16— | 621,483 | 306,959 | 314,524 | 18,394,926 | 8,865,938 | 9,528,988 | 71— | 88,365 | 39,481 | 48,884 | 692,485 | 299,365 | 393,100 |
| 17— | 596,833 | 293,618 | 303,215 | 17,773,443 | 8,558,979 | 9,214,464 | 72— | 81,034 | 36,079 | 44,955 | 604,100 | 259,884 | 344,216 |
| 18— | 601,525 | 297,275 | 304,250 | 17,176,610 | 8,265,361 | 8,911,249 | 73— | 73,748 | 32,709 | 41,039 | 523,066 | 223,805 | 299,261 |
| 19— | 562,409 | 277,369 | 285,040 | 16,575,085 | 7,968,086 | 8,606,999 | 74— | 66,578 | 29,404 | 37,174 | 449,318 | 191,096 | 258,222 |
| 20— | 559,818 | 275,987 | 283,831 | 16,012,676 | 7,690,717 | 8,321,959 | 75— | 59,585 | 26,190 | 33,395 | 382,740 | 161,692 | 221,048 |
| 21— | 539,384 | 266,036 | 273,328 | 15,452,858 | 7,414,730 | 8,038,128 | 76— | 52,838 | 23,100 | 29,738 | 323,155 | 135,502 | 187,653 |
| 22— | 548,774 | 270,532 | 278,242 | 14,913,494 | 7,148,694 | 7,764,800 | 77— | 46,401 | 20,161 | 26,240 | 270,317 | 112,402 | 157,915 |
| 23— | 528,205 | 261,044 | 267,161 | 14,364,720 | 6,878,162 | 7,486,558 | 78— | 40,331 | 17,402 | 22,929 | 223,916 | 92,241 | 131,675 |
| 24— | 505,328 | 250,356 | 254,972 | 13,836,515 | 6,617,118 | 7,219,397 | 79— | 34,677 | 14,843 | 19,834 | 183,585 | 74,839 | 108,746 |
| 25— | 501,439 | 242,883 | 258,557 | 13,331,187 | 6,366,762 | 6,964,425 | 80— | 29,477 | 12,502 | 16,975 | 148,908 | 59,996 | 88,912 |
| 26— | 488,256 | 236,372 | 251,884 | 12,829,748 | 6,123,880 | 6,705,868 | 81— | 24,760 | 10,393 | 14,367 | 119,431 | 47,494 | 71,937 |
| 27— | 475,176 | 230,013 | 245,163 | 12,341,492 | 5,887,508 | 6,453,984 | 82— | 20,541 | 8,521 | 12,020 | 94,671 | 37,101 | 57,570 |
| 28— | 462,349 | 223,806 | 238,443 | 11,866,316 | 5,657,495 | 6,208,821 | 83— | 16,818 | 6,883 | 9,935 | 74,130 | 28,580 | 45,550 |
| 29— | 449,527 | 217,753 | 231,774 | 11,404,067 | 5,433,689 | 5,970,378 | 84— | 13,586 | 5,476 | 8,110 | 57,312 | 21,697 | 35,615 |
| 30— | 437,049 | 211,859 | 225,190 | 10,954,540 | 5,215,936 | 5,738,604 | 85— | 10,821 | 4,287 | 6,534 | 43,726 | 16,221 | 27,505 |
| 31— | 424,848 | 206,117 | 218,731 | 10,517,491 | 5,004,077 | 5,513,414 | 86— | 8,493 | 3,300 | 5,193 | 32,905 | 11,934 | 20,971 |
| 32— | 412,946 | 200,532 | 212,414 | 10,092,643 | 4,797,960 | 5,294,683 | 87— | 6,567 | 2,496 | 4,071 | 24,412 | 8,634 | 15,778 |
| 33— | 401,358 | 195,093 | 206,265 | 9,679,697 | 4,597,428 | 5,032,269 | 88— | 4,997 | 1,854 | 3,143 | 17,845 | 6,138 | 11,707 |
| 34— | 390,095 | 189,798 | 200,297 | 9,278,339 | 4,402,335 | 4,876,004 | 89— | 3,742 | 1,350 | 2,392 | 12,848 | 4,284 | 8,564 |
| 35— | 379,164 | 184,642 | 194,522 | 8,888,244 | 4,212,537 | 4,675,707 | 90— | 2,757 | 965 | 1,792 | 9,106 | 2,934 | 6,172 |
| 36— | 368,563 | 179,614 | 188,949 | 8,509,080 | 4,027,895 | 4,481,185 | 91— | 1,995 | 674 | 1,321 | 6,349 | 1,969 | 4,380 |
| 37— | 358,282 | 174,709 | 183,573 | 8,140,517 | 3,848,281 | 4,292,236 | 92— | 1,419 | 462 | 957 | 4,354 | 1,295 | 3,059 |
| 38— | 348,319 | 169,917 | 178,402 | 7,782,235 | 3,673,572 | 4,108,663 | 93— | 991 | 309 | 682 | 2,935 | 833 | 2,102 |
| 39— | 338,658 | 165,232 | 173,426 | 7,433,916 | 3,503,655 | 3,930,261 | 94— | 679 | 202 | 477 | 1,944 | 524 | 1,420 |
| 40— | 329,282 | 160,639 | 168,643 | 7,095,258 | 3,338,423 | 3,756,835 | 95— | 457 | 128 | 329 | 1,265 | 322 | 943 |
| 41— | 320,176 | 156,134 | 164,042 | 6,765,976 | 3,177,784 | 3,588,192 | 96— | 302 | 81 | 221 | 808 | 194 | 614 |
| 42— | 311,317 | 151,704 | 159,613 | 6,445,800 | 3,021,650 | 3,424,150 | 97— | 194 | 48 | 146 | 506 | 113 | 393 |
| 43— | 302,684 | 147,341 | 155,343 | 6,134,483 | 2,869,946 | 3,264,537 | 98— | 124 | 29 | 95 | 312 | 65 | 247 |
| 44— | 294,251 | 143,035 | 151,216 | 5,831,799 | 2,722,605 | 3,109,194 | 99— | 78 | 17 | 61 | 188 | 36 | 152 |
| 45— | 286,574 | 139,002 | 147,572 | 5,537,548 | 2,579,570 | 2,957,978 | 100— | 46 | 9 | 37 | 110 | 19 | 91 |
| 46— | 281,095 | 135,812 | 145,283 | 5,250,974 | 2,440,568 | 2,810,406 | 101— | 28 | 5 | 23 | 64 | 10 | 54 |
| 47— | 276,102 | 132,806 | 143,296 | 4,969,879 | 2,304,756 | 2,665,123 | 102— | 15 | 2 | 13 | 36 | 5 | 31 |
| 48— | 269,883 | 129,223 | 140,460 | 4,693,777 | 2,171,950 | 2,521,827 | 103— | 10 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 18 |
| 49— | 261,088 | 124,763 | 136,325 | 4,424,094 | 2,042,727 | 2,381,367 | 104— | 5 | — | 5 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| 50— | 250,236 | 119,391 | 130,845 | 4,163,006 | 1,917,964 | 2,245,042 | 105 and upwards. | 6 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| 51— | 237,910 | 113,430 | 124,480 | 3,912,770 | 1,798,573 | 2,114,197 | | | | | | | |
| 52— | 235,365 | 107,392 | 117,963 | 3,674,860 | 1,685,143 | 1,989,717 | | | | | | | |
| 53— | 213,645 | 101,720 | 111,925 | 3,449,505 | 1,577,751 | 1,871,754 | | | | | | | |
| 54— | 203,735 | 96,799 | 106,936 | 3,235,860 | 1,476,031 | 1,759,829 | | | | | | | |

* The total number of males added to the population enumerated in England and Wales is 196,541; of this number, 129,076 were in the Army or Royal Navy, and 67,465 were Merchant Seamen. (*See* Report on Census of 1891, pp. 30 and 42.)

## TABLE 22.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATION in URBAN and in RURAL DISTRICTS, and PROPORTION of FEMALES to MALES, 1901 and 1891.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table for 1901 relate to Urban and Rural Districts as constituted at the date of that Census; those for 1891 to Urban and Rural Districts as shown in the Census Report for 1891 (and as constituted in 1891 or shortly afterwards).

| — | AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS. | | AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS. | | DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES. | | | | FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Per Million Persons Living. | | Per Million Persons Living. | | Aggregate of Urban Districts. | | Aggregate of Rural Districts. | | Urban Districts. | Rural Districts. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | |
| **1901.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages ..** | **479,444** | **520,556** | **497,293** | **502,707** | **-4,099** | **+4,099** | **+13,750** | **-13,750** | **1,086** | **1,011** |
| Under 5 years .. | 57,021 | 57,327 | 57,102 | 56,876 | - 18 | + 104 | + 63 | - 347 | 1,005 | 996 |
| 5—10 .. | 52,551 | 53,004 | 56,518 | 56,242 | - 911 | - 743 | + 3,056 | + 2,495 | 1,009 | 995 |
| 10—15 .. | 50,208 | 50,839 | 55,270 | 53,127 | - 1,162 | - 526 | + 3,900 | + 1,762 | 1,013 | 961 |
| 15—20 .. | 48,987 | 52,093 | 50,872 | 44,617 | - 433 | + 1,717 | + 1,452 | - 5,759 | 1,063 | 877 |
| 20—25 .. | 46,772 | 53,519 | 40,247 | 41,123 | + 1,499 | + 2,846 | - 5,026 | - 9,550 | 1,144 | 1,022 |
| 25—35 .. | 78,838 | 88,759 | 68,326 | 73,064 | + 2,413 | + 3,605 | - 8,099 | - 12,090 | 1,126 | 1,069 |
| 35—45 .. | 59,729 | 64,553 | 58,266 | 59,771 | + 335 | + 1,098 | - 1,126 | - 3,684 | 1,081 | 1,026 |
| 45—55 .. | 42,260 | 46,108 | 45,151 | 46,935 | - 664 | - 190 | + 2,227 | + 637 | 1,091 | 1,040 |
| 55—65 .. | 26,053 | 30,589 | 34,152 | 35,987 | - 1,880 | - 1,239 | + 6,239 | + 4,159 | 1,174 | 1,054 |
| 65—75 .. | 12,631 | 16,871 | 21,601 | 23,479 | - 2,060 | - 1,518 | + 6,910 | + 5,020 | 1,336 | 1,087 |
| 75—85 .. | 3,988 | 6,114 | 8,742 | 10,016 | - 1,092 | - 896 | + 3,662 | + 3,006 | 1,533 | 1,146 |
| 85 years and upwards. | 406 | 780 | 1,044 | 1,470 | - 146 | - 159 | + 492 | + 531 | 1,921 | 1,409 |
| **1891.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Ages ..** | **479,527** | **520,473** | **496,389** | **501,611** | **-5,272** | **+5,272** | **+13,590** | **-13,596** | **1,085** | **1,066** |
| Under 5 years .. | 61,165 | 61,360 | 61,303 | 61,218 | - 38 | + 40 | + 100 | - 102 | 1,003 | 999 |
| 5—10 .. | 57,428 | 57,915 | 60,859 | 60,645 | - 959 | - 763 | + 2,472 | + 1,987 | 1,008 | 996 |
| 10—15 .. | 54,149 | 55,256 | 59,133 | 56,506 | - 1,393 | - 350 | + 3,591 | + 900 | 1,020 | 956 |
| 15—20 .. | 49,865 | 53,564 | 52,204 | 45,201 | - 654 | + 2,338 | + 1,685 | - 6,025 | 1,074 | 866 |
| 20—25 .. | 44,260 | 51,291 | 39,782 | 40,373 | + 1,252 | + 3,051 | - 3,226 | - 7,867 | 1,159 | 1,015 |
| 25—35 .. | 74,520 | 82,834 | 65,806 | 68,658 | + 2,491 | + 3,980 | - 6,421 | - 10,256 | 1,112 | 1,046 |
| 35—45 .. | 56,781 | 60,937 | 52,375 | 54,818 | + 1,232 | + 1,710 | - 3,174 | - 4,409 | 1,073 | 1,047 |
| 45—55 .. | 40,353 | 44,835 | 42,999 | 45,421 | - 740 | - 164 | + 1,906 | + 422 | 1,111 | 1,056 |
| 55—65 .. | 24,175 | 29,089 | 32,685 | 34,421 | - 2,379 | - 1,490 | + 6,131 | + 3,842 | 1,203 | 1,053 |
| 65—75 .. | 12,721 | 16,937 | 22,090 | 23,568 | - 2,619 | - 1,853 | + 6,750 | + 4,778 | 1,331 | 1,067 |
| 75—85 .. | 3,729 | 5,636 | 8,333 | 9,346 | - 1,287 | - 1,037 | + 3,317 | + 2,673 | 1,512 | 1,122 |
| 85 years and upwards. | 381 | 759 | 1,018 | 1,436 | - 178 | - 190 | + 459 | + 487 | 1,990 | 1,411 |

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901.

NOTE.—Figures printed in ordinary type denote proportions within 10 per cent. of the corresponding averages for England and Wales; an excess of 10 per cent. or more is denoted by **Black** type, and a defect of 10 per cent. or more, by French type.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | M. | 48,354 | 5,704 | 5,346 | 5,137 | 4,942 | 4,527 | 7,643 | 5,940 | 4,292 | 2,791 | 1,469 | 508 | 55 |
| | F. | 51,646 | 5,722 | 5,375 | 5,136 | 5,038 | 5,067 | 8,515 | 6,346 | 4,630 | 3,183 | 1,939 | 701 | 94 |
| **(*a*) Administrative Counties and County Boroughs.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE .. | M. | 46,852 | 5,262 | 5,358 | **5,700** | 5,170 | 3,614 | 6,274 | 5,398 | 4,058 | **3,183** | **1,978** | **770** | **92** |
| | F. | 53,148 | 5,309 | 5,318 | 5,384 | 5,272 | 4,761 | 7,824 | 6,533 | **5,143** | **3,936** | **2,464** | **1,024** | **130** |
| BERKSHIRE .. .. | M. | 48,646 | 5,197 | 5,365 | 5,628 | 5,129 | 3,959 | 6,543 | 5,830 | 4,549 | **3,337** | **2,144** | **856** | **109** |
| | F. | 51,354 | 5,137 | 5,320 | 5,262 | 4,603 | 4,307 | 7,752 | 6,475 | 5,088 | **3,771** | **2,424** | **1,060** | **155** |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading .. .. .. | M. | 48,565 | 5,445 | 5,337 | 5,418 | 5,187 | 4,729 | 7,660 | 5,965 | 4,408 | 2,850 | 1,270 | 425 | **62** |
| | F. | 51,435 | 5,453 | 5,381 | 5,252 | 5,147 | 4,884 | 8,412 | 6,444 | 4,747 | 3,055 | 1,822 | 724 | **114** |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE .. | M. | 48,966 | 5,529 | 5,557 | **5,697** | 5,212 | 3,890 | 6,721 | 5,754 | 4,339 | **3,291** | **2,020** | **836** | **100** |
| | F. | 51,034 | 5,532 | 5,652 | 5,498 | 4,599 | 4,062 | 7,470 | 6,189 | 4,871 | **3,663** | **2,412** | **962** | **124** |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE .. | M. | 47,961 | 5,169 | 5,420 | 5,519 | 4,825 | 3,589 | 6,356 | 5,612 | 4,649 | **3,638** | **2,177** | **891** | **116** |
| | F. | 52,039 | 5,234 | 5,277 | 5,389 | 4,704 | 4,219 | 7,491 | 6,201 | **5,246** | **4,153** | **2,667** | **1,227** | **231** |
| ISLE OF ELY .. | M. | 49,582 | 5,478 | 5,591 | 5,366 | 5,042 | 3,989 | 6,778 | 5,652 | 4,586 | **3,732** | **2,192** | **1,050** | **126** |
| | F. | 50,418 | 5,538 | 5,346 | 5,244 | 4,638 | 4,095 | 7,081 | 5,578 | 4,731 | **3,994** | **2,611** | **1,319** | **243** |
| CHESHIRE* .. .. .. | M. | 47,751 | 5,547 | 5,330 | 5,095 | 4,853 | 4,462 | 7,933 | 5,922 | 4,124 | 2,764 | 1,497 | 482 | 45 |
| | F. | 52,246 | 5,575 | 5,302 | 5,032 | 5,129 | 5,299 | 8,930 | 6,552 | 4,653 | 3,233 | 1,825 | 600 | 66 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead .. .. | M. | 48,755 | 5,833 | 5,272 | 5,149 | 5,035 | **5,144** | 8,248 | 5,884 | 4,141 | 2,611 | 1,087 | 315 | 26 |
| | F. | 51,245 | 6,005 | 5,151 | 4,998 | 5,061 | 5,461 | 8,863 | 6,329 | 4,420 | 2,844 | 1,517 | 531 | 60 |
| Chester, City of .. .. | M. | 47,302 | 5,521 | 5,059 | 5,215 | 5,046 | 4,411 | 7,636 | 5,352 | 4,166 | 2,772 | 1,151 | 444 | 29 |
| | F. | 52,698 | 5,432 | 5,001 | 4,884 | 5,362 | 5,531 | 9,021 | 6,498 | 4,798 | 3,365 | **2,049** | 694 | 63 |
| Stockport .. .. .. | M. | 46,568 | 5,426 | 5,135 | 4,911 | 4,538 | 4,374 | 7,870 | 6,050 | 4,382 | 2,530 | 1,219 | 297 | 16 |
| | F. | 53,432 | 5,581 | 5,345 | 4,962 | 5,171 | 5,320 | 9,354 | **7,129** | **5,131** | 3,283 | 1,748 | 465 | 43 |
| CORNWALL .. .. | M. | 46,516 | 5,132 | 5,252 | 5,134 | 5,326 | 3,935 | 6,221 | 5,376 | 3,968 | **3,196** | **1,979** | **862** | **115** |
| | F. | 53,484 | 5,132 | 5,196 | 5,064 | 4,870 | 4,540 | 7,922 | 6,691 | **5,315** | **4,268** | **2,935** | **1,351** | **200** |
| CUMBERLAND .. .. | M. | 48,931 | 5,819 | 5,844 | **5,657** | 5,305 | 4,237 | 6,856 | 5,619 | 4,519 | 3,006 | **1,628** | **580** | **61** |
| | F. | 51,069 | 5,789 | 5,809 | 5,440 | 5,242 | 4,762 | 7,510 | 5,949 | 4,604 | 3,235 | 1,912 | 720 | 97 |
| DERBYSHIRE .. .. | M. | 50,565 | **6,463** | **5,994** | 5,374 | 5,262 | 4,844 | 7,915 | 5,889 | 4,161 | 2,720 | 1,142 | 463 | 38 |
| | F. | 49,435 | **6,553** | **5,975** | 5,307 | 4,719 | 4,600 | 7,752 | 5,648 | 3,982 | 2,738 | 1,579 | 533 | 49 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Derby .. .. .. | M. | 48,519 | 5,420 | 5,182 | 5,051 | 4,920 | 4,766 | 7,915 | 6,181 | **4,727** | 2,697 | 1,252 | 374 | 34 |
| | F. | 51,481 | 5,349 | 5,286 | 5,221 | 5,426 | 5,515 | 8,480 | 6,352 | 4,681 | 2,944 | 1,642 | 531 | 54 |
| DEVONSHIRE .. .. | M. | 46,494 | 4,943 | 5,227 | 5,200 | 4,723 | 3,603 | 6,223 | 5,591 | 4,315 | **3,347** | **2,195** | **991** | **137** |
| | F. | 53,506 | 4,957 | 5,164 | 5,136 | 4,898 | 4,736 | 8,055 | 6,712 | **5,345** | **4,145** | **2,816** | **1,327** | **215** |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Devonport .. .. | M. | 53,168 | 5,304 | 4,738 | 4,276 | **6,369** | **7,742** | **10,132** | 6,004 | 3,975 | 2,281 | 1,303 | 427 | 47 |
| | F. | 46,832 | 5,342 | 4,651 | 4,349 | 4,111 | 4,532 | 8,428 | 5,930 | 4,040 | 2,810 | 1,704 | **821** | **114** |

* The Administrative County of Chester contains one town with a population exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of its population is shown separately at the end of this Table.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| DEVONSHIRE :--*cont.* | | (*a.*) **Administrative Counties and County Boroughs**—(*continued*). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS :—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exeter, City of .. .. | M. | 45,356 | 4,743 | 4,800 | 4,804 | 4,976 | 4,122 | 6,522 | 5,720 | 4,224 | 2,963 | 1,702 | 695 | 65 |
| | F. | 54,644 | 4,660 | 4,902 | 5,061 | 5,523 | 5,385 | 8,736 | 6,952 | 5,447 | 3,976 | 2,607 | 1,202 | 191 |
| Plymouth .. .. | M. | 46,950 | 5,176 | 4,862 | 4,645 | 4,716 | 4,584 | 7,818 | 5,993 | 4,046 | 2,815 | 1,617 | 698 | 70 |
| | F. | 53,050 | 5,281 | 5,033 | 4,709 | 5,057 | 5,379 | 9,096 | 6,712 | 4,816 | 3,585 | 2,272 | 954 | 156 |
| DORSETSHIRE .. .. | M. | 49,310 | 5,254 | 5,247 | 5,281 | 5,793 | 4,077 | 7,073 | 5,905 | 4,302 | 3,251 | 2,128 | 881 | 118 |
| | F. | 50,690 | 5,117 | 5,135 | 5,118 | 4,594 | 4,290 | 7,681 | 6,240 | 4,908 | 3,738 | 2,547 | 1,146 | 176 |
| DURHAM* .. .. .. | M. | 51,196 | 6,736 | 6,631 | 5,805 | 5,247 | 4,883 | 8,066 | 5,873 | 4,342 | 2,730 | 1,286 | 365 | 30 |
| | F. | 48,804 | 6,745 | 5,995 | 5,560 | 5,043 | 4,646 | 7,558 | 5,323 | 3,732 | 2,444 | 1,288 | 426 | 44 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead .. .. | M. | 50,389 | 6,871 | 5,940 | 5,568 | 5,156 | 4,758 | 8,067 | 5,953 | 4,289 | 2,410 | 1,076 | 296 | 25 |
| | F. | 49,611 | 6,752 | 5,975 | 5,500 | 4,966 | 4,729 | 8,111 | 5,698 | 3,876 | 2,368 | 1,230 | 373 | 33 |
| South Shields .. .. | M. | 49,719 | 6,933 | 5,931 | 5,729 | 5,065 | 4,638 | 7,641 | 5,780 | 4,289 | 2,489 | 990 | 242 | 12 |
| | F. | 50,281 | 6,743 | 6,014 | 5,625 | 5,076 | 4,875 | 8,037 | 5,842 | 3,973 | 2,491 | 1,171 | 390 | 44 |
| Sunderland .. .. | M. | 49,004 | 6,574 | 5,695 | 5,409 | 5,147 | 4,552 | 7,586 | 5,593 | 4,259 | 2,600 | 1,227 | 337 | 25 |
| | F. | 50,996 | 6,539 | 5,713 | 5,409 | 5,446 | 5,151 | 8,070 | 5,802 | 4,146 | 2,683 | 1,477 | 506 | 54 |
| ESSEX† .. .. .. | M. | 49,239 | 6,106 | 5,915 | 5,647 | 4,972 | 4,084 | 7,488 | 6,127 | 4,069 | 2,649 | 1,502 | 605 | 75 |
| | F. | 50,761 | 6,063 | 5,886 | 5,521 | 4,665 | 4,299 | 8,065 | 6,271 | 4,336 | 2,940 | 1,825 | 757 | 113 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Ham .. .. | M. | 49,932 | 6,816 | 6,131 | 5,643 | 4,932 | 4,609 | 8,033 | 6,123 | 4,204 | 2,272 | 918 | 235 | 16 |
| | F. | 50,068 | 6,777 | 6,144 | 5,624 | 4,760 | 4,583 | 8,141 | 6,011 | 4,094 | 2,366 | 1,140 | 387 | 41 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. | M. | 47,269 | 5,472 | 5,393 | 5,386 | 4,863 | 3,653 | 6,356 | 5,518 | 4,301 | 3,325 | 2,039 | 861 | 102 |
| | F. | 52,731 | 5,407 | 5,505 | 5,346 | 4,889 | 4,496 | 7,793 | 6,407 | 5,012 | 3,966 | 2,610 | 1,175 | 183 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol .. .. .. | M. | 46,134 | 5,561 | 5,468 | 5,316 | 4,780 | 4,218 | 7,207 | 5,348 | 3,940 | 2,507 | 1,311 | 428 | 50 |
| | F. | 53,866 | 5,605 | 5,481 | 5,392 | 5,642 | 5,667 | 8,915 | 6,378 | 4,672 | 3,228 | 1,960 | 792 | 114 |
| Gloucester, City of .. | M. | 48,145 | 6,085 | 5,311 | 5,149 | 5,044 | 4,396 | 7,160 | 5,885 | 4,212 | 2,753 | 1,487 | 613 | 50 |
| | F. | 51,855 | 5,947 | 5,234 | 5,259 | 5,295 | 4,953 | 8,195 | 6,231 | 4,677 | 3,178 | 1,966 | 803 | 117 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*See* SOUTHAMPTON.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE .. | M. | 48,365 | 5,299 | 5,459 | 5,372 | 4,590 | 3,445 | 6,144 | 5,726 | 4,823 | 3,844 | 2,539 | 1,021 | 103 |
| | F. | 51,635 | 5,350 | 5,478 | 5,323 | 4,605 | 4,175 | 7,318 | 6,143 | 5,031 | 4,092 | 2,708 | 1,240 | 172 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE .. | M. | 47,875 | 5,363 | 5,453 | 5,643 | 4,954 | 4,020 | 6,897 | 5,597 | 4,328 | 3,013 | 1,820 | 706 | 81 |
| | F. | 52,125 | 5,336 | 5,433 | 5,417 | 4,818 | 4,658 | 8,099 | 6,374 | 5,043 | 3,616 | 2,243 | 966 | 126 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE .. | M. | 49,395 | 5,755 | 5,485 | 5,297 | 4,822 | 4,013 | 6,604 | 5,713 | 4,382 | 3,719 | 2,476 | 1,035 | 94 |
| | F. | 50,605 | 5,602 | 5,591 | 5,354 | 4,370 | 3,806 | 7,030 | 5,892 | 4,711 | 4,127 | 2,696 | 1,219 | 207 |
| KENT .. .. .. .. | M. | 49,019 | 5,311 | 5,277 | 5,343 | 5,367 | 4,916 | 7,456 | 5,769 | 4,209 | 2,950 | 1,671 | 663 | 87 |
| | F. | 50,981 | 5,333 | 5,189 | 5,184 | 4,884 | 4,896 | 8,247 | 6,328 | 4,640 | 3,305 | 2,013 | 828 | 134 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canterbury, City of .. | M. | 50,191 | 5,020 | 4,699 | 4,727 | 7,662 | 6,563 | 6,912 | 5,000 | 4,097 | 2,944 | 1,707 | 731 | 129 |
| | F. | 49,809 | 4,731 | 4,659 | 4,574 | 4,868 | 4,900 | 8,001 | 5,964 | 4,960 | 3,530 | 2,345 | 1,092 | 185 |
| LANCASHIRE .. .. | M. | 47,839 | 5,495 | 5,241 | 5,052 | 4,925 | 4,703 | 7,929 | 6,049 | 4,296 | 2,579 | 1,210 | 335 | 25 |
| | F. | 52,161 | 5,525 | 5,299 | 5,137 | 5,214 | 5,386 | 8,989 | 6,627 | 4,766 | 3,118 | 1,584 | 473 | 43 |

* The Administrative County of Durham contains two towns with populations exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of their populations are shown separately at the end of this Table.

† The Administrative County of Essex contains three towns with populations exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of their populations are shown separately at the end of this Table

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| | | (*a*.) **Administrative Counties and County Boroughs**—(*continued*). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANCASHIRE:—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrow-in-Furness .. | M. | 54,690 | 5,930 | 5,237 | 5,038 | 5,463 | 7,257 | 10,736 | 6,203 | 4,786 | 2,881 | 922 | 233 | 10 |
| | F. | 45,310 | 5,880 | 5,203 | 4,956 | 4,586 | 4,668 | 7,581 | 4,996 | 3,734 | 2,395 | 938 | 247 | 26 |
| Blackburn .. .. | M. | 46,202 | 5,189 | 4,949 | 5,135 | 4,904 | 4,413 | 7,408 | 6,119 | 4,232 | 2,485 | 1,091 | 264 | 13 |
| | F. | 53,798 | 5,946 | 5,173 | 5,547 | 5,694 | 5,659 | 9,189 | 7,281 | 4,995 | 3,097 | 1,501 | 380 | 36 |
| Bolton .. .. .. | M. | 47,053 | 5,539 | 5,266 | 5,095 | 4,879 | 4,586 | 7,978 | 5,988 | 4,265 | 2,316 | 920 | 210 | 11 |
| | F. | 52,947 | 5,760 | 5,300 | 5,332 | 5,381 | 5,697 | 9,211 | 6,800 | 4,749 | 2,978 | 1,368 | 344 | 27 |
| Bootle .. .. .. | M. | 50,410 | 6,143 | 5,560 | 5,197 | 5,227 | 5,010 | 8,310 | 6,186 | 4,761 | 2,796 | 1,011 | 183 | 12 |
| | F. | 49,590 | 6,194 | 5,701 | 5,130 | 5,101 | 5,151 | 8,185 | 5,897 | 4,348 | 2,517 | 1,096 | 282 | 38 |
| Burnley .. .. .. | M. | 46,757 | 5,574 | 5,195 | 5,017 | 4,657 | 4,304 | 7,636 | 6,262 | 4,365 | 2,527 | 994 | 213 | 13 |
| | F. | 53,243 | 5,663 | 5,445 | 5,319 | 5,575 | 5,616 | 9,167 | 7,006 | 4,876 | 2,900 | 1,331 | 325 | 20 |
| Bury .. .. .. | M. | 46,382 | 4,706 | 4,418 | 4,887 | 5,161 | 4,587 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 4,462 | 2,756 | 1,110 | 281 | 14 |
| | F. | 53,618 | 4,818 | 4,575 | 4,977 | 5,494 | 5,930 | 9,398 | 7,162 | 5,356 | 3,514 | 1,865 | 493 | 36 |
| Liverpool, City of .. | M. | 48,275 | 6,075 | 5,362 | 5,043 | 4,749 | 4,709 | 8,029 | 6,084 | 4,247 | 2,607 | 1,079 | 268 | 23 |
| | F. | 51,725 | 6,112 | 5,420 | 5,059 | 5,100 | 5,388 | 8,952 | 6,412 | 4,445 | 2,915 | 1,406 | 446 | 40 |
| Manchester, City of .. | M. | 48,412 | 5,962 | 5,208 | 5,046 | 4,877 | 4,973 | 8,484 | 6,240 | 4,244 | 2,342 | 917 | 207 | 12 |
| | F. | 51,588 | 5,919 | 5,286 | 5,021 | 5,176 | 5,589 | 9,083 | 6,468 | 4,558 | 2,813 | 1,287 | 360 | 28 |
| Oldham .. .. .. | M. | 47,561 | 5,082 | 4,730 | 4,843 | 4,960 | 4,798 | 8,221 | 6,420 | 4,533 | 2,598 | 1,110 | 259 | 12 |
| | F. | 52,439 | 5,154 | 4,989 | 5,122 | 5,352 | 5,461 | 9,089 | 7,659 | 5,073 | 3,164 | 1,542 | 406 | 28 |
| Preston .. .. .. | M. | 45,744 | 5,523 | 5,267 | 5,126 | 4,752 | 4,231 | 7,319 | 5,717 | 3,971 | 2,453 | 1,096 | 275 | 24 |
| | F. | 54,256 | 5,670 | 5,568 | 5,344 | 5,526 | 5,595 | 9,157 | 6,943 | 4,997 | 3,327 | 1,597 | 440 | 32 |
| Rochdale .. .. .. | M. | 46,546 | 5,018 | 4,546 | 4,629 | 4,532 | 4,566 | 8,469 | 6,343 | 4,517 | 2,599 | 1,163 | 211 | 14 |
| | F. | 53,454 | 5,204 | 4,656 | 4,562 | 5,119 | 5,470 | 9,651 | 7,456 | 5,614 | 3,570 | 1,772 | 451 | 29 |
| St. Helens .. .. .. | M. | 51,674 | 7,215 | 6,470 | 5,816 | 5,465 | 4,922 | 8,390 | 6,138 | 4,042 | 2,150 | 855 | 175 | 13 |
| | F. | 48,326 | 7,085 | 6,415 | 5,714 | 4,689 | 4,509 | 7,392 | 5,363 | 3,715 | 2,207 | 1,026 | 237 | 24 |
| Salford .. .. .. | M. | 48,332 | 5,962 | 5,387 | 5,138 | 4,899 | 4,882 | 8,335 | 6,042 | 4,214 | 2,305 | 925 | 227 | 16 |
| | F. | 51,668 | 6,069 | 5,465 | 5,165 | 5,246 | 5,483 | 8,975 | 6,371 | 4,429 | 2,723 | 1,302 | 407 | 33 |
| Warrington .. .. | M. | 50,314 | 6,922 | 6,244 | 5,387 | 5,417 | 4,905 | 8,363 | 5,753 | 3,907 | 2,207 | 974 | 212 | 23 |
| | F. | 49,686 | 7,011 | 6,113 | 5,543 | 5,096 | 5,084 | 7,911 | 5,557 | 3,611 | 2,357 | 1,057 | 316 | 30 |
| Wigan .. .. .. | M. | 48,733 | 6,390 | 5,648 | 5,225 | 5,181 | 4,753 | 8,068 | 5,835 | 4,244 | 2,238 | 923 | 217 | 8 |
| | F. | 51,267 | 6,556 | 6,919 | 5,521 | 5,521 | 5,289 | 8,464 | 5,763 | 4,150 | 2,559 | 1,103 | 296 | 26 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE .. | M. | 49,228 | 5,923 | 5,748 | 5,414 | 5,176 | 4,322 | 7,098 | 5,606 | 4,272 | 2,921 | 1,917 | 751 | 60 |
| | F. | 50,772 | 5,992 | 5,633 | 5,302 | 5,048 | 4,729 | 7,692 | 5,740 | 4,412 | 3,169 | 2,116 | 831 | 108 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester .. .. .. | M. | 46,798 | 5,695 | 5,065 | 4,863 | 4,722 | 4,594 | 7,780 | 5,997 | 4,142 | 2,384 | 1,190 | 385 | 31 |
| | F. | 53,202 | 5,774 | 5,273 | 5,266 | 5,782 | 5,840 | 9,166 | 6,476 | 4,609 | 2,858 | 1,546 | 544 | 68 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The PARTS of HOLLAND | M. | 48,648 | 5,532 | 5,291 | 5,190 | 5,198 | 3,961 | 6,521 | 5,275 | 4,523 | 3,693 | 2,346 | 955 | 150 |
| | F. | 51,352 | 5,709 | 5,403 | 5,184 | 5,091 | 4,474 | 7,122 | 5,517 | 4,824 | 3,983 | 2,537 | 1,286 | 232 |
| The PARTS of KESTEVEN | M. | 49,100 | 5,375 | 5,413 | 5,231 | 5,094 | 4,065 | 6,442 | 5,847 | 4,513 | 3,623 | 2,396 | 945 | 126 |
| | F. | 50,900 | 5,474 | 5,455 | 5,335 | 4,682 | 4,248 | 7,068 | 5,962 | 4,799 | 3,873 | 2,638 | 1,176 | 192 |
| The PARTS of LINDSEY | M. | 49,369 | 5,615 | 5,519 | 5,304 | 5,019 | 3,947 | 6,671 | 5,689 | 4,522 | 3,610 | 2,376 | 979 | 118 |
| | F. | 50,631 | 5,587 | 5,423 | 5,269 | 4,853 | 4,239 | 7,291 | 5,815 | 4,823 | 3,766 | 2,517 | 1,058 | 199 |

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45 - | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:—*cont.* | | (*a*.) **Administrative Counties and County Boroughs**—(*continued*). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grimsby .. .. .. | M. | 49,620 | 5,895 | 5,388 | 5,154 | 4,896 | **5,925** | 8,257 | **6,544** | 4,455 | 2,468 | 1,093 | 402 | 43 |
| | F. | 50,380 | 5,916 | 5,586 | 5,255 | 5,204 | 5,166 | 8,461 | 6,305 | 4,137 | 2,417 | 1,396 | 523 | 54 |
| Lincoln, City of .. .. | M. | 48,547 | 4,989 | 4,817 | 4,678 | 5,190 | 4,821 | 7,999 | 5,990 | **4,864** | **3,247** | 1,455 | 433 | **164** |
| | F. | 51,453 | 5,204 | 4,942 | 4,770 | 5,344 | 5,393 | 8,620 | 6,473 | 4,932 | 3,212 | 1,785 | 767 | **111** |
| LONDON* .. .. .. | M. | 47,218 | 5,465 | 4,856 | 4,580 | 4,605 | 4,791 | 8,188 | 6,187 | 4,304 | 2,617 | 1,212 | 375 | 38 |
| | F. | 52,782 | 5,460 | 4,903 | 4,669 | 5,134 | **5,744** | **9,640** | 6,842 | 4,812 | 3,108 | 1,714 | 667 | 90 |
| MIDDLESEX† .. .. | M. | 46,833 | 5,855 | 5,518 | 5,186 | 4,549 | 4,222 | 7,653 | 6,033 | 3,972 | 2,329 | 1,082 | 393 | 41 |
| | F. | 53,167 | 5,831 | 5,519 | 5,154 | 5,240 | 5,406 | **9,446** | 6,791 | 4,522 | 2,865 | 1,858 | 641 | 94 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE .. | M. | 51,984 | **6,677** | **6,126** | 5,336 | 5,100 | 4,851 | **8,554** | 6,190 | 4,418 | 2,779 | 1,424 | 480 | 49 |
| | F. | 48,016 | **6,639** | **6,127** | 5,248 | 4,578 | 4,208 | 7,409 | 5,221 | 3,790 | 2,664 | 1,512 | 539 | 81 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport .. .. .. | M. | 49,654 | 6,199 | 5,760 | 5,270 | 5,273 | 4,797 | 8,158 | 6,307 | 4,140 | 2,224 | 1,157 | 339 | 30 |
| | F. | 50,346 | 6,242 | **5,961** | 5,356 | 5,181 | 5,353 | 8,456 | 5,890 | 3,905 | 2,334 | 1,204 | 409 | 55 |
| NORFOLK .. . .. | M. | 49,157 | 5,527 | 5,505 | 5,617 | 4,920 | 3,578 | 6,160 | 5,824 | 4,510 | **3,640** | **2,467** | **1,225** | **164** |
| | F. | 50,843 | 5,475 | 5,640 | 5,439 | 4,388 | 3,734 | 6,801 | 5,983 | 4,893 | **3,973** | **2,868** | **1,411** | **238** |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Yarmouth .. | M. | 45,315 | 5,332 | 5,306 | 5,197 | 4,585 | 3,599 | 5,813 | 5,347 | 4,217 | **3,120** | **1,947** | **770** | **82** |
| | F. | 54,685 | 5,254 | 5,186 | 5,414 | **5,862** | 5,268 | 8,041 | 6,460 | **5,269** | **3,945** | **2,660** | **1,154** | **179** |
| Norwich, City of .. | M. | 45,703 | 5,570 | 5,281 | 5,215 | 4,778 | 3,780 | 6,454 | 5,537 | 4,068 | 2,620 | **1,700** | **625** | **62** |
| | F. | 54,297 | 5,800 | 5,446 | 5,485 | **5,786** | 5,305 | 8,216 | 6,635 | 4,829 | 3,340 | **2,315** | **1,010** | **126** |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | M. | 49,825 | 5,884 | 5,633 | 5,319 | 5,055 | 4,218 | 7,380 | 5,900 | 4,261 | **3,212** | **2,086** | **792** | **85** |
| | F. | 50,175 | 5,984 | 5,525 | 5,151 | 4,581 | 4,342 | 7,514 | 5,857 | 4,457 | 3,470 | **2,941** | **924** | **119** |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton .. .. | M. | 47,986 | 5,794 | 5,509 | 5,269 | 4,940 | 4,450 | 7,496 | 5,941 | 4,060 | 2,624 | 1,408 | 462 | 33 |
| | F. | 52,014 | 5,817 | 5,853 | 5,649 | **5,626** | 5,271 | 8,211 | 6,162 | 4,286 | 3,053 | 1,628 | 578 | 80 |
| SOKE OF PETER-BOROUGH | M | 48,572 | 5,583 | 5,155 | 5,204 | 5,279 | 4,557 | 6,946 | 5,863 | 4,552 | **3,113** | **1,831** | **727** | **63** |
| | F. | 51,128 | 5,428 | 5,365 | 5,343 | 5,065 | 4,523 | 7,766 | 6,108 | 4,847 | 3,468 | **2,218** | **875** | **122** |
| NORTHUMBERLAND‡ | M. | 50,432 | 6,258 | 5,730 | 5,297 | 5,121 | 4,839 | 8,122 | 5,948 | 4,326 | 2,835 | 1,453 | 456 | 47 |
| | F. | 49,568 | 6,202 | 5,641 | 5,215 | 4,922 | 4,894 | 8,013 | 5,616 | 4,084 | 2,789 | 1,579 | 547 | 66 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of | M. | 49,628 | 6,061 | 5,398 | 5,104 | 5,020 | **5,207** | **8,504** | 6,033 | 4,320 | 2,576 | 1,082 | 303 | 20 |
| | F. | 50,372 | 6,084 | 5,239 | 5,046 | 5,174 | **5,664** | 8,710 | 5,886 | 4,130 | 2,649 | 1,380 | 416 | 54 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .. | M. | 49,652 | 6,187 | 5,843 | 5,417 | 5,160 | 4,426 | 7,280 | 5,824 | 4.261 | 2,829 | **1,769** | **628** | **88** |
| | F. | 50,348 | **6,295** | **5,945** | 5,438 | 5,024 | 4,552 | 7,593 | 5,802 | 4,170 | 2,888 | 1,823 | 731 | 87 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nottingham, City of .. | M. | 46,589 | 5,330 | 5,010 | 4,840 | 4,900 | 4,386 | 7,222 | 5,980 | 4,423 | 2,630 | 1,405 | 445 | 38 |
| | F. | 53,411 | 5,303 | 5,093 | 5,136 | **5,665** | **5,739** | 8,815 | **6,985** | 4,879 | 3,150 | 1,794 | 584 | 68 |
| OXFORDSHIRE .. .. | M. | 48,488 | 5,383 | 5,700 | **5,728** | 4,836 | 3,414 | 5,997 | 5,680 | 4,575 | **3,563** | **2,485** | **1,010** | **116** |
| | F. | 51,512 | 5,423 | 5,771 | 5,628 | 4,406 | 3,845 | 7,069 | 6,168 | **5,107** | **3,964** | **2,762** | **1,189** | **160** |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford City of .. .. | M. | 44,242 | 4,844 | 4,777 | 5,272 | 4,550 | 3,819 | 6,250 | 5,482 | 4,246 | 2,787 | 1,609 | 553 | 53 |
| | F. | 55,758 | 4,767 | 4,779 | 5,248 | **6,035** | **5,864** | 9,255 | **7,169** | **5,465** | **3,944** | **2,236** | **851** | **164** |

* For the Sex and Age Constitutions of the Metropolitan Boroughs *see* page 30.
† The Administrative County of Middlesex contains three towns with populations exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of their populations are shown separately at the end of this Table.
‡ The Administrative County of Northumberland contains one town with a population exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of its population is shown separately at the end of this Table.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| | | (*a.*) **Administrative Counties and County Boroughs**—(*continued*). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RUTLANDSHIRE.. .. | M | 49,972 | 5,125 | 5,444 | 5,551 | 6,418 | 3,501 | 6,280 | 6,028 | 4,511 | 3,562 | 2,460 | 970 | 167 |
| | F. | 50,028 | 4,947 | 5,176 | 4,873 | 4,303 | 3,927 | 7,474 | 6,362 | 4,906 | 3,953 | 2,917 | 1,968 | 183 |
| SHROPSHIRE .. .. | M. | 49,493 | 5,606 | 5,469 | 5,286 | 4,998 | 4,094 | 6,885 | 5,813 | 4,497 | 3,060 | 2,295 | 663 | 87 |
| | F. | 50,507 | 5,593 | 5,487 | 5,179 | 4,563 | 4,115 | 7,344 | 5,922 | 4,711 | 3,887 | 2,524 | 1,920 | 152 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE .. | M. | 46,817 | 5,341 | 5,474 | 5,535 | 4,785 | 3,529 | 6,199 | 5,468 | 4,260 | 3,202 | 2,031 | 855 | 118 |
| | F. | 53,183 | 5,245 | 5,469 | 5,450 | 4,962 | 4,606 | 7,815 | 6,383 | 5,143 | 3,973 | 2,604 | 1,246 | 202 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: Bath, City of .. .. | M. | 40,518 | 4,129 | 4,085 | 4,551 | 3,935 | 3,425 | 5,892 | 4,842 | 3,949 | 3,008 | 1,648 | 746 | 108 |
| | F. | 59,482 | 4,109 | 4,278 | 4,643 | 3,993 | 6,292 | 9,647 | 7,640 | 6,373 | 5,159 | 3,523 | 1,547 | 259 |
| SOUTHAMPTON .. .. | M. | 50,990 | 5,465 | 5,287 | 5,260 | 5,665 | 5,412 | 7,625 | 6,049 | 4,249 | 3,024 | 1,876 | 792 | 86 |
| | F. | 49,010 | 5,416 | 5,334 | 5,078 | 4,316 | 4,219 | 7,652 | 6,107 | 4,540 | 3,277 | 2,065 | 879 | 137 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: Bournemouth .. .. | M. | 36,913 | 3,634 | 3,676 | 3,808 | 3,521 | 3,504 | 5,832 | 4,657 | 3,602 | 2,564 | 1,498 | 555 | 62 |
| | F. | 63,087 | 3,451 | 3,781 | 4,187 | 7,102 | 8,361 | 12,467 | 8,893 | 6,585 | 4,753 | 2,638 | 900 | 119 |
| Portsmouth .. .. | M. | 48,407 | 5,333 | 4,976 | 4,788 | 5,198 | 5,183 | 8,059 | 5,920 | 4,156 | 2,859 | 1,421 | 491 | 53 |
| | F. | 51,593 | 5,287 | 4,973 | 5,009 | 4,882 | 5,141 | 8,978 | 6,674 | 4,743 | 3,188 | 1,838 | 792 | 88 |
| Southampton .. .. | M. | 48,231 | 5,653 | 5,220 | 4,999 | 4,527 | 4,431 | 8,114 | 6,245 | 4,520 | 2,730 | 1,441 | 504 | 48 |
| | F. | 51,769 | 5,744 | 5,129 | 4,982 | 4,887 | 5,068 | 8,950 | 6,406 | 4,563 | 3,139 | 1,956 | 799 | 126 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT .. | M. | 45,867 | 4,760 | 4,755 | 4,772 | 4,349 | 3,726 | 6,639 | 5,864 | 4,449 | 3,539 | 2,055 | 843 | 116 |
| | F. | 54,133 | 4,851 | 4,880 | 4,863 | 5,129 | 5,186 | 8,758 | 6,977 | 5,469 | 4,864 | 2,558 | 1,648 | 190 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE* .. | M. | 49,663 | 6,455 | 5,882 | 5,481 | 5,230 | 4,594 | 7,643 | 5,720 | 4,104 | 2,663 | 1,411 | 441 | 39 |
| | F. | 50,337 | 6,497 | 5,938 | 5,412 | 4,973 | 4,733 | 7,877 | 5,685 | 4,136 | 2,862 | 1,615 | 550 | 59 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: Burton-upon-Trent .. | M. | 51,080 | 5,801 | 5,710 | 5,682 | 5,482 | 5,158 | 8,349 | 6,139 | 4,640 | 2,654 | 1,219 | 314 | 32 |
| | F. | 48,920 | 5,750 | 5,668 | 5,700 | 4,892 | 4,301 | 7,560 | 5,930 | 4,293 | 2,852 | 1,383 | 526 | 65 |
| Hanley . .. .. | M. | 49,509 | 6,360 | 5,815 | 5,443 | 5,181 | 4,773 | 8,146 | 6,016 | 4,183 | 2,364 | 982 | 218 | 26 |
| | F. | 50,491 | 6,281 | 5,632 | 5,590 | 5,445 | 5,266 | 8,186 | 5,791 | 3,966 | 2,597 | 1,356 | 344 | 47 |
| Walsall .. .. .. | M. | 49,334 | 6,442 | 5,675 | 5.425 | 5,234 | 4,728 | 8,029 | 5,832 | 4,007 | 2,440 | 1,154 | 344 | 24 |
| | F. | 50,666 | 6,421 | 5,808 | 5,521 | 5,574 | 5,219 | 8,137 | 5,630 | 3,981 | 2,579 | 1,297 | 459 | 40 |
| West Bromwich .. | M. | 50,544 | 6,610 | 5,950 | 5,511 | 5,326 | 4,947 | 7,887 | 5,703 | 4,201 | 2,604 | 1,346 | 404 | 55 |
| | F. | 49,456 | 6,667 | 6,012 | 5,329 | 4,762 | 4,684 | 7,721 | 5,476 | 4,078 | 2,760 | 1,602 | 496 | 69 |
| Wolverhampton .. | M. | 49,171 | 5,973 | 5,487 | 5,268 | 5,011 | 4,795 | 7,792 | 6,138 | 4,251 | 2,554 | 1,417 | 428 | 27 |
| | F. | 50,829 | 6,083 | 5,400 | 5,406 | 5,308 | 5,006 | 8,140 | 6,119 | 4,343 | 2,771 | 1,646 | 549 | 58 |
| SUFFOLK:— EAST SUFFOLK .. | M. | 49,154 | 5,717 | 5,777 | 5,355 | 5,113 | 3,655 | 6,168 | 5,599 | 4,469 | 3,359 | 2,304 | 1,056 | 143 |
| | F. | 50,846 | 5,685 | 5,638 | 5,532 | 4,642 | 3,984 | 6,971 | 5,972 | 4,796 | 3,746 | 2,304 | 1,187 | 189 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: Ipswich .. .. .. | M. | 46,797 | 5,544 | 5,227 | 5,121 | 4,878 | 4,316 | 7,013 | 5,604 | 4.159 | 2,590 | 1,634 | 654 | 87 |
| | F. | 53,203 | 5,604 | 5,409 | 5,472 | 5,600 | 4,882 | 8,627 | 6,334 | 4,966 | 3,225 | 2,230 | 822 | 132 |
| WEST SUFFOLK .. | M. | 49,067 | 5,581 | 5,682 | 5,620 | 5,045 | 3,551 | 6,367 | 5,751 | 4,497 | 3,446 | 2,311 | 1,074 | 139 |
| | F. | 50,933 | 5,551 | 5,714 | 5,561 | 4,515 | 3,837 | 6,913 | 6,054 | 4,745 | 3,927 | 2,660 | 1,261 | 199 |
| SURREY .. .. .. | M. | 46,796 | 5,111 | 5,070 | 5,206 | 4,709 | 4,192 | 7,183 | 6,025 | 4,308 | 2,930 | 1,537 | 564 | 71 |
| | F. | 53,204 | 5,076 | 5,008 | 4,994 | 4,939 | 5,391 | 9,422 | 7,058 | 4,972 | 3,396 | 2,033 | 902 | 113 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: Croydon .. .. .. | M. | 44,876 | 5,248 | 5,113 | 4,666 | 4,439 | 4,128 | 7,110 | 5,763 | 3,998 | 2,556 | 1,318 | 480 | 59 |
| | F. | 55,124 | 5,268 | 5,116 | 5,085 | 5,475 | 5,887 | 9,744 | 7,117 | 5,120 | 3,373 | 2,020 | 773 | 149 |

* The Administrative County of Stafford contains two towns with populations exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of their populations are shown separately at the end of this Table.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901—(*continued*).

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| | | (*a.*) **Administrative Counties and County Boroughs**—(*continued*). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUSSEX:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUSSEX .. .. | M. | 45,899 | 5,005 | 5,103 | 5,379 | 4,665 | 3,714 | 6,576 | 5,538 | 4,256 | 2,962 | 1,830 | 707 | 164 |
| | F. | 54,101 | 4,945 | 5,093 | 5,217 | 5,355 | 5,263 | 9,080 | 6,980 | 5,295 | 3,640 | 2,215 | 940 | 138 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brighton .. .. .. | M. | 43,908 | 4,691 | 4,533 | 4,561 | 4,398 | 3,893 | 6,758 | 5,742 | 4,246 | 2,795 | 1,804 | 667 | 75 |
| | F. | 56,097 | 4,827 | 4,635 | 4,756 | 5,528 | 5,846 | 9,824 | 7,470 | 5,798 | 4,027 | 2,340 | 987 | 155 |
| Hastings .. .. .. | M. | 41,124 | 4,426 | 4,545 | 4,510 | 3,997 | 3,420 | 6,062 | 4,896 | 4,020 | 2,906 | 1,618 | 640 | 78 |
| | F. | 58,876 | 4,313 | 4,435 | 4,667 | 5,790 | 6,173 | 10,264 | 7,965 | 6,851 | 4,716 | 2,798 | 1,180 | 192 |
| WEST SUSSEX .. | M. | 47,805 | 5,264 | 5,376 | 5,298 | 4,762 | 3,830 | 6,358 | 5,681 | 4,514 | 3,524 | 2,263 | 920 | 125 |
| | F. | 52,195 | 5,089 | 5,093 | 5,176 | 4,664 | 4,559 | 7,906 | 6,506 | 5,316 | 4,020 | 2,573 | 1,118 | 177 |
| WARWICKSHIRE* .. | M. | 48,090 | 5,676 | 5,315 | 5,209 | 5,006 | 4,358 | 7,282 | 5,653 | 4,238 | 2,855 | 1,700 | 672 | 76 |
| | F. | 51,910 | 5,730 | 5,393 | 5,153 | 4,975 | 4,943 | 8,263 | 6,251 | 4,676 | 3,190 | 2,141 | 874 | 121 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham, City of .. | M. | 48,273 | 5,968 | 5,225 | 5,003 | 4,964 | 5,057 | 8,115 | 5,946 | 4,136 | 2,397 | 1,138 | 296 | 28 |
| | F. | 51,727 | 6,067 | 5,348 | 5,035 | 5,420 | 5,785 | 8,863 | 6,145 | 4,371 | 2,805 | 1,427 | 463 | 48 |
| Coventry, City of .. | M. | 48,410 | 6,159 | 5,323 | 4,939 | 4,950 | 4,661 | 8,309 | 5,778 | 3,941 | 2,495 | 1,439 | 480 | 46 |
| | F. | 51,590 | 6,015 | 5,277 | 4,939 | 5,222 | 5,289 | 8,787 | 6,216 | 4,286 | 2,911 | 1,835 | 722 | 91 |
| WESTMORLAND .. .. | M. | 47,431 | 5,139 | 5,206 | 5,269 | 5,060 | 3,841 | 6,445 | 5,631 | 4,602 | 3,238 | 2,023 | 776 | 90 |
| | F. | 52,569 | 5,052 | 5,204 | 5,411 | 5,456 | 4,917 | 8,114 | 6,440 | 4,976 | 3,569 | 2,355 | 935 | 140 |
| WILTSHIRE .. .. | M. | 49,574 | 5,543 | 5,524 | 5,454 | 5,244 | 4,128 | 6,913 | 5,883 | 4,460 | 3,273 | 2,153 | 287 | 112 |
| | F. | 50,426 | 5,555 | 5,530 | 5,348 | 4,410 | 3,964 | 7,265 | 6,157 | 4,837 | 3,610 | 2,520 | 1,934 | 150 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE† .. | M. | 47,800 | 5,795 | 5,515 | 5,231 | 4,950 | 4,064 | 7,173 | 5,713 | 4,184 | 2,877 | 1,712 | 623 | 63 |
| | F. | 52,200 | 5,871 | 5,489 | 5,251 | 5,058 | 4,962 | 8,321 | 6,294 | 4,628 | 3,286 | 2,981 | 821 | 116 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dudley .. .. .. | M. | 49,000 | 6,495 | 5,750 | 5,395 | 5,434 | 4,781 | 7,413 | 5,368 | 4,157 | 2,475 | 1,350 | 364 | 18 |
| | F. | 51,000 | 6,573 | 6,197 | 5,643 | 5,218 | 5,070 | 7,662 | 5,341 | 4,131 | 2,881 | 1,664 | 590 | 70 |
| Worcester, City of .. | M. | 46,105 | 5,238 | 5,036 | 5,027 | 4,689 | 4,004 | 6,956 | 5,624 | 4,189 | 3,013 | 1,694 | 564 | 71 |
| | F. | 53,895 | 5,375 | 5,130 | 5,351 | 5,583 | 5,169 | 8,541 | 6,634 | 4,916 | 3,818 | 2,282 | 948 | 146 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING .. | M. | 49,232 | 5,369 | 5,387 | 5,271 | 5,412 | 4,130 | 6,468 | 5,636 | 4,654 | 3,550 | 2,221 | 221 | 113 |
| | F. | 50,768 | 5,466 | 5,295 | 5,159 | 4,998 | 4,488 | 7,403 | 5,971 | 4,743 | 3,652 | 2,412 | 1,023 | 153 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of | M. | 48,886 | 6,295 | 5,538 | 5,288 | 4,763 | 4,595 | 7,901 | 5,807 | 4,377 | 2,649 | 1,264 | 371 | 38 |
| | F. | 51,114 | 6,317 | 5,636 | 5,216 | 5,045 | 5,171 | 8,430 | 5,971 | 4,387 | 2,814 | 1,523 | 579 | 75 |
| NORTH RIDING .. | M. | 48,882 | 5,653 | 5,277 | 5,214 | 5,189 | 4,325 | 6,856 | 5,594 | 4,579 | 3,238 | 1,979 | 783 | 95 |
| | F. | 51,118 | 5,593 | 5,318 | 5,208 | 5,142 | 4,781 | 7,628 | 6,106 | 4,697 | 3,437 | 2,126 | 667 | 115 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesbrough .. .. | M. | 51,348 | 6,417 | 5,714 | 5,504 | 5,171 | 5,074 | 8,762 | 6,248 | 4,504 | 2,586 | 1,081 | 256 | 11 |
| | F. | 48,652 | 6,739 | 5,842 | 5,469 | 4,984 | 4,970 | 7,938 | 5,463 | 3,785 | 2,215 | 941 | 299 | 27 |
| WEST RIDING‡ .. | M. | 49,223 | 5,808 | 5,326 | 5,073 | 4,986 | 4,750 | 8,023 | 6 109 | 4,489 | 2,828 | 1,382 | 413 | 36 |
| | F. | 50,777 | 5,904 | 5,410 | 5,078 | 4,877 | 4,929 | 8,361 | 6,264 | 4,619 | 3,089 | 1,663 | 534 | 49 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bradford, City of .. | M. | 46,500 | 4,832 | 4,710 | 4,588 | 4,757 | 4,830 | 7,997 | 6,227 | 4,439 | 2,788 | 1,198 | 308 | 26 |
| | F. | 53,500 | 4,855 | 4,740 | 4,724 | 5,391 | 5,858 | 9,565 | 7,262 | 5,380 | 3,508 | 1,739 | 500 | 35 |
| Halifax .. .. .. | M. | 46,187 | 4,680 | 4,479 | 4,483 | 4,692 | 4,487 | 8,102 | 6,227 | 4,628 | 2,717 | 1.329 | 334 | 23 |
| | F. | 53,813 | 4,757 | 4,639 | 4,774 | 5,212 | 5,697 | 9,621 | 7,260 | 5,527 | 3,752 | 1,962 | 577 | 35 |

* The Administrative County of Warwick contains one town with a population exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of its population is shown separately at the end of this Table.

† The Administrative County of Worcester contains one town with a population exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of its population is shown separately at the end of this Table.

‡ The Administrative County of Yorkshire West Riding contains one town with a population exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of its population is shown separately at the end of this Table.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| YORKSHIRE:—*cont.* | | (*a*.) **Administrative Counties and County Boroughs**—(*continued*). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEST RIDING—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huddersfield .. .. | M. | 46,047 | 4,822 | 3,978 | 4,086 | 4,520 | 4,754 | 8,298 | 6,508 | 4,582 | 2,836 | 1,304 | 342 | 17 |
| | F. | 53,953 | 5,005 | 4,185 | 4,368 | 5,377 | 5,842 | 10,032 | 7,645 | 5,403 | 3,611 | 1,891 | 553 | 41 |
| Leeds, City of .. .. | M. | 48,037 | 5,756 | 5,171 | 4,895 | 4,736 | 4,757 | 8,241 | 6,156 | 4,358 | 2,627 | 1,060 | 261 | 19 |
| | F. | 51,963 | 5,870 | 5,299 | 5,137 | 5,192 | 5,441 | 9,189 | 6,509 | 4,540 | 2,911 | 1,425 | 418 | 32 |
| Sheffield, City of .. | M. | 49,845 | 6,150 | 5,439 | 4,799 | 4,969 | 5,235 | 8,663 | 6,225 | 4,442 | 2,553 | 1,106 | 245 | 19 |
| | F. | 50,155 | 6,173 | 5,555 | 4,920 | 5,128 | 5,286 | 8,452 | 5,970 | 4,261 | 2,705 | 1,335 | 392 | 28 |
| York, City of .. .. | M. | 48,960 | 5,610 | 5,045 | 5,118 | 5,357 | 5,176 | 8,033 | 5,769 | 4,280 | 2,677 | 1,434 | 406 | 55 |
| | F. | 51,040 | 5,615 | 5,045 | 4,990 | 5,093 | 5,106 | 8,688 | 6,287 | 4,543 | 3,134 | 1,744 | 682 | 113 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY .. .. .. | M. | 48,388 | 5,223 | 5,144 | 5,331 | 4,788 | 3,796 | 6,859 | 5,709 | 4,656 | 3,523 | 2,146 | 1,041 | 172 |
| | F. | 51,612 | 5,082 | 5,053 | 4,650 | 4,713 | 4,409 | 7,717 | 6,398 | 5,213 | 4,142 | 2,694 | 1,338 | 283 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE .. | M. | 50,724 | 5,833 | 5,388 | 4,961 | 5,196 | 4,519 | 8,021 | 5,993 | 4,739 | 3,811 | 1,911 | 775 | 107 |
| | F. | 49,276 | 5,832 | 5,379 | 5,015 | 4,844 | 4,458 | 7,625 | 5,477 | 4,241 | 3,180 | 2,186 | 915 | 124 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE .. | M. | 44,004 | 4,791 | 4,910 | 5,072 | 4,563 | 3,363 | 5,338 | 4,825 | 4,237 | 3,527 | 2,268 | 977 | 133 |
| | F. | 55,996 | 4,728 | 4,912 | 5,072 | 5,167 | 4,894 | 8,150 | 6,687 | 5,996 | 5,105 | 3,507 | 1,696 | 260 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE .. | M. | 47,756 | 5,578 | 5,673 | 5,411 | 5,123 | 4,091 | 6,907 | 5,422 | 4,174 | 2,893 | 1,742 | 653 | 89 |
| | F. | 52,244 | 5,695 | 5,684 | 5,518 | 5,299 | 4,825 | 7,812 | 5,964 | 4,675 | 3,515 | 2,178 | 906 | 171 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE .. | M. | 48,064 | 5,253 | 5,043 | 4,722 | 4,809 | 4,329 | 7,445 | 5,700 | 4,736 | 3,433 | 1,839 | 673 | 98 |
| | F. | 51,936 | 5,246 | 4,825 | 4,731 | 4,749 | 4,962 | 8,352 | 6,482 | 5,244 | 3,943 | 2,268 | 977 | 162 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE .. .. | M. | 50,135 | 5,840 | 5,586 | 5,220 | 5,093 | 4,566 | 7,833 | 5,839 | 4,488 | 3,278 | 1,735 | 592 | 66 |
| | F. | 49,865 | 5,853 | 5,472 | 4,988 | 4,592 | 4,371 | 7,890 | 5,872 | 4,524 | 3,433 | 1,974 | 795 | 101 |
| FLINTSHIRE .. .. | M. | 49,543 | 5,767 | 5,531 | 5,389 | 5,120 | 4,277 | 7,267 | 5,543 | 4,547 | 3,477 | 1,897 | 669 | 59 |
| | F. | 50,457 | 5,576 | 5,628 | 5,219 | 4,704 | 4,196 | 7,625 | 5,726 | 4,629 | 3,867 | 2,284 | 961 | 102 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE* .. | M. | 52,574 | 6,099 | 6,010 | 5,216 | 5,246 | 5,370 | 9,431 | 6,497 | 4,228 | 2,423 | 1,073 | 302 | 29 |
| | F. | 47,426 | 6,732 | 6,086 | 5,202 | 4,481 | 4,479 | 7,822 | 5,199 | 3,555 | 2,298 | 1,176 | 392 | 51 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiff .. .. .. | M. | 49,658 | 6,211 | 5,765 | 5,163 | 4,774 | 4,651 | 8,543 | 6,760 | 4,209 | 2,321 | 1,015 | 277 | 30 |
| | F. | 50,342 | 6,391 | 5,757 | 5,191 | 5,099 | 5,246 | 8,587 | 6,220 | 3,894 | 2,329 | 1,210 | 375 | 43 |
| Swansea .. .. .. | M. | 48,823 | 5,806 | 5,529 | 5,421 | 5,058 | 4,512 | 7,953 | 6,012 | 4,444 | 2,553 | 1,163 | 305 | 37 |
| | F. | 51,177 | 5,727 | 5,791 | 5,350 | 5,324 | 5,467 | 8,241 | 5,898 | 4,273 | 2,977 | 1,549 | 514 | 68 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE .. | M. | 48,768 | 5,326 | 5,150 | 5,392 | 4,870 | 4,002 | 6,952 | 5,758 | 4,919 | 3,863 | 1,638 | 676 | 82 |
| | F. | 51,232 | 5,447 | 5,050 | 5,083 | 4,624 | 4,313 | 7,743 | 6,229 | 5,079 | 4,110 | 2,338 | 1,056 | 158 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE .. | M. | 48,797 | 5,433 | 5,428 | 5,268 | 4,853 | 3,674 | 6,386 | 5,605 | 4,552 | 3,767 | 2,619 | 1,049 | 164 |
| | F. | 51,203 | 5,452 | 5,435 | 5,308 | 4,900 | 4,413 | 7,400 | 5,847 | 4,566 | 3,869 | 2,585 | 1,237 | 191 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE .. | M. | 47,349 | 5,452 | 5,664 | 5,402 | 4,974 | 3,764 | 6,272 | 5,457 | 4,170 | 3,235 | 1,943 | 904 | 107 |
| | F. | 52,651 | 5,421 | 5,436 | 5,486 | 5,083 | 4,669 | 7,509 | 6,263 | 4,946 | 3,925 | 2,577 | 1,170 | 167 |
| RADNORSHIRE .. .. | M. | 50,943 | 5,661 | 4,721 | 4,733 | 4,995 | 4,502 | 8,024 | 6,013 | 5,017 | 3,724 | 2,453 | 911 | 169 |
| | F. | 49,057 | 5,348 | 5,193 | 5,159 | 5,077 | 4,351 | 7,375 | 5,459 | 4,497 | 3,239 | 2,165 | 1,044 | 150 |

* The Administrative County of Glamorgan contains two towns with populations exceeding 50,000; the Sex and Age Constitution of their populations are shown separately at the end of this Table.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| **(*b*) Metropolitan Boroughs.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CITY OF LONDON .. | M. | 51,350 | 2,949 | 2,841 | 4,777 | 7,843 | 8,535 | 8,940 | 6,392 | 4,997 | 2,849 | 1,174 | 308 | 30 |
| | F. | 48,650 | 2,741 | 3,023 | 3,365 | 5,386 | 6,975 | 9,216 | 6,760 | 4,988 | 3,360 | 1,996 | 758 | 74 |
| BATTERSEA .. .. | M. | 48,399 | 6,003 | 5,342 | 5,221 | 4,684 | 4,570 | 8,209 | 6,315 | 4,362 | 2,477 | 946 | 258 | 22 |
| | F. | 51,601 | 6,043 | 5,452 | 5,190 | 4,878 | 4,852 | 9,047 | 6,713 | 4,636 | 2,814 | 1,394 | 523 | 60 |
| BERMONDSEY .. .. | M. | 49,812 | 6,267 | 5,816 | 5,368 | 5,061 | 4,652 | 7,967 | 6,199 | 4,278 | 2,640 | 1,118 | 330 | 26 |
| | F. | 50,188 | 6,456 | 5,844 | 5,307 | 5,068 | 4,858 | 7,721 | 5,942 | 4,174 | 2,894 | 1,535 | 534 | 63 |
| BETHNAL GREEN .. | M. | 48,874 | 6,242 | 5,984 | 5,312 | 4,899 | 4,650 | 7,879 | 5,669 | 3,950 | 2,301 | 1,169 | 400 | 29 |
| | F. | 51,126 | 6,799 | 5,888 | 5,477 | 5,419 | 5,104 | 7,843 | 5,665 | 4,233 | 2,609 | 1,392 | 617 | 81 |
| CAMBERWELL .. .. | M. | 47,427 | 5,708 | 5,310 | 5,121 | 4,779 | 4,428 | 7,746 | 5,895 | 4,216 | 2,595 | 1,208 | 385 | 36 |
| | F. | 52,573 | 5,864 | 5,305 | 5,149 | 5,223 | 5,213 | 8,921 | 6,577 | 4,802 | 3,126 | 1,766 | 721 | 106 |
| CHELSEA .. .. .. | M. | 44,457 | 4,241 | 3,828 | 4,078 | 3,739 | 4,301 | 7,504 | 6,028 | 4,504 | 2,841 | 2,061 | 756 | 76 |
| | F. | 55,543 | 4,243 | 3,834 | 3,694 | 4,690 | 6,561 | 11,006 | 7,891 | 5,659 | 3,739 | 2,321 | 1,012 | 153 |
| DEPTFORD .. .. .. | M. | 48,563 | 6,056 | 5,402 | 5,021 | 4,984 | 4,602 | 8,113 | 6,191 | 4,211 | 2,547 | 1,129 | 324 | 33 |
| | F. | 51,437 | 6,090 | 5,362 | 5,035 | 4,966 | 5,047 | 8,967 | 6,519 | 4,484 | 2,884 | 1,513 | 534 | 74 |
| FINSBURY .. .. .. | M. | 49,190 | 6,069 | 5,321 | 4,900 | 5,107 | 4,914 | 8,199 | 6,409 | 4,502 | 2,460 | 967 | 237 | 15 |
| | F. | 50,810 | 6,019 | 5,344 | 5,176 | 5,088 | 5,007 | 8,192 | 6,532 | 4,705 | 2,851 | 1,402 | 447 | 47 |
| FULHAM .. .. .. | M. | 47,092 | 6,497 | 5,400 | 4,723 | 4,255 | 3,992 | 8,296 | 6,553 | 4,108 | 2,104 | 854 | 281 | 29 |
| | F. | 52,908 | 6,491 | 5,472 | 4,874 | 4,560 | 5,057 | 10,663 | 7,100 | 4,544 | 2,611 | 1,509 | 531 | 66 |
| GREENWICH .. .. | M. | 49,737 | 5,807 | 5,294 | 5,336 | 5,215 | 5,121 | 7,849 | 5,936 | 4,112 | 2,642 | 1,313 | 499 | 63 |
| | F. | 50,263 | 5,731 | 5,313 | 4,974 | 4,773 | 4,997 | 8,561 | 6,188 | 4,399 | 2,826 | 1,621 | 779 | 101 |
| HACKNEY .. .. .. | M. | 46,148 | 5,468 | 4,952 | 4,661 | 4,569 | 4,533 | 7,932 | 5,767 | 4,070 | 2,511 | 1,229 | 415 | 41 |
| | F. | 53,852 | 5,569 | 5,008 | 4,867 | 5,572 | 6,244 | 9,422 | 6,618 | 4,807 | 3,228 | 1,872 | 745 | 100 |
| HAMMERSMITH .. .. | M. | 46,966 | 5,415 | 4,876 | 4,420 | 4,281 | 4,931 | 8,321 | 6,252 | 4,297 | 2,676 | 1,132 | 337 | 28 |
| | F. | 53,034 | 5,378 | 4,928 | 4,824 | 5,098 | 5,383 | 9,427 | 6,941 | 4,984 | 3,375 | 1,796 | 797 | 103 |
| HAMPSTEAD .. .. | M. | 38,671 | 3,845 | 3,589 | 3,417 | 3,399 | 4,067 | 7,091 | 5,527 | 3,742 | 2,307 | 1,284 | 422 | 61 |
| | F. | 61,329 | 4,024 | 3,788 | 4,025 | 6,463 | 8,967 | 14,901 | 8,412 | 5,339 | 3,445 | 1,950 | 753 | 122 |
| HOLBORN .. .. .. | M. | 49,641 | 4,013 | 3,707 | 3,486 | 4,636 | 5,287 | 9,924 | 7,691 | 5,489 | 2,627 | 1,390 | 362 | 19 |
| | F. | 50,359 | 4,059 | 3,675 | 3,641 | 4,787 | 6,213 | 10,532 | 7,225 | 4,996 | 3,139 | 1,550 | 500 | 44 |
| ISLINGTON .. .. .. | M. | 47,551 | 5,443 | 4,735 | 4,487 | 4,516 | 4,871 | 8,001 | 6,195 | 4,333 | 2,722 | 1,230 | 278 | 41 |
| | F. | 52,449 | 5,307 | 4,749 | 4,501 | 4,948 | 5,569 | 9,511 | 6,829 | 4,966 | 3,312 | 1,836 | 711 | 110 |
| KENSINGTON .. .. | M. | 39,113 | 3,995 | 3,695 | 3,435 | 3,654 | 3,967 | 6,506 | 5,345 | 4,088 | 2,598 | 1,306 | 464 | 62 |
| | F. | 60,887 | 4,015 | 3,789 | 3,744 | 5,937 | 8,056 | 13,894 | 8,706 | 6,201 | 3,955 | 2,162 | 858 | 140 |
| LAMBETH .. .. .. | M. | 47,288 | 5,379 | 4,794 | 4,561 | 4,408 | 4,746 | 8,404 | 6,266 | 4,367 | 2,672 | 1,270 | 389 | 42 |
| | F. | 52,712 | 5,360 | 4,820 | 4,665 | 4,921 | 5,506 | 9,584 | 6,828 | 4,925 | 3,356 | 1,902 | 748 | 99 |
| LEWISHAM .. .. | M. | 44,511 | 5,908 | 4,801 | 4,709 | 4,232 | 4,068 | 7,536 | 5,756 | 3,849 | 2,444 | 1,301 | 435 | 52 |
| | F. | 55,489 | 5,284 | 4,825 | 4,625 | 5,749 | 6,143 | 10,469 | 7,251 | 4,984 | 3,315 | 1,960 | 886 | 121 |
| PADDINGTON .. .. | M. | 42,803 | 4,434 | 3,876 | 3,639 | 3,800 | 4,812 | 7,900 | 5,766 | 4,185 | 2,678 | 1,197 | 368 | 58 |
| | F. | 57,197 | 4,437 | 3,989 | 3,921 | 5,356 | 6,994 | 11,977 | 7,992 | 5,726 | 3,775 | 2,149 | 770 | 131 |
| POPLAR .. .. .. | M. | 50,244 | 6,357 | 5,643 | 5,468 | 5,103 | 4,768 | 7,882 | 6,049 | 4,423 | 2,787 | 1,588 | 400 | 36 |
| | F | 49,756 | 6,383 | 5,744 | 5,344 | 5,022 | 4,748 | 7,614 | 5,800 | 4,274 | 2,680 | 1,510 | 565 | 72 |
| ST. MARYLEBONE .. | M. | 43,429 | 4,132 | 3,548 | 3,355 | 4,142 | 4,792 | 8,023 | 6,213 | 4,555 | 2,803 | 1,384 | 454 | 48 |
| | F. | 56,571 | 4,152 | 3,676 | 3,722 | 5,381 | 7,332 | 11,997 | 8,250 | 5,660 | 3,545 | 2,034 | 772 | 101 |
| ST. PANCRAS .. .. | M. | 48,575 | 5,994 | 4,629 | 4,375 | 4,513 | 5,260 | 9,164 | 6,563 | 4,602 | 2,759 | 1,262 | 368 | 46 |
| | F. | 51,425 | 5,161 | 4,666 | 4,441 | 4,629 | 5,410 | 9,541 | 6,798 | 4,952 | 3,234 | 1,823 | 685 | 85 |
| SHOREDITCH .. .. | M. | 49,014 | 6,175 | 5,442 | 5,061 | 5,018 | 4,686 | 7,898 | 6,132 | 4,379 | 2,577 | 1,270 | 359 | 27 |
| | F. | 50,986 | 6,371 | 5,411 | 5,173 | 5,163 | 5,273 | 7,880 | 6,016 | 4,546 | 2,827 | 1,616 | 630 | 80 |
| SOUTHWARK .. .. | M. | 50,082 | 6,123 | 5,352 | 4,887 | 4,828 | 4,785 | 8,423 | 6,727 | 4,717 | 2,751 | 1,187 | 284 | 18 |
| | F. | 49,918 | 6,174 | 5,272 | 5,069 | 4,763 | 4,838 | 8,371 | 6,323 | 4,440 | 2,768 | 1,376 | 483 | 51 |
| STEPNEY .. .. .. | M. | 50,473 | 6,677 | 5,666 | 5,121 | 4,962 | 5,277 | 8,636 | 6,291 | 4,113 | 2,375 | 1,038 | 294 | 23 |
| | F. | 49,527 | 6,653 | 5,762 | 5,084 | 5,104 | 5,265 | 7,929 | 5,647 | 3,856 | 2,411 | 1,303 | 456 | 57 |
| STOKE NEWINGTON .. | M. | 44,166 | 4,533 | 4,111 | 3,846 | 4,225 | 4,687 | 8,240 | 5,858 | 4,141 | 2,701 | 1,323 | 441 | 60 |
| | F. | 55,834 | 4,677 | 4,069 | 4,295 | 5,831 | 6,707 | 10,788 | 7,401 | 5,230 | 3,672 | 2,221 | 822 | 121 |
| WANDSWORTH .. .. | M. | 44,720 | 5,350 | 4,713 | 4,306 | 4,114 | 4,093 | 7,796 | 6,092 | 4,026 | 2,496 | 1,246 | 439 | 49 |
| | F. | 55,280 | 5,223 | 4,960 | 4,680 | 5,691 | 6,198 | 10,537 | 7,342 | 4,890 | 3,226 | 1,792 | 712 | 119 |

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—SEX and AGE CONSTITUTION of the POPULATIONS (*a*) of ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and of COUNTY BOROUGHS, (*b*) of METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and (*c*) of URBAN DISTRICTS with POPULATIONS exceeding 50,000 at the CENSUS of 1901 —(*continued*).

| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, ETC. | | OF 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All Ages. | Under 5 years. | 5— | 10— | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 and upwards. |
| **(*b*) Metropolitan Boroughs—(*continued*).** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WESTMINSTER, CITY OF | M. | 46,425 | 3,491 | 3,149 | 3,041 | 4,625 | 6,309 | 9,462 | 7,060 | 4,840 | 2,898 | 1,231 | 355 | 33 |
| | F. | 53,575 | 3,506 | 3,155 | 3,157 | 5,132 | 7,541 | 12,178 | 8,065 | 5,307 | 3,309 | 1,619 | 533 | 73 |
| WOOLWICH .. .. | M. | 52,291 | 5,973 | 5,362 | 4,930 | 6,336 | 5,998 | 8,782 | 6,451 | 4,273 | 2,552 | 1,184 | 360 | 37 |
| | F. | 47,709 | 5,824 | 5,360 | 5,011 | 4,260 | 4,383 | 8,281 | 6,066 | 4,055 | 2,483 | 1,421 | 511 | 54 |
| **(*c*.) Urban Districts with Populations exceeding 50,000 Persons.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHESHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WALLASEY U.D. .. | M. | 45,359 | 5,674 | 5,386 | 4,459 | 4,267 | 4,310 | 7,789 | 5,946 | 3,847 | 2,471 | 1,004 | 282 | 24 |
| | F. | 54,641 | 5,686 | 5,220 | 4,894 | 5,775 | 6,275 | 19,115 | 7,031 | 4,591 | 3,016 | 1,489 | 472 | 67 |
| DURHAM:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STOCKTON-ON-TEES M.B. | M. | 50,830 | 6,235 | 5,769 | 5,196 | 5,218 | 4,895 | 8,221 | 6,201 | 4,482 | 2,813 | 1,335 | 326 | 29 |
| | F. | 49,180 | 6,512 | 5,657 | 5,436 | 5,204 | 4,816 | 7,899 | 5,565 | 3,895 | 2,481 | 1,218 | 410 | 37 |
| WEST HARTLEPOOL M.B.* | M. | 50,849 | 6,707 | 5,899 | 5,362 | 5,186 | 5,241 | 8,226 | 6,034 | 4,238 | 2,154 | 867 | 228 | 16 |
| | F. | 49,151 | 6,310 | 5,927 | 5,267 | 5,067 | 5,148 | 8,325 | 5,467 | 3,585 | 2,097 | 1,063 | 316 | 29 |
| ESSEX:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST HAM U.D. .. | M. | 49,827 | 7,628 | 6,565 | 5,906 | 4,399 | 3,895 | 8,027 | 6,524 | 3,656 | 1,703 | 706 | 196 | 19 |
| | F. | 50,173 | 7,327 | 6,534 | 5,636 | 4,338 | 4,075 | 8,919 | 6,388 | 3,559 | 1,980 | 978 | 338 | 43 |
| LEYTON U.D. .. .. | M. | 48,213 | 6,307 | 6,186 | 5,442 | 4,639 | 4,052 | 7,680 | 6,025 | 3,919 | 2,292 | 1,195 | 469 | 57 |
| | F. | 51,787 | 6,074 | 5,852 | 5,578 | 5,135 | 4,690 | 8,754 | 6,523 | 4,279 | 2,620 | 1,562 | 617 | 103 |
| WALTHAMSTOW U.D. .. | M. | 49,229 | 7,321 | 6,569 | 5,819 | 4,677 | 3,944 | 8,047 | 6,311 | 3,730 | 1,809 | 723 | 264 | 24 |
| | F. | 50,771 | 7,308 | 6,603 | 5,827 | 4,559 | 4,222 | 8,573 | 6,270 | 3,701 | 2,102 | 1,074 | 393 | 49 |
| MIDDLESEX:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HORNSEY U.D.† .. .. | M. | 43,390 | 4,527 | 4,399 | 3,952 | 4,055 | 4,329 | 8,256 | 6,414 | 4,001 | 2,273 | 952 | 303 | 29 |
| | F. | 56,610 | 4,569 | 4,181 | 4,402 | 6,671 | 7,237 | 11,551 | 7,542 | 4,903 | 3,103 | 1,724 | 633 | 94 |
| TOTTENHAM U.D. .. | M. | 48,476 | 6,363 | 5,914 | 5,591 | 5,102 | 4,455 | 7,819 | 5,867 | 4,142 | 2,121 | 890 | 290 | 22 |
| | F. | 51,524 | 6,343 | 5,871 | 5,579 | 5,080 | 4,965 | 8,727 | 6,201 | 4,321 | 2,555 | 1,304 | 506 | 67 |
| WILLESDEN U.D. .. | M. | 46,785 | 6,565 | 5,386 | 4,691 | 4,193 | 4,277 | 8,060 | 6,457 | 3,585 | 1,921 | 777 | 240 | 30 |
| | F. | 53,215 | 6,530 | 5,517 | 4,867 | 4,936 | 5,402 | 10,514 | 6,934 | 4,156 | 2,489 | 1,326 | 469 | 85 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYNEMOUTH M.B. .. | M. | 49,749 | 6,150 | 5,548 | 5,508 | 5,081 | 4,846 | 8,063 | 5,861 | 4,341 | 2,667 | 1,431 | 422 | 31 |
| | F. | 50,251 | 5,948 | 5,531 | 5,001 | 5,169 | 5,419 | 8,230 | 5,661 | 4,221 | 2,851 | 1,600 | 557 | 43 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HANDSWORTH U.D. .. | M. | 45,322 | 5,310 | 4,546 | 4,410 | 4,582 | 4,531 | 8,153 | 5,821 | 4,066 | 2,390 | 1,130 | 355 | 28 |
| | F. | 54,678 | 5,134 | 4,830 | 4,902 | 6,030 | 6,553 | 10,408 | 6,827 | 4,622 | 3,057 | 1,587 | 571 | 57 |
| SMETHWICK M.B. .. | M. | 49,667 | 6,709 | 6,157 | 5,521 | 5,200 | 4,723 | 8,193 | 5,976 | 3,966 | 2,101 | 796 | 215 | 20 |
| | F. | 50,333 | 6,642 | 6,243 | 5,576 | 5,057 | 4,727 | 8,424 | 5,902 | 3,911 | 2,332 | 1,118 | 361 | 40 |
| WARWICKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASTON MANOR U.D.† .. | M. | 47,861 | 5,971 | 5,205 | 4,948 | 5,049 | 5,045 | 8,405 | 5,825 | 3,942 | 2,290 | 914 | 257 | 10 |
| | F. | 52,139 | 6,051 | 5,412 | 5,212 | 5,563 | 5,831 | 9,036 | 6,305 | 4,353 | 2,681 | 1,393 | 367 | 35 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KINGS NORTON AND NORTHFIELD U.D. | M. | 46,341 | 5,835 | 5,149 | 4,384 | 4,273 | 4,483 | 8,271 | 5,933 | 3,995 | 2,334 | 1,204 | 417 | 33 |
| | F. | 53,659 | 6,003 | 5,187 | 4,669 | 5,640 | 6,436 | 9,949 | 6,540 | 4,123 | 2,796 | 1,567 | 614 | 74 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WEST RIDING:— ROTHERHAM M.B.* .. | M. | 51,331 | 6,880 | 6,163 | 5,087 | 4,968 | 5,200 | 8,729 | 5,950 | 4,523 | 2,528 | 1,119 | 302 | 31 |
| | F. | 48,669 | 7,095 | 5,877 | 5,244 | 4,703 | 4,675 | 7,869 | 5,470 | 3,934 | 2,414 | 1,115 | 445 | 28 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MERTHYR TYDFIL U.D. | M. | 53,507 | 6,460 | 5,756 | 5,122 | 5,320 | 5,844 | 9,968 | 6,471 | 4,430 | 2,726 | 1,124 | 276 | 12 |
| | F. | 46,493 | 6,651 | 5,713 | 4,869 | 4,283 | 4,565 | 7,804 | 4,975 | 3,588 | 2,461 | 1,145 | 386 | 53 |
| RHONDDA U.D. .. .. | M. | 54,799 | 7,138 | 6,031 | 5,117 | 5,569 | 6,196 | 10,697 | 6,641 | 4,143 | 2,094 | 790 | 164 | 10 |
| | F. | 45,210 | 7,141 | 6,042 | 5,122 | 4,236 | 4,264 | 7,546 | 4,780 | 3,149 | 1,874 | 805 | 224 | 27 |

* *See* note *, page 202.
† *See* note *, page 203.

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—In a MILLION PERSONS living at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901, the PROPORTIONS of each SEX UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED, at GROUPS of AGES.

| SEX AND AGE. | | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MALES.** | | | | | | | |
| ALL AGES | Unmarried | 306,161 | 298,406 | 296,402 | 301,382 | 300,796* | 294,114 |
| | Married | 165,029 | 170,856 | 170,981 | 168,507 | 167,281 | 172,510 |
| | Widowed | 18,696 | 17,988 | 17,583 | 16,739 | 16,722 | 16,919 |
| Under 15 years | Unmarried | 177,993 | 178,796 | 180,873 | 182,043 | 175,152* | 161,871 |
| | Married | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Widowed | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15–20 | Unmarried | 48,491 | 47,482 | 47,493 | 48,596 | 50,525 | 49,263 |
| | Married | 214 | 252 | 262 | 226 | 192 | 136 |
| | Widowed | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 20–25 | Unmarried | 35,355 | 33,214 | 32,150 | 33,279 | 34,647 | 37,403 |
| | Married | 8,994 | 9,548 | 9,650 | 9,450 | 8,389 | 7,514 |
| | Widowed | 121 | 107 | 112 | 96 | 72 | 56 |
| 25–35 | Unmarried | 26,128 | 22,153 | 22,114 | 22,226 | 24,675 | 27,430 |
| | Married | 46,095 | 46,366 | 46,776 | 46,881 | 46,498 | 48,238 |
| | Widowed | 1,256 | 1,049 | 1,100 | 1,019 | 861 | 787 |
| 35–45 | Unmarried | 9,107 | 8,083 | 7,424 | 7,534 | 8,145 | 9,407 |
| | Married | 44,650 | 46,704 | 44,758 | 45,074 | 45,488 | 48,194 |
| | Widowed | 2,407 | 2,092 | 2,014 | 1,990 | 1,916 | 1,793 |
| 45–55 | Unmarried | 4,723 | 4,424 | 4,125 | 3,831 | 4,104 | 4,738 |
| | Married | 33,083 | 34,583 | 35,286 | 33,103 | 33,996 | 35,141 |
| | Widowed | 3,415 | 3,129 | 2,997 | 2,846 | 2,993 | 3,045 |
| 55–65 | Unmarried | 2,643 | 2,546 | 2,522 | 2,305 | 2,241 | 2,474 |
| | Married | 20,100 | 21,406 | 21,759 | 21,663 | 20,473 | 21,322 |
| | Widowed | 4,145 | 4,182 | 3,923 | 3,850 | 3,840 | 4,117 |
| 65–75 | Unmarried | 1,365 | 1,270 | 1,281 | | 1,147 | 1,140 |
| | Married | 9,306 | 9,507 | 9,980 | | 9,907 | 9,267 |
| | Widowed | 4,287 | 4,371 | 4,381 | | 4,286 | 4,294 |
| 75–85 | Unmarried | 400 | 390 | 380 | 1,574 | 345 | 334 |
| | Married | 2,473 | 2,314 | 2,358 | 12,110 | 2,390 | 2,253 |
| | Widowed | 2,521 | 2,580 | 2,575 | 6,984 | 2,981 | 2,493 |
| 85 years and upwards. | Unmarried | 56 | 42 | 40 | | 35 | 34 |
| | Married | 214 | 176 | 172 | | 153 | 145 |
| | Widowed | 468 | 424 | 426 | | 371 | 373 |
| **FEMALES.** | | | | | | | |
| ALL AGES | Unmarried | 305,052 | 301,217 | 300,526 | 304,050 | 306,909* | 302,365 |
| | Married | 168,212 | 173,872 | 173,850 | 170,859 | 169,526 | 175,774 |
| | Widowed | 36,920 | 37,711 | 38,709 | 38,463 | 38,766 | 38,318 |
| Under 15 years | Unmarried | 176,423 | 177,536 | 180,255 | 182,492 | 175,604* | 162,335 |
| | Married | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| | Widowed | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15–20 | Unmarried | 48,051 | 47,080 | 46,708 | 47,983 | 50,225 | 49,592 |
| | Married | 1,241 | 1,481 | 1,522 | 1,248 | 996 | 781 |
| | Widowed | 15 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 3 |
| 20–25 | Unmarried | 33,398 | 32,062 | 30,206 | 31,146 | 33,821 | 36,787 |
| | Married | 14,954 | 16,007 | 15,906 | 15,477 | 14,287 | 13,769 |
| | Widowed | 241 | 235 | 242 | 187 | 132 | 117 |
| 25–35 | Unmarried | 26,229 | 23,707 | 22,712 | 22,180 | 25,727 | 28,933 |
| | Married | 51,235 | 51,841 | 52,090 | 51,735 | 51,502 | 54,754 |
| | Widowed | 2,266 | 2,192 | 2,291 | 2,003 | 1,685 | 1,467 |
| 35–45 | Unmarried | 9,536 | 9,618 | 9,180 | 9,002 | 9,789 | 11,758 |
| | Married | 44,361 | 46,272 | 44,989 | 44,850 | 45,053 | 47,841 |
| | Widowed | 4,688 | 4,776 | 4,840 | 4,777 | 4,435 | 4,056 |
| 45–55 | Unmarried | 5,251 | 5,310 | 5,492 | 5,239 | 5,584 | 6,908 |
| | Married | 30,666 | 31,987 | 32,655 | 31,201 | 31,767 | 32,647 |
| | Widowed | 6,967 | 7,151 | 7,423 | 7,456 | 7,648 | 7,343 |
| 55–65 | Unmarried | 3,368 | 3,281 | 3,359 | 3,403 | 3,370 | 3,721 |
| | Married | 17,270 | 17,800 | 18,164 | 18,146 | 17,508 | 18,119 |
| | Widowed | 8,672 | 9,104 | 9,309 | 9,695 | 9,701 | 9,988 |
| 65–75 | Unmarried | 1,926 | 1,856 | 1,878 | | 2,021 | 2,045 |
| | Married | 6,942 | 7,055 | 7,087 | | 7,102 | 6,773 |
| | Widowed | 8,497 | 8,728 | 9,085 | | 9,667 | 9,571 |
| 75–85 | Unmarried | 751 | 683 | 643 | 2,605 | 715 | 775 |
| | Married | 1,452 | 1,360 | 1,360 | 8,202 | 1,249 | 1,235 |
| | Widowed | 4,671 | 4,658 | 4,652 | 14,337 | 4,709 | 5,000 |
| 85 years and upwards. | Unmarried | 119 | 94 | 93 | | 103 | 111 |
| | Married | 91 | 79 | 75 | | 63 | 55 |
| | Widowed | 903 | 863 | 854 | | 783 | 773 |

* *See* note * to Table 13.

TABLE 25.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—IN 1,000 MALES AGED 20 YEARS and UPWARDS at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901, the PROPORTIONS UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED, at GROUPS of AGES.

| — | | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL AGED 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | Unmarried | 302·82 | 276·70 | 271·15 | 276·59 | 290·72 | 304·72 |
| | Married | 626·40 | 654·49 | 660·98 | 657·97 | 644·76 | 633·14 |
| | Widowed | 70·78 | 68·81 | 67·87 | 65·44 | 64·52 | 62·14 |
| 20–25 ... | Unmarried | 134·38 | 127·42 | 124·47 | 130·11 | 133·69 | 137·38 |
| | Married | 33·80 | 36·63 | 37·37 | 36·95 | 31·99 | 28·70 |
| | Widowed | 0·46 | 0·41 | 0·43 | 0·37 | 0·28 | 0·21 |
| 25–35 ... | Unmarried | 99·28 | 84·99 | 85·61 | 86·91 | 95·21 | 100·75 |
| | Married | 175·19 | 177·87 | 181·10 | 183·30 | 179·41 | 177·17 |
| | Widowed | 4·78 | 4·03 | 4·26 | 3·99 | 3·32 | 2·78 |
| 35–45 ... | Unmarried | 34·61 | 31·01 | 23·74 | 29·42 | 31·43 | 34·55 |
| | Married | 169·70 | 179·17 | 173·29 | 176·24 | 175·53 | 177·02 |
| | Widowed | 9·15 | 8·03 | 7·80 | 7·78 | 7·39 | 6·59 |
| 45–55 ... | Unmarried | 17·95 | 16·97 | 15·98 | 14·98 | 15·84 | 17·40 |
| | Married | 125·73 | 132·67 | 136·54 | 129·43 | 131·18 | 129·08 |
| | Widowed | 12·98 | 12·01 | 11·60 | 11·13 | 11·55 | 11·18 |
| 55–65 ... | Unmarried | 10·06 | 9·77 | 9·77 | 9·01 | 8·65 | 9·09 |
| | Married | 76·40 | 82·12 | 84·24 | 84·70 | 79·00 | 78·32 |
| | Widowed | 15·75 | 16·04 | 15·19 | 15·05 | 14·82 | 15·12 |
| 65–75 ... | Unmarried | 4·81 | 4·87 | 4·96 | | 4·43 | 4·19 |
| | Married | 35·37 | 36·47 | 38·64 | | 38·23 | 34·04 |
| | Widowed | 16·30 | 16·76 | 16·97 | | 16·54 | 15·73 |
| 75–85 ... | Unmarried | 1·52 | 1·49 | 1·47 | 6·16 | 1·33 | 1·23 |
| | Married | 9·40 | 8·88 | 9·13 | 47·35 | 8·83 | 8·28 |
| | Widowed | 9·58 | 9·90 | 9·97 | 27·12 | 9·19 | 9·16 |
| 85 years and upwards | Unmarried | 0·21 | 0·18 | 0·15 | | 0·14 | 0·13 |
| | Married | 0·81 | 0·68 | 0·67 | | 0·59 | 0·53 |
| | Widowed | 1·78 | 1·63 | 1·65 | | 1·43 | 1·37 |

TABLE 26.—ENGLAND AND WALES—IN 1,000 FEMALES AGED 20 YEARS and UPWARDS at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901, the PROPORTIONS UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED, at GROUPS of AGES.

| — | | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL AGED 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | Unmarried | 283·27 | 267·22 | 258·50 | 261·24 | 281·17 | 297·74 |
| | Married | 586·99 | 601·29 | 605·53 | 602·22 | 584·42 | 576·12 |
| | Widowed | 129·74 | 131·49 | 135·97 | 136·54 | 134·41 | 126·14 |
| 20–25 ... | Unmarried | 117·41 | 111·84 | 106·14 | 110·60 | 117·28 | 121·10 |
| | Married | 52·57 | 55·83 | 55·90 | 54·95 | 49·54 | 45·33 |
| | Widowed | 0·85 | 0·82 | 0·85 | 0·66 | 0·46 | 0·39 |
| 25–35 ... | Unmarried | 92·21 | 82·69 | 79·81 | 78·75 | 89·21 | 95·26 |
| | Married | 180·12 | 180·82 | 183·04 | 183·69 | 178·60 | 180·27 |
| | Widowed | 7·97 | 7·65 | 8·05 | 7·11 | 5·84 | 4·83 |
| 35–45 ... | Unmarried | 33·52 | 33·55 | 32·26 | 31·96 | 33·77 | 38·71 |
| | Married | 155·95 | 161·39 | 158·09 | 159·25 | 156·23 | 156·84 |
| | Widowed | 16·48 | 16·66 | 17·01 | 16·96 | 15·38 | 13·36 |
| 45–55 ... | Unmarried | 18·46 | 18·52 | 19·30 | 18·60 | 19·37 | 20·77 |
| | Married | 107·80 | 111·57 | 114·74 | 110·78 | 110·16 | 107·48 |
| | Widowed | 24·49 | 24·94 | 26·08 | 26·48 | 26·52 | 24·17 |
| 55–65 ... | Unmarried | 11·84 | 11·44 | 11·80 | 12·08 | 11·69 | 12·25 |
| | Married | 60·72 | 62·09 | 63·82 | 64·43 | 60·71 | 59·65 |
| | Widowed | 30·48 | 31·75 | 32·71 | 34·42 | 33·64 | 32·88 |
| 65–75 ... | Unmarried | 6·77 | 6·47 | 6·60 | | 7·01 | 6·73 |
| | Married | 24·40 | 24·61 | 24·90 | | 24·63 | 22·30 |
| | Widowed | 29·87 | 30·44 | 31·92 | | 33·53 | 31·51 |
| 75–85 ... | Unmarried | 2·64 | 2·38 | 2·26 | 9·25 | 2·48 | 2·55 |
| | Married | 5·11 | 4·71 | 4·78 | 29·12 | 4·33 | 4·07 |
| | Widowed | 16·42 | 16·25 | 16·35 | 50·91 | 16·33 | 16·46 |
| 85 years and upwards | Unmarried | 0·42 | 0·33 | 0·33 | | 0·36 | 0·37 |
| | Married | 0·32 | 0·27 | 0·26 | | 0·22 | 0·18 |
| | Widowed | 3·18 | 2·98 | 3·00 | | 2·71 | 2·54 |

TABLE 27.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—To a MILLION PERSONS AGED 20 YEARS and UPWARDS in 1901 and in 1871, the PROPORTIONS of UNMARRIED, MARRIED, and WIDOWED PERSONS in the POPULATION at ALL AGES—the AGES of HUSBANDS and WIVES being shown in COMBINATION.

NOTE.—The figures for 1901 are in **black** type, and those for 1871 in *Roman* type.

| YEARS OF AGE | | AGES OF FEMALES. | | | | | | | | | | Husbands whose wives were present. | Husbands whose wives were absent. | Total Husbands. | Widowers. | Unmarried Males. | Total Males. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 15 years. | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65— | 75— | 85 years and upwards. | | | | | | |
| | | Ages of Wives combined with Ages of Husbands. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGES OF MALES | Under 15 years .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | **281,028** 333,180 | **281,028** 333,180 |
| | 15— .. .. | — | **105** 211 | **82** 156 | **7** 15 | **0** 1 | **0** 0 | — 0 | — 0 | — | — | **194** 383 | **42** 100 | **236** 483 | **2** 7 | **85,561** 87,485 | **85,799** 87,975 |
| | 20— .. .. | — | **363** 1,664 | **9,237** 11,266 | **2,676** 3,546 | **45** 93 | **3** 10 | **0** 1 | — 1 | — | — | **12,824** 16,581 | **742** 1,197 | **13,566** 17,778 | **28** 206 | **64,935** 59,220 | **78,529** 77,204 |
| | 25— .. .. | — | **256** 586 | **12,068** 14,337 | **61,994** 59,355 | **5,812** 7,080 | **177** 318 | **10** 28 | **1** 4 | **0** 0 | — 0 | **80,318** 81,708 | **3,430** 4,456 | **83,748** 86,164 | **1,315** 2,027 | **47,621** 40,733 | **132,684** 128,924 |
| | 35— .. .. | — | **15** 35 | **659** 946 | **21,783** 23,810 | **52,154** 47,972 | **4,945** 6,231 | **179** 308 | **12** 22 | **1** 2 | **0** 0 | **79,748** 78,326 | **3,921** 4,120 | **83,669** 82,446 | **3,113** 3,711 | **16,332** 13,675 | **103,114** 99,832 |
| | 45— .. .. | — | **3** 8 | **75** 137 | **1,899** 2,691 | **17,184** 19,216 | **34,784** 34,899 | **3,498** 4,438 | **132** 231 | **7** 16 | **0** 1 | **57,493** 61,437 | **3,516** 3,524 | **61,009** 64,961 | **5,236** 5,520 | **8,226** 7,601 | **74,521** 78,062 |
| | 55— .. .. | — | **1** 3 | **15** 34 | **303** 450 | **1,926** 2,570 | **11,247** 12,900 | **19,144** 19,258 | **1,869** 2,400 | **59** 107 | **2** 3 | **34,566** 37,726 | **2,451** 2,356 | **37,017** 40,081 | **7,147** 7,227 | **4,296** 4,646 | **48,460** 51,954 |
| | 65— .. .. | — | **0** 0 | **4** 9 | **59** 100 | **306** 437 | **1,278** 1,745 | **5,593** 6,506 | **7,990** 7,735 | **535** 718 | **9** 21 | **14,874** 17,271 | **1,215** 1,113 | **16,089** 18,384 | **7,437** 8,070 | **1,079** 2,359 | **25,605** 28,813 |
| | 75— .. .. | — | **0** 0 | **1** 1 | **10** 17 | **47** 58 | **163** 206 | **533** 599 | **1,583** 1,770 | **1,200** 1,577 | **36** 60 | **3,573** 4,088 | **339** 255 | **3,912** 4,343 | **4,228** 4,743 | **579** 700 | **8,819** 9,786 |
| | 85 years and upwards | — | — | **0** 0 | **1** 1 | **2** 3 | **9** 14 | **26** 35 | **59** 72 | **161** 131 | **26** 40 | **224** 296 | **28** 21 | **252** 317 | **647** 785 | **69** 74 | **959** 1,176 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **283,814** 297,815 | **15,684** 17,142 | **299,498** 314,957 | **29,373** 32,266 | **510,617** 549,673 | **839,488** 896,936 |
| Wives whose husbands were present .. .. | | — — | **1,243** 2,507 | **22,141** 26,886 | **83,728** 88,985 | **77,396** 77,450 | **52,606** 56,123 | **23,983** 31,173 | **10,746** 12,235 | **1,993** 2,351 | **73** 125 | **283,814** 297,815 | Wives whose Husbands were present. | | | | |
| Wives whose husbands were absent .. .. | | — — | **112** 297 | **1,784** 2,418 | **6,337** 6,967 | **5,314** 5,442 | **4,073** 4,029 | **2,474** 2,286 | **1,012** 820 | **242** 154 | **22** 14 | **21,350** 22,427 | Wives whose Husbands were absent. | | | | |
| Total Wives .. .. .. .. .. | | — — | **1,355** 2,804 | **23,925** 29,304 | **90,065** 95,952 | **82,710** 82,872 | **56,679** 60,152 | **31,457** 33,459 | **11,758** 13,055 | **2,145** 2,505 | **95** 139 | **305,164** 320,242 | Total Wives. | | | | |
| Widows .. .. .. .. .. .. | | — — | **5** 25 | **295** 446 | **2,546** 4,220 | **7,042** 8,915 | **12,749** 13,674 | **17,341** 17,149 | **16,617** 16,734 | **8,630** 8,570 | **1,340** 1,572 | **66,525** 71,305 | Widows. | | | | |
| Unmarried .. .. .. .. .. | | **281,832** 332,040 | **86,699** 86,037 | **63,264** 55,840 | **50,233** 41,839 | **20,414** 16,912 | **10,951** 10,117 | **6,469** 6,187 | **3,550** 3,460 | **1,345** 1,185 | **193** 171 | **524,941** 553,588 | Unmarried. | | | | |
| Total Females .. .. .. .. .. | | **281,832** 332,040 | **87,459** 88,886 | **87,974** 85,290 | **147,839** 142,011 | **110,166** 108,699 | **80,379** 83,943 | **55,258** 56,795 | **31,925** 33,249 | **12,170** 12,260 | **1,628** 1,882 | **896,630** 945,155 | Total Females. | | | | |

The Table may be read thus:—In 1901 1,000,000 persons over 20 years of age represented a total population of 839,488 males and 896,630 females at all ages. Of the 839,488 males at all ages 132,684 were aged 25-35 years, of whom 47,621 were unmarried, 83,748 were married, and 1,315 were widowed; the wives of 256 of the married men were aged 15-20, the wives of 12,068 were aged 20-25, &c.; the wives of 3,430 were absent on the Census night.

TABLE 28.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Of 1,000 MALES and 1,000 FEMALES, aged 20 YEARS and UPWARDS, in each REGISTRATION COUNTY, the PROPORTIONS UNMARRIED, MARRIED, AND WIDOWED, 1901.

| REGISTRATION COUNTIES. | OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, AGED 20 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| **ENGLAND and WALES.** | **305** | **633** | **62** | **298** | **576** | **126** |
| LONDON | 325 | 618 | 57 | 333 | 534 | 133 |
| SURREY | 332 | 614 | 54 | 373 | 513 | 114 |
| KENT | 327 | 613 | 60 | 313 | 569 | 118 |
| SUSSEX | 290 | 643 | 67 | 380 | 495 | 125 |
| HAMPSHIRE | 324 | 616 | 60 | 312 | 560 | 128 |
| BERKSHIRE | 305 | 629 | 66 | 313 | 564 | 123 |
| MIDDLESEX | 284 | 668 | 48 | 324 | 564 | 112 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 292 | 644 | 64 | 321 | 556 | 123 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 275 | 656 | 69 | 275 | 600 | 125 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 284 | 642 | 74 | 320 | 550 | 130 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 276 | 659 | 65 | 253 | 632 | 115 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 274 | 648 | 78 | 259 | 597 | 144 |
| BEDFORDSHIRE | 248 | 684 | 68 | 315 | 558 | 127 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE | 274 | 656 | 70 | 272 | 595 | 133 |
| ESSEX | 276 | 668 | 56 | 246 | 638 | 116 |
| SUFFOLK | 266 | 660 | 74 | 270 | 598 | 132 |
| NORFOLK | 255 | 672 | 73 | 269 | 595 | 136 |
| WILTSHIRE | 298 | 634 | 68 | 271 | 601 | 128 |
| DORSETSHIRE | 305 | 627 | 68 | 306 | 565 | 129 |
| DEVONSHIRE | 301 | 633 | 66 | 320 | 541 | 139 |
| CORNWALL | 295 | 641 | 64 | 311 | 529 | 160 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 264 | 668 | 68 | 331 | 533 | 136 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 271 | 665 | 64 | 321 | 548 | 131 |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 323 | 599 | 78 | 315 | 541 | 144 |
| SHROPSHIRE | 337 | 591 | 72 | 303 | 565 | 132 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 290 | 648 | 62 | 243 | 637 | 120 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 286 | 654 | 60 | 315 | 565 | 120 |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 283 | 655 | 62 | 272 | 602 | 126 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 268 | 669 | 63 | 281 | 609 | 110 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 303 | 624 | 73 | 314 | 555 | 131 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE | 225 | 546 | 69 | 257 | 617 | 126 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 266 | 670 | 64 | 257 | 630 | 113 |
| DERBYSHIRE | 297 | 641 | 62 | 264 | 625 | 111 |
| CHESHIRE | 312 | 624 | 64 | 324 | 552 | 124 |
| LANCASHIRE | 309 | 627 | 64 | 301 | 568 | 131 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | |
| WEST RIDING | 297 | 645 | 58 | 279 | 598 | 123 |
| EAST RIDING (*with York*) | 306 | 631 | 63 | 269 | 606 | 125 |
| NORTH RIDING | 330 | 600 | 70 | 291 | 584 | 125 |
| DURHAM | 308 | 630 | 62 | 222 | 663 | 115 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 339 | 598 | 63 | 283 | 598 | 119 |
| CUMBERLAND | 339 | 591 | 70 | 317 | 556 | 127 |
| WESTMORLAND | 334 | 597 | 69 | 369 | 512 | 119 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 332 | 605 | 63 | 223 | 656 | 121 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 335 | 608 | 57 | 221 | 665 | 114 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 315 | 617 | 68 | 317 | 551 | 132 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 298 | 624 | 78 | 332 | 536 | 132 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 346 | 566 | 88 | 398 | 443 | 159 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 254 | 568 | 78 | 296 | 568 | 136 |
| RADNORSHIRE | 438 | 488 | 74 | 313 | 569 | 118 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 352 | 563 | 85 | 325 | 531 | 144 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 334 | 590 | 76 | 258 | 585 | 157 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 339 | 590 | 71 | 285 | 579 | 136 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 344 | 584 | 72 | 301 | 553 | 146 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 336 | 592 | 72 | 339 | 520 | 141 |
| ANGLESEY | 325 | 596 | 79 | 308 | 537 | 155 |

TABLE 29.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION per 10,000 of MALES AGED 10 YEARS and UPWARDS.

NOTE.—The numbers upon which the proportions are based

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | XXIII. Retired or Unoccupied. | I.–XXII. Engaged in Occupations. | I. General or Local Government. | II. Defence of the Country. | III. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services. | IV. 2. Domestic Outdoor Service. | IV. 1, 3. Domestic Indoor and Other Service. | V. 1, 3, 4. Merchants, Agents, Accountants; Banking, etc.; Insurance. | V. 2. Commercial or Business Clerks. | VI. 1. On Railways. | VI. 2. On Roads (Conveyance). | VI. 3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals. | VI. 5. Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government). | VII. Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | IX. 1. Coal and Shale Mine—Workers. | IX. 1, 2. Others working in and about Mines and Quarries (not Dealers). | X. 1. Iron and Steel Manufacture.* | X. 3. Engineering, and Machine Making.* | X. 2, 4-7. Tools; Dies; Arms; and other Metal Trades.* | X. 8. Ships and Boats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** | 1,630 | 8,370 | 141 | 139 | 257 | 148 | 102 | 183 | 254 | 290 | 355 | 108 | 149 | 883 | 528 | 110 | 71 | 516 | 199 | 71 |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE .. | 1,962 | 8,038 | 110 | 66 | 248 | 198 | 88 | 115 | 110 | 261 | 264 | 2 | 155 | 2,186 | . | 64 | 1 | 495 | 44 | 2 |
| BERKSHIRE .. .. | 2,075 | 7,925 | 156 | 294 | 270 | 700 | 236 | 87 | 81 | 190 | 361 | 23 | 128 | 2,076 | . | 6 | . | 206 | 24 | 9 |
| READING .. .. | 1,667 | 8,333 | 128 | 179 | 283 | 125 | 79 | 178 | 349 | 360 | 339 | 21 | 178 | 245 | . | 5 | . | 363 | 280 | 12 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.. | 1,829 | 8,171 | 102 | 28 | 215 | 398 | 123 | 82 | 72 | 294 | 293 | 27 | 81 | 2,142 | . | 11 | . | 245 | 33 | 5 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE .. | 1,805 | 8,195 | 129 | 20 | 293 | 205 | 243 | 93 | 111 | 286 | 314 | 15 | 159 | 2,975 | . | 18 | . | 172 | 29 | 6 |
| ISLE OF ELY .. .. | 1,546 | 8,454 | 115 | 17 | 219 | 88 | 34 | 78 | 55 | 526 | 179 | 30 | 125 | 4,260 | . | 6 | . | 200 | 20 | 4 |
| CHESHIRE .. .. | 1,605 | 8,395 | 108 | 25 | 230 | 261 | 65 | 234 | 280 | 384 | 243 | 161 | 92 | 1,211 | 142 | 45 | 33 | 724 | 72 | 24 |
| BIRKENHEAD .. .. | 1,611 | 8,389 | 157 | 217 | 242 | 101 | 48 | 307 | 455 | 441 | 371 | 493 | 196 | 81 | 1 | 17 | . | 797 | 51 | 447 |
| CHESTER, CITY OF .. | 1,697 | 8,303 | 186 | 92 | 442 | 82 | 112 | 228 | 289 | 575 | 410 | 126 | 259 | 320 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 451 | 160 | 64 |
| STOCKPORT .. .. | 1,344 | 8,656 | 98 | 12 | 172 | 54 | 51 | 222 | 260 | 512 | 412 | 6 | 138 | 121 | 31 | 6 | 3 | 460 | 63 | . |
| CORNWALL .. .. | 1,924 | 8,076 | 117 | 332 | 239 | 113 | 56 | 103 | 60 | 143 | 207 | 251 | 66 | 2,032 | 1 | [1]1,126 | . | 318 | 24 | 75 |
| CUMBERLAND .. .. | 1,846 | 8,154 | 111 | 36 | 242 | 118 | 41 | 120 | 102 | 498 | 195 | 99 | 72 | 1,541 | 775 | [k]581 | 317 | 392 | [l]117 | 28 |
| DERBYSHIRE .. .. | 1,470 | 8,530 | 64 | 19 | 171 | 125 | 51 | 96 | 154 | 439 | 209 | 6 | 65 | 871 | 2,327 | [m]265 | 74 | 596 | [n]155 | . |
| DERBY .. .. .. | 1,485 | 8,515 | 141 | 31 | 231 | 43 | 66 | 159 | 217 | 1,009 | 312 | 5 | 162 | 68 | 10 | 11 | 29 | 1,617 | 187 | 2 |
| DEVONSHIRE .. .. | 2,015 | 7,985 | 151 | 310 | 289 | 279 | 111 | 105 | 67 | 189 | 263 | 122 | 122 | 2,483 | 2 | 135 | . | 203 | 17 | 58 |
| DEVONPORT .. .. | 1,749 | 8,251 | 206 | 2,987 | 153 | 21 | 51 | 71 | 70 | 87 | 86 | 125 | 103 | 65 | 1 | 11 | . | 762 | 14 | 643 |
| EXETER, CITY OF .. | 1,883 | 8,117 | 211 | 176 | 405 | 83 | 114 | 317 | 273 | 541 | 395 | 49 | 341 | 286 | 4 | 8 | . | 424 | 79 | 2 |
| PLYMOUTH .. .. | 1,924 | 8,076 | 169 | 786 | 318 | 27 | 88 | 252 | 221 | 220 | 386 | 302 | 203 | 72 | . | 46 | . | 276 | 26 | 159 |
| DORSETSHIRE .. .. | 1,766 | 8,234 | 153 | 803 | 241 | 344 | 98 | 88 | 77 | 204 | 269 | 124 | 124 | 2,141 | 5 | 155 | 1 | 250 | 19 | 16 |
| DURHAM .. .. .. | 1,552 | 8,448 | 63 | 9 | 154 | 58 | 26 | 83 | 123 | 307 | 164 | 98 | 46 | 348 | 2,875 | [j]244 | 237 | 762 | [k]164 | 491 |
| GATESHEAD .. .. | 1,583 | 8,417 | 87 | 13 | 166 | 22 | 33 | 147 | 327 | 604 | 356 | 58 | 163 | 45 | 593 | 48 | 103 | 1,599 | 242 | 115 |
| SOUTH SHIELDS .. | 1,575 | 8,425 | 94 | 9 | 184 | 16 | 24 | 130 | 167 | 241 | 258 | 1,179 | 116 | 28 | 802 | 33 | 18 | 1,033 | 38 | 850 |
| SUNDERLAND .. .. | 1,641 | 8,359 | 102 | 13 | 222 | 25 | 33 | 161 | 223 | 161 | 346 | 428 | 114 | 46 | 251 | 25 | 56 | 1,208 | 82 | 1,642 |
| ESSEX .. .. .. | 1,902 | 8,098 | 179 | 217 | 286 | 174 | 94 | 239 | 432 | 276 | 297 | 187 | 145 | 1,325 | . | 14 | . | 315 | 56 | 35 |
| WEST HAM .. .. | 1,596 | 8,404 | 170 | 21 | 190 | 10 | 63 | 157 | 462 | 372 | 391 | 371 | 192 | 25 | . | 13 | 1 | 708 | 191 | 161 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. | 1,888 | 8,112 | 123 | 72 | 254 | 362 | 94 | 105 | 102 | 243 | 290 | 46 | 126 | 1,897 | 576 | 108 | 1 | 260 | 82 | 6 |
| BRISTOL, CITY OF .. | 1,847 | 8,153 | 154 | 40 | 284 | 46 | 71 | 296 | 375 | 290 | 498 | 141 | 210 | 100 | 126 | 39 | 1 | 382 | 147 | 26 |
| GLOUCESTER, CITY OF | 1,925 | 8,375 | 174 | 23 | 275 | 38 | 65 | 221 | 279 | 689 | 284 | 164 | 235 | 178 | 4 | 58 | 2 | 957 | 61 | 48 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE .. | 1,860 | 8,140 | 146 | 27 | 272 | 424 | 102 | 98 | 67 | 281 | 218 | 8 | 98 | 3,458 | 17 | 22 | 1 | 178 | 19 | 2 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE .. | 2,007 | 7,993 | 169 | 38 | 319 | 496 | 153 | 168 | 172 | 346 | 351 | 26 | 120 | 1,707 | . | 35 | . | 197 | 58 | 4 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE.. | 1,464 | 8,536 | 115 | 28 | 211 | 251 | 55 | 60 | 59 | 345 | 232 | 33 | 96 | 3,684 | . | 8 | . | 207 | 13 | 4 |
| KENT.. .. .. | 1,877 | 8,123 | 156 | 743 | 258 | 258 | 135 | 143 | 153 | 198 | 283 | 218 | 120 | 1,248 | 2 | 61 | 2 | 407 | 28 | 129 |
| CANTERBURY, CITY OF | 1,680 | 8,320 | 138 | 2,230 | 337 | 130 | 114 | 150 | 119 | 136 | 353 | 15 | 206 | 462 | 2 | 25 | . | 125 | 45 | 3 |
| LANCASHIRE .. .. | 1,465 | 8,535 | 86 | 40 | 206 | 93 | 56 | 212 | 261 | 271 | 264 | 52 | 73 | 599 | 983 | [a]136 | 28 | 576 | [bb]82 | 15 |
| BARROW IN FURNESS | 1,174 | 8,826 | 85 | 14 | 134 | 19 | 31 | 82 | 178 | 304 | 164 | 165 | 99 | 120 | 1 | 89 | 704 | 2,187 | 274 | 1,412 |
| BLACKBURN .. .. | 1,270 | 8,730 | 84 | 12 | 198 | 45 | 44 | 224 | 177 | 222 | 354 | 19 | 100 | 90 | 55 | 50 | 2 | 781 | 62 | 3 |
| BOLTON .. .. .. | 1,172 | 8,828 | 84 | 9 | 191 | 51 | 49 | 182 | 211 | 182 | 379 | 1 | 81 | 118 | 354 | 37 | 49 | 1,453 | 105 | . |
| BOOTLE .. .. .. | 1,411 | 8,589 | 124 | 19 | 129 | 11 | 45 | 107 | 479 | 268 | 420 | 1,035 | 208 | 30 | 1 | 13 | . | 622 | 54 | 164 |
| BURNLEY .. .. | 1,191 | 8,809 | 80 | 17 | 169 | 19 | 76 | 176 | 152 | 126 | 292 | 42 | 64 | 92 | 719 | 66 | 3 | 553 | 59 | 5 |
| BURY .. .. .. | 1,292 | 8,708 | 90 | 173 | 214 | 48 | 59 | 176 | 240 | 223 | 345 | 3 | 114 | 139 | 26 | 24 | 14 | 1,119 | 104 | . |
| LIVERPOOL, CITY OF.. | 1,593 | 8,407 | 188 | 24 | 226 | 40 | 88 | 247 | 513 | 328 | 591 | 493 | 311 | 42 | 2 | 8 | . | 473 | 90 | 128 |
| MANCHESTER, CITY OF | 1,357 | 8,643 | 123 | 36 | 215 | 18 | 82 | 251 | 397 | 344 | 605 | 27 | 295 | 46 | 46 | 8 | 18 | 1,062 | 180 | 2 |

* "Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable" are in this Table included under the heading "Tools: Dies; Arms; and other Metal Trades," although Machine Making," being engaged in the latter instance as Ironfounders.

| Including:— | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [a] Straw—Plait, Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture | 538 |
| [b] Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers | 1,396 |
| [c] Railway - Coach, Waggon Makers | 272 |
| [d] Cabinet Makers, French Polishers, Upholsterers | 384, 74, 44 |
| [e] Salt Makers, Alkali Manufacture | 77, 154 |
| [f] Fustian Manufacture, Silk Manufacture | 30, 129 |
| [g] Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 87 |
| [h] Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 930 |
| [i] Tin Miners; Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers; Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourers | 558, 192, 250 |

| Including:— | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [j] Fishing | 321 |
| [k] Ironstone Miners | 392 |
| [l] Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 83 |
| [m] Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 165 |
| [n] Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 29 |
| [o] Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture | 148 |
| [p] Hosiery Manufacture, Lace Manufacture | 52, 131 |
| [q] Fishing | 93 |
| [r] Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers; Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 119, 89 |
| [s] Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 93 |
| [t] Electrical Apparatus Makers | 62 |
| [u] Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture | 26 |
| [v] Electrical Apparatus Makers | 103 |

engaged in certain GROUPS of OCCUPATIONS, in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901.

*will be found* in Table XLA. in the Volume of Summary Tables.

| X. 9. Cycles, Coaches, and other Vehicles. | XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games. | XII. Building and Works of Construction. | XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | XIV. Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers. | XIV. Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Glass—Manufacture. | XV. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. | XVI. 1. 2. Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. | XVII. 2. Printers and Lithographers. | XVIII. 1. Cotton Manufacture. | XVIII. 2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture. | XVIII. 1, 3, 4, 5. Other Textile Manufactures. | XVIII. 6. Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | XIX. Tailors. | XIX. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers. | XVIII. 7. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. XIX. Dealers in Dress. | XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging. | VI. 4. Dock, Wharf, Labourers. VI. 5. Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers. XXIII. 4. General Labs.; Factory Labs. (undef.). | All Other Occupations. | ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 95 | 108 | 859 | 192 | 50 | 54 | 84 | 54 | 88 | 162 | 72 | 54 | 42 | 99 | 152 | 92 | 638 | 452 | 529 | **ENGLAND AND WALES.** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **ENGLAND.** |
| 91 | 58 | 881 | 140 | 130 | 1 | 27 | 41 | 68 | . | 1 | 6 | 3 | 81 | 131 | 109 | 696 | 293 | [a]682 | BEDFORDSHIRE. |
| 92 | 49 | 1,020 | 131 | 106 | 6 | 19 | 33 | 32 | . | . | 9 | . | 82 | 72 | 68 | 687 | 409 | 283 | BERKSHIRE. |
| 124 | 95 | 1,121 | 232 | 63 | 18 | 38 | 41 | 132 | . | 2 | 5 | 2 | 140 | 69 | 142 | [b]2,067 | 455 | 443 | READING. |
| [c]367 | 45 | 885 | [d]682 | 113 | 2 | 25 | 34 | 79 | . | . | 4 | 1 | 51 | 252 | 56 | 640 | 415 | 369 | BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. |
| 68 | 67 | 912 | 101 | 44 | 1 | 38 | 52 | 97 | . | . | 5 | . | 106 | 102 | 76 | 730 | 341 | 387 | CAMBRIDGESHIRE. |
| 69 | 25 | 577 | 105 | 189 | . | 24 | 32 | 45 | . | . | 25 | 1 | 54 | 81 | 65 | 617 | 302 | 287 | ISLE OF ELY. |
| 71 | 77 | 880 | 112 | 41 | 5 | [e]321 | 49 | 46 | 393 | 3 | [f]177 | 124 | 69 | 93 | 76 | 548 | 435 | [g]541 | CHESHIRE. |
| 64 | 63 | 885 | 180 | 21 | 3 | 127 | 21 | 56 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 53 | 60 | 71 | 715 | 1,078 | 560 | BIRKENHEAD. |
| 178 | 133 | 1,121 | 239 | 36 | 4 | 92 | 33 | 102 | 1 | . | 8 | 1 | 208 | 155 | 143 | 921 | 560 | 558 | CHESTER, CITY OF. |
| 62 | 116 | 958 | 178 | 57 | 1 | 47 | 66 | 98 | 1,208 | 13 | 186 | 194 | 107 | 99 | 81 | 755 | 312 | [h]1,517 | STOCKPORT. |
| 49 | 33 | 830 | 81 | 14 | 1 | 47 | 34 | 35 | . | 3 | 14 | . | 67 | 103 | 74 | 475 | 325 | [i]625 | CORNWALL. |
| 36 | 43 | 685 | 100 | 36 | 2 | 82 | 56 | 65 | 25 | 14 | 23 | 31 | 111 | 103 | 105 | 503 | 377 | 422 | CUMBERLAND. |
| 91 | 40 | 675 | 84 | 48 | [j]149 | 37 | 20 | 23 | 170 | 2 | [k]207 | 119 | 39 | 89 | 54 | 446 | 279 | 361 | DERBYSHIRE. |
| 327 | 158 | 937 | 235 | 25 | 23 | 96 | 95 | 148 | 18 | 3 | 221 | 20 | 111 | 107 | 100 | 644 | 403 | 544 | DERBY. |
| 81 | 42 | 937 | 135 | 35 | 20 | 23 | 64 | 34 | 1 | 30 | 29 | 4 | 114 | 119 | 68 | 573 | 401 | [l]389 | DEVONSHIRE. |
| 20 | 45 | 837 | 65 | . | . | 16 | 5 | 29 | . | . | 15 | 1 | 51 | 57 | 48 | 319 | 901 | 396 | DEVONPORT. |
| 84 | 129 | 1,120 | 244 | 24 | 12 | 91 | 60 | 237 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 255 | 124 | 161 | 801 | 421 | 622 | EXETER, CITY OF. |
| 47 | 98 | 1,247 | 319 | 1 | 2 | 106 | 20 | 142 | . | 1 | 11 | 8 | 114 | 90 | 126 | 684 | 918 | 691 | PLYMOUTH. |
| 61 | 36 | 929 | 121 | 56 | 50 | 19 | 28 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 80 | 2 | 74 | 79 | 63 | 628 | 515 | 341 | DORSETSHIRE. |
| 41 | 35 | 643 | 93 | 67 | 37 | 50 | 12 | 22 | . | 3 | 10 | 1 | 49 | 44 | 69 | 374 | 264 | 392 | DURHAM. |
| 41 | 119 | 996 | 152 | 39 | 134 | 198 | 23 | 70 | . | . | 12 | 1 | 65 | 49 | 88 | 508 | 562 | 642 | GATESHEAD. |
| 23 | 68 | 856 | 142 | 13 | 71 | 70 | 7 | 25 | . | . | 3 | . | 61 | 40 | 95 | 508 | 757 | 466 | SOUTH SHIELDS. |
| 38 | 84 | 880 | 184 | 16 | 139 | 40 | 9 | 40 | . | . | 31 | 2 | 86 | 56 | 105 | 580 | 502 | 480 | SUNDERLAND. |
| 85 | [m]121 | 1,061 | 177 | 70 | 12 | [n]123 | 42 | 116 | . | . | 23 | 3 | 62 | 96 | 99 | 702 | 507 | 548 | ESSEX. |
| 124 | [o]149 | 888 | 225 | 2 | 30 | 302 | 38 | 121 | 7 | . | 37 | 4 | 45 | 58 | 108 | [p]731 | 1,420 | 707 | WEST HAM. |
| 74 | 47 | 915 | 147 | 43 | 4 | 45 | 34 | 38 | . | 94 | 15 | 15 | 104 | 300 | 66 | 593 | 472 | 359 | GLOUCESTERSHIRE. |
| 114 | 98 | 989 | 366 | 34 | 49 | 149 | 85 | 166 | 16 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 148 | 397 | 117 | [q]935 | 606 | 644 | BRISTOL, CITY OF. |
| 356 | 107 | 1,102 | 443 | 13 | . | 112 | 29 | 113 | 1 | . | 6 | 2 | 102 | 81 | 107 | 771 | 755 | 520 | GLOUCESTER, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON). |
| 99 | 34 | 843 | 120 | 18 | 27 | 19 | 43 | 35 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 84 | 88 | 73 | 505 | 493 | 215 | HEREFORDSHIRE. |
| 92 | 65 | 1,181 | 141 | 41 | 3 | 81 | 52 | 84 | 1 | . | 12 | 2 | 72 | 99 | 79 | 773 | 413 | 443 | HERTFORDSHIRE. |
| 168 | 32 | 731 | 81 | 584 | . | 24 | 42 | 35 | . | . | 7 | 1 | 67 | 106 | 50 | 658 | 226 | 323 | HUNTINGDONSHIRE. |
| 78 | [r]85 | 948 | 133 | 141 | 3 | 58 | 30 | 56 | . | . | 7 | 5 | 50 | 62 | 81 | 689 | 533 | [s]623 | KENT. |
| 114 | 87 | 901 | 165 | 57 | 4 | 38 | 202 | 79 | . | 8 | 17 | 7 | 133 | 98 | 132 | 939 | 309 | 440 | CANTERBURY, CITY OF |
| 72 | [t][u]72 | 737 | 121 | 46 | 21 | [v]134 | 27 | 46 | 1,306 | 41 | 34 | 243 | 53 | 99 | 67 | 508 | 309 | [w]577 | LANCASHIRE. |
| 53 | 77 | 820 | 144 | 47 | . | 28 | 9 | 31 | 1 | . | 33 | 2 | 63 | 41 | 59 | 389 | 454 | 513 | BARROW IN FURNESS. |
| 50 | 80 | 772 | 200 | 60 | 9 | 50 | 24 | 51 | 3,034 | 1 | 28 | 16 | 109 | 111 | 90 | 704 | 297 | 524 | BLACKBURN. |
| 53 | 63 | 810 | 164 | 32 | 3 | 52 | 65 | 63 | 1,908 | 1 | 25 | 348 | 82 | 97 | 64 | 547 | 384 | 526 | BOLTON. |
| 45 | 67 | 688 | 251 | 12 | 2 | 87 | 84 | 27 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 27 | 86 | 57 | 556 | 2,226 | 658 | BOOTLE. |
| 52 | 50 | 647 | 165 | 55 | 32 | 39 | 26 | 46 | 3,324 | 1 | 27 | 62 | 68 | 104 | 72 | 587 | 219 | 523 | BURNLEY. |
| 71 | 50 | 770 | 127 | 24 | 1 | 73 | 80 | 50 | 1,434 | 131 | 48 | 463 | 73 | 101 | 82 | 562 | 395 | 1,063 | BURY. |
| 72 | [x][y]103 | 844 | 315 | 8 | 14 | [z][aa]128 | 29 | 112 | 8 | 1 | 28 | 3 | 106 | 67 | 85 | [bb]832 | 1,261 | 604 | LIVERPOOL, CITY OF. |
| 141 | [cc][dd]121 | 860 | 338 | 25 | 45 | [ee][ff]304 | 46 | 128 | 222 | 5 | 41 | 169 | 201 | 111 | 118 | 667 | 514 | 932 | MANCHESTER, CITY OF. |

many of them, if the returns of Occupations had been more explicit, would have been classed under "Iron and Steel Manufacture" or under "Engineering, and

| | Including :— | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| w | Sugar Refiners | 92 |
| x | Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers | 82 |
| | Tobacco Manufacture | 78 |
| y | Electrical Apparatus Makers | 39 |
| z | Fishing | 34 |
| | Plaster, Cement—Manufacture | 149 |
| | Paper Manufacture | 66 |
| aa | Ironstone Miners | 31 |
| | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 76 |
| bb | Copper Manufacture | 12 |
| | Tinplate Goods Makers | 15 |
| cc | Watchmakers, Clockmakers | 19 |
| | Electrical Apparatus Makers | 35 |

| | Including :— | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| dd | Alkali Manufacture | 50 |
| | Manufacturing Chemists | 20 |
| ee | Fishing | 16 |
| | Paper Manufacture | 36 |
| ff | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 39 |
| | Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture | 22 |
| gg | Electrical Apparatus Makers | 48 |
| hh | Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers | 41 |
| | Millers; Cereal Food Manufacturers | 40 |
| ii | Sugar Refiners | 30 |
| jj | Tobacco Manufacture | 32 |
| | Electrical Apparatus Makers | 56 |
| | India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers | 50 |
| | Waterproof Goods Makers | 52 |

TABLE 29.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION per 10,000 of MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | XXIII. Retired or Unoccupied. | I.—XXII. Engaged in Occupations. * | I. General or Local Government. | II. Defence of the Country. | III. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services. | IV. 2. Domestic Outdoor Service. | IV. 1, 3. Domestic Indoor and Other Service. | V. 1, 3, 4. Merchants, Agents, Accountants; Banking, etc.; Insurance. | V. 2. Commercial or Business Clerks. | VI. 1. On Railways. | VI. 2. On Roads (Conveyance). | VI. 3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals. | VI. 5. Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government). | VII. Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | IX. 1. Coal and Shale Mine—Workers. | IX. 1, 2. Others working in and about Mines and Quarries (not Dealers). | X. 1. Iron and Steel Manufacture.* | X. 3. Engineering, and Machine Making.* | X. 2, 4-7. Tools; Dies; Arms; and other Metal Trades.* | X. 8. Ships and Boats |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LANCASHIRE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDHAM | 1,199 | 8,801 | 81 | 6 | 154 | 18 | 53 | 148 | 211 | 107 | 346 | 3 | 70 | 43 | 108 | 11 | 11 | 2,125 | 216 | 1 |
| PRESTON | 1,358 | 8,642 | 130 | 32 | 228 | 20 | 58 | 191 | 189 | 302 | 354 | 56 | 145 | 125 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 763 | 104 | 30 |
| ROCHDALE | 1,130 | 8,870 | 86 | 6 | 196 | 46 | 58 | 186 | 222 | 140 | 437 | 13 | 85 | 134 | 37 | 23 | 1 | 1,201 | 139 | 4 |
| ST. HELENS | 1,545 | 8,455 | 67 | 10 | 130 | 14 | 35 | 102 | 187 | 266 | 255 | 4 | 75 | 89 | 1,852 | 33 | 2 | 403 | 159 | 1 |
| SALFORD | 1,379 | 8,621 | 142 | 15 | 196 | 37 | 64 | 224 | 420 | 318 | 589 | 66 | 288 | 39 | 101 | 11 | 7 | 914 | 191 | 17 |
| WARRINGTON | 1,394 | 8,606 | 92 | 266 | 143 | 23 | 21 | 133 | 261 | 387 | 331 | 60 | 152 | 75 | 5 | 5 | 865 | 684 | [d]1,188 | 10 |
| WIGAN | 1,406 | 8,594 | 102 | 8 | 203 | 36 | 38 | 184 | 148 | 357 | 300 | 55 | 108 | 47 | 2,913 | 50 | 267 | 626 | 64 | 13 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 1,480 | 8,520 | 77 | 50 | 181 | 259 | 90 | 84 | 102 | 341 | 275 | 10 | 79 | 1,604 | 726 | [e]454 | 24 | 375 | 46 | . |
| LEICESTER | 1,347 | 8,653 | 102 | 16 | 207 | 47 | 77 | 239 | 265 | 300 | 339 | 5 | 199 | 117 | 1 | 11 | . | 379 | 66 | 1 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THE PARTS OF HOLLAND | 1,613 | 8,387 | 102 | 14 | 191 | 94 | 34 | 94 | 69 | 388 | 169 | 76 | 93 | 4,297 | . | . | . | 191 | 27 | 11 |
| THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN | 1,686 | 8,314 | 91 | 23 | 226 | 237 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 381 | 247 | 6 | 98 | 3,452 | 1 | 99 | 1 | 646 | 32 | 1 |
| THE PARTS OF LINDSEY | 1,601 | 8,399 | 93 | 19 | 206 | 190 | 39 | 72 | 79 | 273 | 213 | 99 | 72 | 3,703 | 1 | 114 | 140 | 540 | 35 | 24 |
| GRIMSBY | 1,577 | 8,423 | 121 | 9 | 199 | 20 | 47 | 154 | 257 | 452 | 273 | 652 | 137 | 86 | . | 2 | 1 | 476 | 38 | 199 |
| LINCOLN, CITY OF | 1,520 | 8,480 | 141 | 78 | 276 | 58 | 69 | 171 | 248 | 343 | 268 | 36 | 162 | 165 | 2 | 59 | 2 | 2,681 | 86 | 6 |
| LONDON | 1,636 | 8,364 | 279 | 112 | 391 | 71 | 249 | 298 | 504 | 223 | 640 | 85 | 300 | 48 | . | 10 | 3 | 321 | [f]123 | 23 |
| MIDDLESEX | 1,952 | 8,048 | 228 | 79 | 420 | 157 | 134 | 417 | 544 | 336 | 446 | 40 | 179 | 428 | 1 | 6 | . | 240 | [g]135 | 18 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 1,411 | 8,589 | 72 | 15 | 172 | 116 | 32 | 86 | 80 | 394 | 114 | 11 | 37 | 802 | 3,695 | 128 | 385 | 361 | [h]205 | 13 |
| NEWPORT | 1,657 | 8,343 | 164 | 235 | 306 | 48 | 51 | 238 | 328 | 562 | 292 | 506 | 170 | 78 | 23 | 60 | 205 | 752 | 110 | 118 |
| NORFOLK | 1,748 | 8,252 | 105 | 29 | 200 | 352 | 68 | 66 | 52 | 254 | 218 | 47 | 80 | 3,933 | . | 15 | 1 | 268 | 19 | 19 |
| GREAT YARMOUTH | 2,119 | 7,881 | 126 | 183 | 296 | 35 | 110 | 162 | 150 | 209 | 377 | 365 | 238 | 151 | . | 4 | 1 | 283 | 58 | 191 |
| NORWICH, CITY OF | 1,768 | 8,232 | 124 | 162 | 293 | 84 | 76 | 247 | 286 | 231 | 365 | 28 | 210 | 250 | 1 | 22 | . | 278 | 151 | 4 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 1,501 | 8,499 | 77 | 63 | 180 | 241 | 85 | 82 | 79 | 331 | 245 | 18 | 67 | 1,980 | . | [i]218 | 73 | 207 | 15 | 3 |
| NORTHAMPTON | 1,509 | 8,491 | 107 | 87 | 217 | 59 | 66 | 184 | 236 | 217 | 228 | 2 | 234 | 182 | . | 8 | 4 | 238 | 32 | 2 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 1,721 | 8,279 | 130 | 15 | 216 | 114 | 73 | 147 | 135 | 1,774 | 231 | 4 | 121 | 1,202 | . | 29 | . | 506 | 35 | 1 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 1,532 | 8,468 | 80 | 43 | 170 | 143 | 42 | 107 | 130 | 253 | 226 | 262 | 53 | 895 | 2,367 | [j]146 | 55 | 645 | 46 | 500 |
| NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY OF | 1,522 | 8,478 | 130 | 100 | 267 | 25 | 59 | 261 | 397 | 262 | 410 | 146 | 164 | 36 | 79 | 21 | 63 | 1,568 | 121 | 380 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 1,521 | 8,479 | 72 | 11 | 185 | 171 | 51 | 120 | 129 | 481 | 218 | 21 | 74 | 1,489 | 1,972 | 87 | 12 | 409 | 48 | 5 |
| NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF | 1,471 | 8,529 | 115 | 15 | 238 | 33 | 75 | 208 | 265 | 363 | 413 | 10 | 212 | 113 | 612 | 23 | 14 | 655 | 72 | 2 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 1,874 | 8,126 | 116 | 75 | 246 | 450 | 141 | 74 | 73 | 165 | 302 | 23 | 110 | 2,999 | . | 44 | . | 285 | 21 | 10 |
| OXFORD, CITY OF | 2,039 | 7,961 | 186 | 76 | 622 | 131 | 632 | 166 | 240 | 364 | 385 | 56 | 324 | 220 | . | 6 | 1 | 141 | 34 | 29 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 2,107 | 7,893 | 99 | 26 | 267 | 758 | 236 | 68 | 40 | 371 | 264 | 1 | 84 | 3,000 | . | 211 | . | 171 | 14 | . |
| SHROPSHIRE | 1,720 | 8,280 | 129 | 45 | 231 | 390 | 88 | 101 | 92 | 337 | 241 | 14 | 99 | 2,344 | 402 | [k]204 | 148 | 453 | 90 | 2 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 1,908 | 8,092 | 124 | 51 | 265 | 277 | 83 | 120 | 102 | 247 | 290 | 47 | 119 | 2,225 | 296 | [l]162 | . | 234 | 30 | 6 |
| BATH, CITY OF | 2,091 | 7,909 | 213 | 106 | 543 | 136 | 202 | 227 | 207 | 153 | 526 | 20 | 347 | 356 | 6 | 55 | 1 | 255 | 24 | 1 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 1,725 | 8,275 | 142 | 1,609 | 227 | 436 | 126 | 72 | 80 | 233 | 299 | 88 | 112 | 1,667 | . | 13 | . | 199 | 20 | 57 |
| BOURNEMOUTH | 2,405 | 7,595 | 223 | 152 | 722 | 277 | 491 | 313 | 216 | 185 | 574 | 29 | 268 | 226 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 97 | 21 | 3 |
| PORTSMOUTH | 2,010 | 7,990 | 190 | 2,017 | 226 | 27 | 113 | 136 | 113 | 98 | 247 | 161 | 193 | 62 | . | 6 | 1 | 604 | 26 | 470 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 1,802 | 8,198 | 275 | 125 | 300 | 65 | 107 | 195 | 334 | 279 | 315 | 897 | 231 | 127 | 1 | 5 | . | 374 | 38 | 199 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 1,858 | 8,142 | 192 | 460 | 358 | 312 | 160 | 137 | 130 | 117 | 328 | 365 | 204 | 1,140 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 397 | 39 | 206 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 1,536 | 8,464 | 71 | 39 | 171 | 119 | 38 | 127 | 200 | 198 | 266 | 49 | 93 | 649 | 1,282 | [m]126 | 372 | 645 | [n]727 | 8 |
| BURTON UPON TRENT | 1,399 | 8,601 | 119 | 10 | 182 | 57 | 35 | 106 | 427 | 756 | 268 | 3 | 185 | 145 | 120 | 7 | . | 546 | 40 | 3 |
| HANLEY | 1,379 | 8,621 | 76 | 10 | 176 | 16 | 33 | 167 | 198 | 173 | 362 | 17 | 151 | 20 | 1,240 | 47 | 422 | 307 | 138 | . |
| WALSALL | 1,425 | 8,575 | 69 | 12 | 188 | 30 | 20 | 125 | 221 | 372 | 246 | 35 | 200 | 102 | 772 | 35 | 477 | 724 | 656 | 7 |
| WEST BROMWICH | 1,554 | 8,446 | 56 | 7 | 184 | 27 | 34 | 111 | 219 | 111 | 305 | 133 | 107 | 68 | 476 | 20 | 1,109 | 1,232 | [o]1164 | 19 |
| WOLVERHAMPTON | 1,541 | 8,459 | 97 | 14 | 243 | 60 | 38 | 194 | 340 | 415 | 380 | 65 | 181 | 54 | 25 | 12 | 462 | 977 | [m]1359 | 8 |

* See Note * on page 228.

| Including:— | per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [a] Glass Manufacture | 1,925 |
| [b] Alkali Manufacture | 336 |
| [c] Electrical Apparatus Makers | 131 |
| [d] Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers | 773 |
| [e] Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 362 |
| [f] Hosiery Manufacture | 500 |
| [g] Hosiery Manufacture | 430 |
| [h] Fishing | 741 |
| [i] Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers | 8 |
| [i] Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers | 8 |
| [i] White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers | 7 |
| [i] Tinplate Goods Makers | 26 |
| [j] Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 15 |
| [k] Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 41 |
| [k] Lapidaries and other Workers | 6 |
| [k] Watchmakers, Clockmakers | 21 |
| [k] Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians | 14 |
| [k] Electrical Apparatus Makers | 70 |
| [k] Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers | 6 |
| [k] Surgical Instrument Makers | 7 |
| [k] Musical Instrument Makers | 43 |
| [k] Toy, Fishing Tackle, Game Apparatus—Makers | 8 |

| Including:— | per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [l] Cabinet Makers | 97 |
| [l] French Polishers | 41 |
| [l] Upholsterers | 31 |
| [m] Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture | 10 |
| [m] Glass Manufacture | 21 |
| [n] Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture | 8 |
| [n] Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture | 11 |
| [n] Manufacturing Chemists | 11 |
| [n] India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers; Waterproof Goods Makers | 8 |
| [o] Millers; Cereal Food Manufacturers | 9 |
| [o] Tobacco Manufacture | 19 |
| [o] Brewers | 20 |
| [p] Paper Manufacture | 6 |
| [p] Stationery Manufacture | 12 |
| [p] Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 12 |
| [p] Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers | 15 |
| [p] Paper Stainers | 4 |
| [p] Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | 8 |
| [p] Bookbinders | 37 |
| [p] Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers | 14 |

engaged in certain GROUPS of OCCUPATIONS, in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—(*cont.*).

| X. 9. Cycles, Coaches, and other Vehicles. | XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games. | XII. Building and Works of Construction. | XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | XIV. Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers. | XIV. Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Glass—Manufacture. | XV. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. | XVI. 1, 2. Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. | XVII. 2. Printers and Lithographers. | XVIII. 1. Cotton Manufacture. | XVIII. 2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture. | XVIII. 1, 3, 4, 5. Other Textile Manufactures. | XVIII. 6. Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | XIX. Tailors. | XIX. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers. | XVIII. 7. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. XIX. Dealers in Dress. | XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging. | VI. 4. Dock, Wharf, Labourers. VI. 5. Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers. XXII. 4. General Labs.: Factory Labs. (undef.). | All Other Occupations. | ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | LANCASHIRE—*cont.* |
| 53 | 108 | 674 | 167 | 33 | . | 25 | 19 | 38 | 2,387 | 3 | 23 | 7 | 47 | 81 | 64 | 495 | 387 | 478 | OLDHAM. |
| 131 | 137 | 884 | 392 | 59 | . | 55 | 24 | 63 | 1,945 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 132 | 171 | 97 | 800 | 552 | 535 | PRESTON. |
| 53 | 56 | 876 | 193 | 22 | 3 | 58 | 83 | 55 | 1,803 | 422 | 197 | 193 | 84 | 130 | 81 | 611 | 242 | 614 | ROCHDALE. |
| 43 | 47 | 664 | 138 | 109 | [a] 1,971 | [b] 448 | 8 | 24 | . | . | 12 | 1 | 26 | 65 | 39 | 430 | 384 | 382 | ST. HELENS. |
| 67 | [c] 181 | 923 | 259 | 19 | 26 | 157 | 39 | 169 | 291 | 6 | 68 | 352 | 111 | 81 | 77 | 598 | 649 | 909 | SALFORD. |
| 59 | 103 | 808 | 209 | 16 | 49 | 221 | 284 | 80 | 58 | 2 | 48 | 3 | 52 | 62 | 67 | 581 | 728 | 475 | WARRINGTON. |
| 79 | 51 | 700 | 138 | 17 | 2 | 44 | 16 | 53 | 302 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 113 | 85 | 122 | 635 | 268 | 443 | WIGAN. |
| 118 | 45 | 708 | 102 | 141 | 54 | 49 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 10 | [f] 509 | 22 | 67 | 732 | 59 | 506 | 216 | 345 | LEICESTERSHIRE. |
| 87 | 87 | 918 | 189 | 27 | 2 | 149 | 59 | 134 | 2 | 80 | [g] 451 | 71 | 148 | 2,330 | 119 | 680 | 159 | 590 | LEICESTER. |
| 89 | 30 | 555 | 71 | 19 | 1 | 42 | 33 | 45 | . | . | 25 | 2 | 59 | 72 | 90 | 688 | 318 | 398 | LINCOLNSHIRE:— THE PARTS OF HOLLAND. |
| 109 | 33 | 713 | 116 | 54 | 1 | 28 | 82 | 39 | . | . | 6 | 1 | 68 | 77 | 74 | 618 | 223 | 269 | THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN. |
| 110 | 27 | 600 | 82 | 108 | . | 55 | 30 | 31 | . | . | 21 | . | 83 | 80 | 73 | 606 | 245 | 336 | THE PARTS OF LINDSEY. |
| 44 | 55 | 705 | 424 | 21 | . | 68 | 9 | 59 | . | . | 96 | 1 | 89 | 71 | 102 | 1,000 | 1,344 | [h] 1,221 | GRIMSBY. |
| 126 | 74 | 983 | 184 | 47 | 1 | 130 | 102 | 71 | 1 | . | 12 | 4 | 144 | 83 | 135 | 711 | 346 | 475 | LINCOLN, CITY OF. |
| [j] 72 | [k] 225 | 895 | [l] 370 | 3 | [m] 32 | [n] 111 | 88 | 229 | . | 4 | 22 | 6 | 188 | 147 | 147 | [o] 829 | 598 | [p] 719 | LONDON. |
| 76 | [r] 202 | 1,305 | 208 | 40 | 20 | 99 | 39 | 138 | . | 1 | 11 | 5 | 70 | 71 | 132 | 733 | 476 | [s] 564 | MIDDLESEX. |
| 39 | 20 | 537 | 56 | 35 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 15 | . | 4 | 1 | . | 32 | 55 | 63 | 400 | 222 | 364 | MONMOUTHSHIRE. |
| 92 | 88 | 970 | 170 | 35 | 95 | 44 | 21 | 78 | . | . | 2 | 2 | 84 | 67 | 119 | 575 | 1,074 | 587 | NEWPORT. |
| 82 | 27 | 761 | 77 | 51 | . | 35 | 36 | 31 | . | . | 13 | 1 | 48 | 108 | 43 | 613 | 252 | [t] 357 | NORFOLK. |
| 54 | 70 | 984 | 304 | 2 | 3 | 62 | 22 | 64 | 1 | . | 84 | 4 | 102 | 142 | 125 | 1,140 | 816 | [v] 963 | GREAT YARMOUTH. |
| 91 | 148 | 916 | 338 | 18 | 2 | 118 | 52 | 176 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 7 | 166 | 1,265 | 123 | 928 | 386 | 663 | NORWICH, CITY OF. |
| 85 | 22 | 731 | 88 | 65 | . | 13 | 144 | 21 | . | . | 2 | . | 82 | 2,285 | 47 | 486 | 225 | 239 | NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. |
| 91 | 45 | 791 | 175 | 18 | . | 26 | 249 | 56 | . | . | 5 | 2 | 91 | 3,499 | 109 | 667 | 156 | 419 | NORTHAMPTON. |
| 233 | 49 | 967 | 158 | 275 | 1 | 87 | 36 | 50 | . | . | 6 | 1 | 84 | 73 | 103 | 679 | 347 | 407 | SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH. |
| 26 | 39 | 697 | 69 | 59 | 10 | 32 | 15 | 19 | . | 2 | 9 | 2 | 79 | 53 | 73 | 405 | 289 | [w] 427 | NORTHUMBERLAND. |
| 62 | 155 | 986 | 268 | 14 | 63 | 95 | 64 | 95 | . | 1 | 9 | 3 | 130 | 97 | 144 | 660 | 539 | 585 | NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY OF. |
| 102 | 38 | 674 | 128 | 68 | 5 | 59 | 27 | 44 | 21 | 5 | [x] 402 | 7 | 54 | 90 | 66 | 583 | 214 | 337 | NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. |
| 164 | 97 | 849 | 343 | 43 | 22 | 63 | 94 | 182 | 20 | 7 | [aa] 1,086 | 71 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 784 | 281 | 659 | NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF. |
| 75 | 28 | 928 | 156 | 41 | . | 17 | 48 | 38 | 1 | 75 | 14 | 3 | 56 | 75 | 56 | 659 | 425 | 297 | OXFORDSHIRE. |
| 97 | 123 | 1,084 | 235 | 16 | 1 | 44 | 29 | 374 | . | 1 | 8 | 9 | 259 | 135 | 157 | 894 | 425 | 557 | OXFORD, CITY OF. |
| 77 | 36 | 719 | 62 | 19 | . | 13 | 31 | 23 | . | . | 6 | . | 80 | 191 | 50 | 551 | 215 | 220 | RUTLANDSHIRE. |
| 144 | 40 | 822 | 123 | 102 | 78 | 24 | 38 | 34 | . | 5 | 24 | 5 | 83 | 94 | 74 | 564 | 426 | 290 | SHROPSHIRE. |
| 82 | 46 | 915 | 175 | 85 | 5 | 32 | 67 | 74 | 1 | 53 | 89 | 8 | 94 | 163 | 67 | 626 | 388 | [dd] 442 | SOMERSETSHIRE. |
| 127 | 142 | 1,277 | 363 | 2 | 1 | 60 | 90 | 194 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 191 | 125 | 158 | 1,067 | 304 | 532 | BATH, CITY OF. |
| 112 | 38 | 918 | 118 | 60 | 3 | 24 | 34 | 30 | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 62 | 64 | 57 | 570 | 526 | 274 | SOUTHAMPTON. |
| 89 | 137 | 969 | 278 | 8 | 5 | 88 | 33 | 113 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 110 | 96 | 194 | 1,062 | 112 | 456 | BOURNEMOUTH. |
| 56 | 81 | 895 | 131 | 33 | 2 | 31 | 17 | 50 | . | . | 5 | 5 | 87 | 69 | 102 | 687 | 538 | 511 | PORTSMOUTH. |
| 68 | 105 | 1,014 | 190 | 19 | 4 | 49 | 14 | 99 | . | . | 9 | 6 | 82 | 77 | 120 | 755 | 1,188 | 532 | SOUTHAMPTON. |
| 70 | 72 | 1,033 | 149 | 61 | 2 | 33 | 23 | 58 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 119 | 86 | 96 | 826 | 590 | 431 | ISLE OF WIGHT. |
| 101 | [gg] 109 | 640 | 110 | 141 | [hh] 640 | 43 | 25 | 30 | 8 | . | [ii] 58 | 13 | 41 | 144 | 54 | [jj] 472 | 283 | 372 | STAFFORDSHIRE. |
| 88 | 50 | 1,062 | 637 | 30 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 56 | . | . | 7 | . | 83 | 58 | 83 | [kk] 2,666 | 309 | 423 | BURTON UPON TRENT. |
| 70 | 77 | 642 | 146 | 112 | [ll] 2,525 | 38 | 6 | 79 | . | . | 5 | 1 | 73 | 57 | 86 | 566 | 151 | 434 | HANLEY. |
| 66 | 73 | 709 | 121 | 47 | 5 | 23 | [mm] 1,687 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 15 | . | 143 | 84 | 68 | 483 | 199 | 522 | WALSALL |
| 226 | 86 | 635 | 118 | 196 | 175 | 75 | 33 | 47 | . | . | 5 | . | 51 | 51 | 46 | 506 | 362 | 454 | WEST BROMWICH. |
| 347 | 218 | 799 | 210 | 20 | 6 | 77 | 26 | 75 | 1 | . | 17 | 1 | 77 | 199 | 85 | 637 | 270 | 470 | WOLVERHAMPTON. |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [q] | Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers | 64 |
| [r] | Electrical Apparatus Makers | 70 |
| | Musical Instrument Makers | 35 |
| [s] | Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth, Manufacture | 32 |
| [t] | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 65 |
| [u] | Fishing | 90 |
| [v] | Fishing | 467 |
| [w] | Ironstone Miners | 184 |
| [x] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 94 |
| [y] | Fishing | 80 |
| [z] | Hosiery Manufacture | 234 |
| | Lace Manufacture | 156 |
| [aa] | Hosiery Manufacture | 252 |
| | Lace Manufacture | 797 |
| [bb] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 123 |
| [cc] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 138 |
| [dd] | Glove Makers | 65 |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [ee] | Ironstone Miners | 37 |
| | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 40 |
| [ff] | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 123 |
| | Tool (not File or Saw) Makers | 46 |
| | Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers | 84 |
| | Anchor, Chain—Manufacture | 69 |
| | Lock, Key—Makers | 96 |
| | Brass, Bronze—Workers | 23 |
| [gg] | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 56 |
| [hh] | Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture | 590 |
| | Glass Manufacture | 49 |
| [ii] | Silk Manufacture | 41 |
| [jj] | Brewers | 32 |
| [kk] | Brewers | 1,792 |
| [ll] | Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture | 2,525 |
| [mm] | Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers | 1,379 |
| [nn] | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 292 |
| [oo] | Lock, Key—Makers | 313 |

TABLE 29.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION per 10,000 of MALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | XXIII. Retired or Unoccupied. | I.–XXII. Engaged in Occupations. | I. General or Local Government. | II. Defence of the Country. | III. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services. | IV. 2. Domestic Outdoor Service. | IV. 1, 3. Domestic Indoor and Other Service. | V. 1, 2, 4. Merchants, Agents, Accountants; Banking, etc.; Insurance. | V. 2. Commercial or Business Clerks. | VI. 1. On Railways. | VI. 2. On Roads (Conveyance). | VI. 3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals. | VI. 5. Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government). | VII. Agriculture—On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | IX. 1. Coal and Shale Mine—Workers. | IX. 1, 2. Others working in and about Mines and Quarries (not Dealers). | X. 1. Iron and Steel Manufacture.* | X. 3. Engineering, and Machine Making.* | X. 2, 4-7. Tools; Dies; Arms; and other Metal Trades.* | X. 8. Ships and Boats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUFFOLK:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUFFOLK .. | 1,868 | 8,132 | 107 | 77 | 212 | 298 | 72 | 67 | 63 | 162 | 248 | 140 | 108 | 3,178 | . | 5 | . | 338 | 17 | 62 |
| IPSWICH .. .. | 1,781 | 8,219 | 160 | 190 | 244 | 117 | 86 | 186 | 290 | 262 | 321 | 170 | 256 | 283 | . | 9 | 1 | 1,116 | 67 | 31 |
| WEST SUFFOLK .. | 1,732 | 8,268 | 117 | 83 | 207 | 343 | 93 | 77 | 67 | 128 | 534 | 5 | 119 | 3,312 | . | 18 | . | 233 | 28 | 2 |
| SURREY .. .. .. | 2,131 | 7,869 | 204 | 238 | 418 | 602 | 202 | 283 | 268 | 238 | 381 | 27 | 129 | 959 | . | 32 | . | 154 | 28 | 9 |
| CROYDON .. .. | 1,929 | 8,071 | 229 | 41 | 432 | 190 | 111 | 538 | 605 | 247 | 477 | 14 | 187 | 244 | . | 6 | . | 202 | 35 | 1 |
| SUSSEX:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUSSEX .. .. | 2,028 | 7,972 | 156 | 109 | 380 | 509 | 236 | 124 | 116 | 196 | 367 | 93 | 139 | 1,925 | 1 | 34 | . | 143 | 17 | 11 |
| BRIGHTON .. .. | 1,943 | 8,057 | 179 | 143 | 489 | 101 | 270 | 250 | 252 | 299 | 552 | 37 | 357 | 134 | . | 2 | . | 375 | 55 | 4 |
| HASTINGS .. .. | 2,261 | 7,739 | 207 | 88 | 568 | 169 | 260 | 238 | 192 | 221 | 508 | 56 | 311 | 299 | . | 11 | . | 96 | 26 | 6 |
| WEST SUSSEX .. | 1,912 | 8,088 | 141 | 165 | 300 | 475 | 146 | 100 | 77 | 171 | 345 | 83 | 132 | 2,460 | . | 33 | . | 154 | 16 | 25 |
| WARWICKSHIRE .. | 1,677 | 8,323 | 107 | 49 | 241 | 260 | 86 | 162 | 208 | 299 | 288 | 26 | 126 | 1,319 | 669 | 105 | 34 | 420 | [c] 499 | 4 |
| BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF | 1,329 | 8,671 | 114 | 19 | 181 | 49 | 73 | 194 | 287 | 280 | 438 | 31 | 196 | 52 | 2 | 8 | 129 | [g] 909 | [h] 1,556 | 5 |
| COVENTRY, CITY OF | 1,388 | 8,612 | 104 | 56 | 187 | 39 | 86 | 139 | 274 | 127 | 263 | 7 | 161 | 138 | 25 | 7 | 21 | 758 | 312 | . |
| WESTMORLAND .. | 1.807 | 8,193 | 138 | 13 | 282 | 329 | 84 | 111 | 82 | 409 | 274 | 28 | 66 | 2,551 | 5 | 279 | . | 244 | 38 | 14 |
| WILTSHIRE .. .. | 1,748 | 8,252 | 115 | 129 | 215 | 288 | 87 | 82 | 71 | 464 | 288 | 4 | 118 | 2,301 | 2 | [n] 120 | 21 | 756 | 36 | 1 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE .. | 1,712 | 8,288 | 107 | 36 | 244 | 232 | 66 | 197 | 217 | 202 | 290 | 44 | 100 | 1,497 | 111 | 45 | 152 | 420 | [p] 760 | 8 |
| DUDLEY .. .. | 1,493 | 8,507 | 78 | 8 | 178 | 35 | 21 | 133 | 205 | 150 | 379 | 56 | 121 | 55 | 876 | 280 | 298 | 1,064 | 1,553 | 13 |
| WORCESTER, CITY OF | 1,677 | 8,323 | 159 | 30 | 329 | 80 | 80 | 211 | 287 | 477 | 307 | 49 | 238 | 300 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 700 | 270 | 14 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING .. .. | 1,758 | 8,242 | 109 | 69 | 217 | 266 | 65 | 112 | 95 | 268 | 283 | 87 | 51 | 3,708 | . | 17 | 1 | 202 | 20 | 37 |
| KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY OF | 1,631 | 8,369 | 134 | 22 | 213 | 14 | 44 | 188 | 365 | 516 | 527 | 592 | 174 | 66 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 659 | 71 | 179 |
| NORTH RIDING .. | 1,797 | 8,203 | 107 | 94 | 238 | 203 | 76 | 101 | 87 | 333 | 238 | 64 | 71 | 2,225 | 6 | [w] 650 | 330 | 404 | [x] 160 | 155 |
| MIDDLESBROUGH .. | 1,567 | 8,433 | 97 | 14 | 183 | 19 | 34 | 107 | 247 | 367 | 156 | 284 | 132 | 49 | 6 | 40 | 846 | 1,091 | [y] 777 | 699 |
| WEST RIDING .. | 1,389 | 8,611 | 77 | 16 | 180 | 111 | 47 | 116 | 143 | 336 | 252 | 40 | 58 | 733 | 1,575 | [z] 220 | 82 | 604 | [aa] 143 | 10 |
| BRADFORD, CITY OF | 1,155 | 8,845 | 99 | 41 | 219 | 32 | 60 | 218 | 295 | 303 | 417 | 4 | 131 | 147 | 127 | [bb] 170 | 42 | 618 | 91 | 1 |
| HALIFAX .. .. | 1,142 | 8,858 | 88 | 67 | 222 | 67 | 50 | 188 | 215 | 145 | 418 | 10 | 112 | 211 | 24 | 267 | 3 | 1,280 | 303 | . |
| HUDDERSFIELD .. | 1,190 | 8,810 | 107 | 7 | 238 | 76 | 60 | 242 | 270 | 228 | 413 | 6 | 136 | 213 | 58 | 80 | 3 | 756 | 106 | . |
| LEEDS, CITY OF .. | 1,344 | 8,656 | 108 | 33 | 222 | 54 | 60 | 240 | 272 | 333 | 422 | 20 | 164 | 102 | 159 | 53 | 145 | 1,268 | 139 | 2 |
| SHEFFIELD, CITY OF | 1,237 | 8,763 | 90 | 72 | 184 | 55 | 37 | 157 | 267 | 257 | 447 | 4 | 178 | 67 | 229 | 36 | 737 | 853 | [ii] 1,890 | 1 |
| YORK, CITY OF .. | 1,681 | 8,319 | 144 | 433 | 286 | 68 | 109 | 181 | 238 | 970 | 293 | 90 | 135 | 153 | . | 10 | 1 | 652 | 115 | 6 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY .. .. | 1,747 | 8,253 | 113 | 90 | 245 | 215 | 64 | 68 | 30 | 377 | 194 | 642 | 31 | 3,180 | 10 | 393 | . | 251 | 20 | 47 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE .. | 1,454 | 8,546 | 107 | 89 | 267 | 184 | 58 | 97 | 60 | 337 | 168 | 6 | 39 | 2,260 | 1,649 | 268 | 53 | 253 | 55 | . |
| CARDIGANSHIRE .. | 1,994 | 8,006 | 125 | 38 | 364 | 122 | 83 | 101 | 35 | 103 | 154 | 161 | 21 | 3,454 | 89 | [jj] 303 | . | 217 | 12 | 14 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 1,747 | 8,253 | 107 | 29 | 259 | 91 | 41 | 87 | 77 | 311 | 156 | 55 | 28 | 2,175 | 1,270 | 86 | 92 | 306 | [kk] 810 | 5 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE .. | 1,530 | 8,470 | 119 | 19 | 306 | 128 | 60 | 122 | 92 | 274 | 219 | 209 | 41 | 1,568 | 2 | [ll] 2,504 | 1 | 193 | 18 | 33 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE .. | 1,627 | 8,373 | 94 | 65 | 266 | 306 | 60 | 110 | 109 | 190 | 209 | 11 | 55 | 1,876 | 1,714 | [mm] 354 | 55 | 233 | 19 | 2 |
| FLINTSHIRE .. .. | 1,812 | 8,188 | 100 | 15 | 261 | 175 | 55 | 106 | 96 | 324 | 215 | 111 | 60 | 1,515 | 1,071 | [nn] 430 | 81 | 316 | 256 | 24 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE .. | 1,305 | 8,695 | 67 | 8 | 190 | 54 | 29 | 107 | 95 | 324 | 143 | 131 | 27 | 351 | 4,280 | [oo] 129 | 134 | 330 | [pp] 336 | 20 |
| CARDIFF .. .. | 1,589 | 8,411 | 170 | 56 | 289 | 23 | 77 | 295 | 425 | 482 | 342 | 698 | 172 | 71 | 31 | 41 | 61 | 637 | 74 | 194 |
| SWANSEA .. .. | 1,649 | 8,351 | 138 | 19 | 297 | 29 | 45 | 238 | 312 | 402 | 299 | 417 | 166 | 43 | 166 | 111 | 314 | 429 | [qq] 1,157 | 87 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE .. | 1.674 | 8,326 | 123 | 14 | 302 | 184 | 56 | 91 | 43 | 309 | 152 | 63 | 17 | 2,439 | 14 | [rr] 2,339 | . | 143 | 15 | 4 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 1,705 | 8,295 | 129 | 18 | 254 | 233 | 45 | 74 | 73 | 244 | 156 | 14 | 35 | 4,007 | 20 | 183 | . | 180 | 17 | . |
| PEMBROKESHIRE .. | 1.883 | 8,117 | 161 | 227 | 255 | 122 | 68 | 80 | 48 | 176 | 150 | 313 | 46 | 2,445 | 149 | 95 | . | 359 | 12 | 518 |
| RADNORSHIRE .. .. | 1,401 | 8.599 | 128 | 11 | 262 | 234 | 76 | 65 | 52 | 232 | 168 | 3 | 36 | 4,114 | 7 | 130 | . | 150 | 7 | . |

* See Note * on page 228.

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [a] | Fishing | 289 |
| [b] | Mat Makers | 205 |
| [c] | Tool (not File or Saw) Makers | 100 |
| [d] | Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 127 |
| [e] | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 175 |
| [f] | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 66 |
| [g] | Brassfounders | 279 |
| | Brass Finishers | 65 |
| | Tool (not File or Saw) Makers | 162 |
| | Gunsmiths Gun Manufacturers | 172 |
| | Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass) | 95 |
| [h] | Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers | 68 |
| | White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers | 84 |
| | Tinplate Goods Makers | 86 |
| | Brass, Bronze—Workers | 329 |
| [i] | Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 245 |
| [j] | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 271 |
| [k] | Glass Manufacture | 62 |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [l] | Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 2,079 |
| [m] | Watchmakers, Clockmakers | 750 |
| [n] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 115 |
| [o] | Railway—Coach, Waggon Makers | 149 |
| [p] | Needle, Pin—Makers | 85 |
| | Nail Manufacture | 80 |
| | Anchor, Chain—Manufacture | 79 |
| [q] | Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 119 |
| [r] | Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers | 56 |
| [s] | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 212 |
| [t] | Sawyers | 116 |
| [u] | Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers | 176 |
| [v] | Fishing | 135 |
| [w] | Ironstone Miners | 541 |
| [x] | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 112 |
| [y] | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 570 |
| [z] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 164 |

engaged in certain GROUPS of OCCUPATIONS, in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—(*cont.*).

| X. 9. Cycles, Coaches, and other Vehicles. | XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, and Games. | XII. Building and Works of Construction. | XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | XIV. Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers. | XIV. Earthenware, China, Porcelain Glass—Manufacture. | XV. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. | XVI. 1, 2. Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. | XVII. 2. Printers and Lithographers. | XVIII. 1. Cotton Manufacture. | XVIII. 2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture. | XVIII. 3, 4, 5. Other Textile Manufactures. | XVIII. 6. Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | XIX. Tailors. | XIX. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers. | XIX. 7. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. XIX. Dealers in Dress. | XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging. | VI. 4. Dock, Wharf, Labourers. VI. 5. Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers. XXII. 4. General Labs.; Factory Labs. (undef.). | All Other Occupations. | ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 31 | 799 | 100 | 60 | 1 | 78 | 50 | 67 | . | . | 9 | . | 57 | 107 | 54 | 666 | 259 | [a]550 | SUFFOLK:— |
| 81 | 95 | 1,095 | 221 | 34 | 2 | 106 | 66 | 170 | . | 1 | 19 | 4 | 155 | 267 | 143 | 897 | 530 | 555 | EAST SUFFOLK. |
| 81 | 31 | 739 | 101 | 62 | 2 | 23 | 57 | 35 | 5 | 2 | [b]279 | 5 | 93 | 102 | 63 | 695 | 230 | 310 | IPSWICH. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WEST SUFFOLK. |
| 83 | 90 | 1,270 | 125 | 58 | 5 | 57 | 62 | 91 | . | 1 | 6 | 4 | 59 | 67 | 94 | 715 | 514 | 396 | SURREY. |
| 95 | 166 | 1,587 | 203 | 28 | 9 | 95 | 37 | 114 | . | . | 4 | 3 | 76 | 80 | 158 | 889 | 450 | 518 | CROYDON. |
| 71 | 59 | 1,155 | 141 | 93 | 7 | 30 | 29 | 46 | . | . | 14 | 1 | 58 | 72 | 78 | 786 | 407 | 389 | SUSSEX:— |
| 202 | 211 | 1,251 | 262 | 2 | 5 | 67 | 20 | 116 | 1 | . | 4 | 8 | 127 | 100 | 151 | 1,164 | 279 | 598 | EAST SUSSEX. |
| 69 | 126 | 1,247 | 262 | 34 | 4 | 60 | 15 | 104 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 106 | 87 | 151 | 1,320 | 374 | 677 | BRIGHTON. |
| 76 | 46 | 1,157 | 175 | 95 | 2 | 29 | 44 | 30 | . | 4 | 2 | 1 | 54 | 72 | 80 | 714 | 377 | 327 | HASTINGS. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | WEST SUSSEX. |
| [c]198 | [c]284 | 852 | 137 | 110 | 35 | 110 | 43 | 56 | 4 | 13 | 24 | 8 | 68 | 77 | 73 | 563 | 301 | [c]490 | WARWICKSHIRE. |
| [d]377 | [d]441 | 837 | 342 | 20 | [k]65 | 76 | 106 | 126 | . | . | 12 | 3 | 102 | 91 | 83 | 603 | 281 | 594 | BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF. |
| [d]2,144 | [m]823 | 775 | 126 | 25 | 4 | 106 | 21 | 131 | 15 | 17 | 250 | 51 | 95 | 82 | 79 | 611 | 185 | 428 | COVENTRY, CITY OF. |
| 56 | 60 | 875 | 221 | 1 | 3 | 86 | 47 | 40 | 3 | 68 | 67 | 13 | 121 | 253 | 85 | 478 | 422 | 347 | WESTMORLAND. |
| [c]210 | 35 | 982 | 143 | 90 | 3 | 39 | 59 | 32 | . | 73 | 25 | 7 | 60 | 75 | 61 | 586 | 442 | 293 | WILTSHIRE. |
| [c]218 | [r]130 | 908 | 147 | 111 | 45 | 131 | 54 | 54 | 1 | 22 | [c]218 | 26 | 53 | 77 | 71 | 589 | 341 | 362 | WORCESTERSHIRE. |
| 65 | 51 | 626 | 94 | 88 | 173 | 36 | 51 | 33 | . | . | 7 | 1 | 122 | 155 | 93 | 577 | 396 | 457 | DUDLEY. |
| 196 | 123 | 950 | 252 | 23 | 210 | 79 | 161 | 163 | . | 1 | 22 | 4 | 104 | 216 | 121 | 803 | 472 | 869 | WORCESTER, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YORKSHIRE. |
| 78 | 27 | 709 | 98 | 67 | 1 | 69 | 116 | 40 | . | 1 | 15 | 1 | 117 | 97 | 65 | 511 | 240 | 386 | EAST RIDING. |
| 44 | 76 | 792 | [t]385 | 9 | 10 | [n]330 | 55 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 92 | 67 | 105 | 757 | 1235 | [v]719 | KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY OF. |
| 31 | 58 | 742 | 83 | 46 | 8 | 33 | 31 | 29 | . | 1 | 21 | 4 | 110 | 97 | 90 | 524 | 347 | 406 | NORTH RIDING. |
| 17 | 68 | 780 | 116 | 43 | 3 | 63 | 7 | 47 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 66 | 51 | 90 | 471 | 847 | 624 | MIDDLESBROUGH. |
| [bb]82 | 43 | 768 | 122 | 56 | [cc]115 | 52 | 42 | 33 | 263 | 730 | [dd]99 | 94 | 74 | 93 | 64 | 491 | 214 | 433 | WEST RIDING. |
| 52 | 90 | 886 | 235 | 24 | 4 | 70 | 19 | 117 | 97 | 1,850 | [ff]144 | 464 | 105 | 94 | 95 | 633 | 140 | 731 | BRADFORD, CITY OF. |
| 55 | 109 | 858 | 299 | 113 | 14 | 51 | 44 | 62 | 213 | 981 | [ss]309 | 270 | 82 | 127 | 103 | 650 | 170 | 653 | HALIFAX. |
| 77 | 116 | 834 | 177 | 59 | 10 | 164 | 30 | 76 | 282 | 1,893 | 60 | 229 | 173 | 96 | 119 | 594 | 166 | 661 | HUDDERSFIELD. |
| 73 | 118 | 923 | 226 | 116 | [hh]88 | 91 | 186 | 175 | 7 | 287 | 29 | 84 | 364 | 351 | 126 | 623 | 299 | 694 | LEEDS, CITY OF. |
| 112 | 211 | 864 | 194 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 26 | 53 | . | . | 5 | 1 | 65 | 59 | 78 | 513 | 361 | 558 | SHEFFIELD, CITY OF. |
| 327 | 129 | 1,194 | 282 | 29 | 95 | 69 | 59 | 108 | . | 1 | 8 | 6 | 133 | 77 | 115 | 1,004 | 378 | 481 | YORK, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **WALES.** |
| 17 | 22 | 730 | 38 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 2 | . | 118 | 83 | 73 | 418 | 428 | 270 | ANGLESEY. |
| 49 | 26 | 926 | 64 | 22 | . | 29 | 27 | 22 | . | 26 | 2 | . | 82 | 115 | 76 | 403 | 455 | 282 | BRECKNOCKSHIRE. |
| 46 | 33 | 866 | 64 | 7 | . | 21 | 48 | 41 | . | 133 | 5 | 4 | 184 | 121 | 124 | 408 | 327 | 179 | CARDIGANSHIRE. |
| 30 | 30 | 614 | 90 | 41 | 9 | 36 | 27 | 30 | . | 149 | 12 | 2 | 124 | 109 | 84 | 353 | 241 | 287 | CARMARTHENSHIRE. |
| 33 | 52 | 777 | 60 | 16 | 1 | 25 | 20 | 46 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 116 | 93 | 110 | 491 | 377 | 321 | CARNARVONSHIRE. |
| 62 | 41 | 677 | 70 | 262 | 25 | 33 | 63 | 37 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 89 | 79 | 91 | 510 | 363 | 314 | DENBIGHSHIRE. |
| 56 | 32 | 764 | 61 | 251 | 19 | 129 | 19 | 30 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 50 | 69 | 60 | 513 | 503 | 402 | FLINTSHIRE. |
| 36 | 27 | 508 | 42 | 19 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 16 | . | 7 | 1 | . | 54 | 51 | 70 | 398 | 291 | 415 | GLAMORGANSHIRE. |
| 118 | 87 | 964 | 200 | 8 | 3 | 47 | 17 | 84 | . | 1 | 7 | 4 | 96 | 70 | 130 | 697 | 1,085 | 655 | CARDIFF. |
| 78 | 108 | 720 | 179 | 10 | 4 | 65 | 16 | 47 | . | 5 | 3 | 2 | 77 | 73 | 156 | 539 | 1,025 | 575 | SWANSEA. |
| 23 | 28 | 645 | 45 | . | 1 | 21 | 40 | 40 | . | 36 | 8 | 1 | 102 | 98 | 103 | 393 | 209 | 236 | MERIONETHSHIRE. |
| 84 | 25 | 671 | 72 | 17 | . | 13 | 49 | 32 | . | 145 | 8 | 4 | 138 | 116 | 126 | 448 | 432 | 233 | MONTGOMERYSHIRE. |
| 37 | 29 | 814 | 68 | 8 | . | 20 | 34 | 25 | . | 47 | 3 | 2 | 143 | 84 | 86 | 426 | 536 | [ee]482 | PEMBROKESHIRE. |
| 73 | 25 | 1,146 | 57 | . | . | 20 | 31 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 2 | . | 108 | 94 | 82 | 429 | 605 | 212 | RADNORSHIRE. |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 15 |
| [aa] | Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers | 21 |
| | Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers | 27 |
| [bb] | Railway—Coach, Waggon Makers | 38 |
| [cc] | Glass Manufacture | 101 |
| [dd] | Silk Manufacture | 32 |
| | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 22 |
| | Fustian Manufacture | 14 |
| [ee] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 153 |
| [ff] | Silk Manufacture | 79 |
| [gg] | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 382 |
| [hh] | Glass Manufacture | 68 |
| [ii] | Tool (not File or Saw) Makers | 194 |
| | File Makers | 265 |
| | Saw Makers | 72 |
| | Cutlers and Scissors Makers | 835 |
| | White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers | 231 |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000 |
|---|---|---|
| [jj] | Lead Miners | 262 |
| [kk] | Tinplate Manufacture | 675 |
| [ll] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 509 |
| | Slate—Quarriers, Workers | 1,919 |
| [mm] | Lead Miners | 103 |
| [nn] | Lead Miners | 450 |
| [oo] | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 65 |
| [pp] | Tinplate Manufacture | 242 |
| | Copper Manufacture | 33 |
| | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | 26 |
| [qq] | Tinplate Manufacture | 617 |
| | Copper Manufacture | 297 |
| | Zinc Manufacture | 140 |
| [rr] | Slate—Quarriers, Workers | 2,082 |
| [ss] | Fishing | 225 |

TABLE 30.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION per 10,000 of FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS and UPWARDS,

NOTE.—The numbers upon which the proportions are based

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | XXIII. Retired or Unoccupied. | I.-XXII. Engaged in Occupations. | | I. 1. Civil Service. VI. 5. Telegraph, Telephone—Service. | I. 2. Municipal, Parish, etc., Officers. IV. 3. Hospital and Institution Service. | III. 3. Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants. | III. 4. Teaching. | III. 5. Literature and Science. 7. Art, Music, Drama. | IV. 1. Domestic Indoor Service. | IV. 3. Charwomen. | IV. 3. Laundry and Washing Service. | IV. 2, 3. Others engaged in Service. | V. 2, 3, 4. Commercial, Bank, and Insurance Clerks. III. 2. Law Clerks. | VII. Agriculture— On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | X. 1-9. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances. | XI. Makers of Jewellery; Watches; Instruments; and Tackle for Sports and Games. | XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | XIV. Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture. | XV. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. | XVI. 1, 2. Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** | 6,837 | 2,467 | 696 | 19 | 28 | 51 | 131 | 30 | 1,009 | 85 | 149 | 19 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 12 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 11 |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE | 6,348 | 2,608 | 1,044 | 16 | 24 | 54 | 146 | 28 | 1,015 | 73 | 182 | 13 | 19 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 13 | . | 1 | 1 |
| BERKSHIRE | 6,931 | 2,370 | 699 | 28 | 30 | 57 | 174 | 20 | 1,600 | 65 | 304 | 25 | 23 | 49 | 2 | . | 9 | . | 1 | . |
| READING | 7,006 | 2,437 | 497 | 10 | 28 | 71 | 165 | 39 | 1,097 | 58 | 168 | 21 | 49 | 7 | 28 | . | 16 | . | 4 | 1 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 7,276 | 2,091 | 633 | 28 | 17 | 48 | 166 | 16 | 1,114 | 61 | 191 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 2 | . | 76 | . | 1 | 2 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE | 7,263 | 2,088 | 649 | 24 | 22 | 62 | 160 | 28 | 1,242 | 74 | 208 | 74 | 22 | 39 | 1 | | 8 | . | . | 1 |
| ISLE OF ELY | 7,636 | 1,805 | 559 | 11 | 12 | 56 | 132 | 17 | 969 | 99 | 102 | 9 | 6 | 180 | 4 | 1 | 5 | . | . | 11 |
| CHESHIRE | 6,568 | 2,691 | 741 | 19 | 23 | 38 | 132 | 20 | 1,106 | 67 | 106 | 10 | 24 | 100 | 10 | 3 | 7 | . | 21 | 1 |
| BIRKENHEAD | 7,115 | 2,341 | 544 | 21 | 25 | 55 | 152 | 41 | 1,174 | 128 | 180 | 13 | 55 | 3 | 2 | . | 19 | . | 116 | 4 |
| CHESTER, CITY OF | 6,826 | 2,560 | 615 | 22 | 43 | 72 | 151 | 41 | 1,266 | 109 | 140 | 28 | 33 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 25 | . | 4 | 2 |
| STOCKPORT | 5,598 | 3,118 | 1,284 | 7 | 25 | 28 | 92 | 14 | 393 | 113 | 74 | 14 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| CORNWALL | 7,592 | 1,927 | 481 | 26 | 15 | 39 | 132 | 17 | 946 | 119 | 71 | 16 | 11 | 99 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 30 | 1 |
| CUMBERLAND | 7,307 | 2,222 | 471 | 23 | 16 | 32 | 144 | 16 | 992 | 90 | 48 | 15 | 22 | 177 | 34 | 1 | 5 | . | 3 | 1 |
| DERBYSHIRE | 7,469 | 2,051 | 480 | 16 | 8 | 32 | 143 | 16 | 798 | 45 | 64 | 10 | 12 | 70 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 42 | 4 | 1 |
| DERBY | 6,932 | 2,569 | 499 | 9 | 34 | 51 | 134 | 38 | 739 | 85 | 79 | 12 | 48 | 3 | 23 | 44 | 51 | 32 | 19 | 3 |
| DEVONSHIRE | 6,924 | 2,418 | 658 | 21 | 28 | 57 | 135 | 20 | 1,413 | 77 | 205 | 16 | 12 | 110 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| DEVONPORT | 7,778 | 1,703 | 519 | 12 | 18 | 55 | 140 | 41 | 672 | 104 | 79 | 9 | 32 | 5 | . | 1 | 11 | . | 2 | 1 |
| EXETER, CITY OF | 6,310 | 2,861 | 829 | 15 | 46 | 103 | 143 | 47 | 1,287 | 158 | 235 | 30 | 33 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 25 | . | 7 | 2 |
| PLYMOUTH | 6,997 | 2,330 | 683 | 15 | 28 | 60 | 134 | 44 | 1,019 | 151 | 157 | 20 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 25 | . | 21 | 1 |
| DORSETSHIRE | 7,194 | 2,204 | 602 | 26 | 27 | 56 | 160 | 17 | 1,229 | 47 | 283 | 14 | 16 | 75 | . | . | 7 | 2 | . | . |
| DURHAM | 8,381 | 1,358 | 261 | 12 | 16 | 15 | 132 | 17 | 674 | 33 | 37 | 11 | 18 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | . |
| GATESHEAD | 7,950 | 1,687 | 363 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 116 | 19 | 560 | 64 | 56 | 17 | 58 | 5 | 37 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 29 | 7 |
| SOUTH SHIELDS | 8,095 | 1,482 | 423 | 11 | 4 | 24 | 105 | 26 | 733 | 69 | 62 | 22 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | . | 4 | . |
| SUNDERLAND | 7,850 | 1,726 | 424 | 10 | 17 | 31 | 121 | 34 | 785 | 79 | 93 | 26 | 35 | 8 | 5 | . | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| ESSEX | 7,522 | 1,991 | 487 | 26 | 40 | 59 | 151 | 29 | 968 | 55 | 154 | 15 | 54 | 23 | 3 | 9 | 6 | . | 21 | 4 |
| WEST HAM | 7,487 | 1,970 | 543 | 19 | 13 | 65 | 140 | 37 | 525 | 71 | 154 | 14 | 61 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 22 | 1 | 103 | 6 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 6,923 | 2,332 | 745 | 28 | 28 | 55 | 163 | 21 | 1,231 | 77 | 251 | 16 | 16 | 58 | 18 | 2 | 8 | . | 14 | 1 |
| BRISTOL, CITY OF | 6,352 | 2,844 | 804 | 14 | 32 | 66 | 151 | 36 | 894 | 114 | 168 | 19 | 45 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 19 | 5 |
| GLOUCESTER, CITY OF | 7,113 | 2,301 | 586 | 14 | 30 | 73 | 150 | 44 | 945 | 102 | 153 | 22 | 35 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 30 | 1 | 93 | . |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 7,205 | 2,126 | 669 | 34 | 28 | 46 | 134 | 14 | 1,414 | 100 | 184 | 20 | 13 | 175 | 2 | . | 8 | 6 | 1 | . |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 6,991 | 2,458 | 551 | 23 | 40 | 63 | 156 | 38 | 1,349 | 64 | 236 | 18 | 33 | 23 | 1 | 7 | 6 | . | 16 | 6 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 7,741 | 1,712 | 547 | 27 | 8 | 59 | 158 | 15 | 1,026 | 76 | 129 | 10 | 12 | 91 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 5 |
| KENT | 7,211 | 2,216 | 573 | 19 | 53 | 68 | 144 | 30 | 1,350 | 62 | 208 | 19 | 32 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 7 | . | 15 | 1 |
| CANTERBURY, CITY OF | 6,744 | 2,467 | 789 | 18 | 29 | 93 | 133 | 41 | 1,362 | 132 | 286 | 31 | 42 | 22 | 2 | . | 17 | . | 4 | 1 |
| LANCASHIRE | 6,099 | 3,050 | 851 | 12 | 22 | 30 | 123 | 18 | 795 | 52 | 70 | 10 | 22 | 55 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| BARROW IN FURNESS | 7,906 | 1,765 | 329 | 10 | 11 | 36 | 147 | 26 | 682 | 51 | 44 | 13 | 18 | 5 | 25 | . | 18 | . | 3 | . |
| BLACKBURN | 4,320 | 3,746 | 1,934 | 8 | 15 | 18 | 102 | 14 | 364 | 78 | 40 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 7 | . | 14 | 1 |
| BOLTON | 5,702 | 3,530 | 768 | 10 | 9 | 24 | 105 | 12 | 495 | 93 | 49 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 38 | 2 | 9 | . | 12 | 1 |
| BOOTLE | 7,521 | 1,992 | 487 | 13 | 11 | 40 | 140 | 21 | 725 | 82 | 144 | 13 | 64 | 2 | 3 | . | 28 | 2 | 147 | 5 |
| BURNLEY | 4,694 | 3,486 | 1,820 | 5 | 14 | 20 | 79 | 13 | 322 | 56 | 66 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | 8 | . |
| BURY | 5,081 | 3,618 | 1,301 | 7 | 12 | 28 | 114 | 20 | 398 | 99 | 28 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 2 | . | 7 | . | 4 | . |
| LIVERPOOL, CITY OF | 6,908 | 2,312 | 780 | 23 | 43 | 55 | 130 | 41 | 866 | 194 | 128 | 24 | 63 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 34 | 2 | 54 | 4 |
| MANCHESTER, CITY OF | 6,040 | 2,924 | 1,036 | 15 | 27 | 38 | 92 | 40 | 560 | 179 | 105 | 31 | 55 | 4 | 33 | 11 | 45 | 1 | 76 | 15 |

Including:—

| | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [a] Straw—Plait, Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture | 1,125 |
| [b] Fustian Manufacture | 40 |
| [c] Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 45 |
| [d] Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 483 |
| [e] Tin Miners | 27 |
| [f] Glove Makers | 24 |
| [g] Hemp, Jute, Rope, Mat, Sailcloth, &c., Manufacture | 90 |
| [h] Glove Makers | 77 |

Including:—

| | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [i] Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers | 66 |
| [j] Staymakers | 56 |
| [k] Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | 112 |
| [l] Staymakers | 118 |
| [m] Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers | 111 |
| [n] Tobacco Manufacture | 211 |
| [o] Straw—Plait, Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture | 184 |

engaged in certain GROUPS of OCCUPATIONS, in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901.

will be found in Table XLB. in the Volume of Summary Tables.

| XVI. 3. Hair and Feathers. | XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery (excluding Stationers, Booksellers, and Newspaper Agents). | XVIII. 1. Cotton Manufacture. | XVIII. 2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture. | XVIII. 3. Silk Manufacture. | XVIII. 5. Hosiery Manufacture. | XVIII. 5. Lace Manufacture. | XVIII. 1-6. Other Textile Manufactures (including Dyeing, etc.). | XVIII. 7. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. XIX. Dealers in Dress. | XIX. Tailoresses. | XIX. Milliners. | XIX. Dressmakers. | XIX. Staymakers, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses. | XIX. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers. | XIX. Other Workers in Dress. | XX. 1. Food—Workers. | XX. 1. Food—Dealers. XXII. 3. General Shopkeepers, Dealers. | XX. 4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks. | | All Other Occupations. | ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Coffee, Eating, Lodging, House—Keepers. | Others. | | |
| 8 | 57 | 252 | 93 | 19 | 26 | 18 | 42 | 66 | 89 | 37 | 258 | 73 | 34 | 33 | 25 | 108 | 38 | 56 | 97 | **ENGLAND AND WALES.** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **ENGLAND.** |
| 1 | 47 | | . | . | 1 | 157 | 6 | 65 | 22 | 45 | 310 | 32 | 7 | [a]1,126 | 4 | 92 | 20 | 55 | 39 | BEDFORDSHIRE. |
| 1 | 7 | . | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 55 | 87 | 16 | 235 | 43 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 74 | 22 | 57 | 65 | BERKSHIRE. |
| 1 | 58 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 6 | 116 | 123 | 36 | 308 | 32 | 3 | 2 | 213 | 97 | 38 | 68 | 70 | READING. |
| 44 | 117 | 1 | . | . | . | 100 | 42 | 48 | 7 | 19 | 244 | 42 | 49 | 25 | 11 | 84 | 16 | 52 | 37 | BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. |
| 5 | 41 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 9 | 51 | 57 | 37 | 240 | 35 | 1 | 7 | 28 | 80 | 67 | 68 | 43 | CAMBRIDGESHIRE. |
| 1 | 11 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 16 | 81 | 8 | 28 | 260 | 106 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 87 | 18 | 84 | 38 | ISLE OF ELY. |
| 1 | 23 | 666 | 3 | 234 | 3 | . | [b]69 | 52 | 94 | 31 | 213 | 46 | 6 | [c]48 | 22 | 119 | 30 | 39 | 46 | CHESHIRE. |
| 1 | 70 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 4 | 88 | 17 | 39 | 279 | 24 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 168 | 36 | 45 | 101 | BIRKENHEAD. |
| 6 | 10 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 7 | 97 | 119 | 58 | 343 | 31 | 28 | 3 | 35 | 155 | 46 | 91 | 135 | CHESTER, CITY OF. |
| 5 | 47 | 1,878 | 11 | 11 | 9 | . | 303 | 75 | 81 | 36 | 157 | 28 | 1 | [d]485 | 121 | 168 | 11 | 38 | 111 | STOCKPORT. |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 6 | . | 14 | 107 | 83 | 31 | 322 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 145 | 39 | 26 | [e]63 | CORNWALL. |
| . | 35 | 81 | 24 | 3 | 12 | . | 57 | 39 | 19 | 36 | 336 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 70 | 131 | 44 | 65 | 84 | CUMBERLAND. |
| 3 | 31 | 427 | 5 | 3 | 124 | 85 | 48 | 36 | 13 | 25 | 206 | 29 | 21 | 2 | 6 | 86 | 23 | 35 | 47 | DERBYSHIRE. |
| 4 | 108 | 106 | 9 | 116 | 114 | 102 | 139 | 81 | 178 | 59 | 250 | 56 | 49 | 6 | 5 | 124 | 21 | 64 | 82 | DERBY. |
| 5 | 17 | . | 36 | . | 1 | 79 | 3 | 73 | 23 | 33 | 326 | 71 | 5 | [f]25 | 11 | 94 | 74 | 43 | 48 | DEVONSHIRE. |
| 1 | 8 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 33 | 119 | 192 | 42 | 334 | 62 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 105 | 30 | 42 | 52 | DEVONPORT. |
| 11 | 77 | . | 1 | . | . | 14 | 12 | 157 | 150 | 93 | 460 | 67 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 152 | 83 | 63 | 189 | EXETER, CITY OF. |
| 5 | 30 | . | 1 | . | 5 | . | 20 | 146 | 209 | 47 | 356 | 54 | 12 | 5 | 39 | 141 | 59 | 45 | 102 | PLYMOUTH. |
| 1 | 6 | 1 | . | 14 | . | 1 | [g]94 | 72 | 20 | 29 | 325 | 31 | 2 | [h]78 | 7 | 84 | 41 | 42 | 49 | DORSETSHIRE. |
| 1 | 20 | 2 | 11 | . | 13 | . | 14 | 51 | 10 | 31 | 243 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 85 | 18 | 31 | 50 | DURHAM. |
| 2 | 71 | . | 1 | . | 14 | . | 63 | 76 | 56 | 32 | 207 | 29 | 7 | 8 | 51 | 165 | 15 | 49 | 162 | GATESHEAD. |
| 2 | 10 | . | 1 | . | 33 | . | 7 | 96 | 35 | 36 | 212 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 178 | 30 | 43 | 78 | SOUTH SHIELDS. |
| 1 | 25 | . | 1 | . | 23 | . | 45 | 96 | 35 | 41 | 236 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 155 | 26 | 38 | 109 | SUNDERLAND. |
| 7 | 28 | . | . | 46 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 69 | 103 | 34 | 226 | 86 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 75 | 28 | 56 | 55 | ESSEX. |
| 10 | 69 | 31 | . | 5 | 1 | 1 | 104 | 83 | 111 | 37 | 232 | 162 | 6 | 12 | [i]106 | 101 | 13 | 88 | 83 | WEST HAM. |
| . | 15 | 2 | 135 | 11 | 9 | . | 9 | 61 | 153 | 26 | 256 | [j]84 | 71 | 26 | 10 | 91 | 34 | 48 | 49 | GLOUCESTERSHIRE. |
| 13 | [k]174 | 76 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 21 | 107 | 347 | 39 | 247 | [l]170 | 126 | 22 | [m]142 | 137 | 40 | 59 | [m]316 | BRISTOL, CITY OF. |
| 1 | 51 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 7 | 113 | 67 | 45 | 294 | 134 | 4 | 1 | 98 | 116 | 41 | 81 | 106 | GLOUCESTER, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON). |
| . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 52 | 15 | 22 | 241 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 87 | 23 | 73 | 65 | HEREFORDSHIRE. |
| 14 | 95 | . | . | 12 | . | . | 9 | 58 | 18 | 26 | 244 | 45 | 11 | [o]186 | 19 | 72 | 18 | 50 | 53 | HERTFORDSHIRE. |
| . | 40 | . | . | . | 1 | 21 | 6 | 49 | 11 | 21 | 262 | 24 | 5 | . | 2 | 79 | 11 | 75 | 30 | HUNTINGDONSHIRE. |
| 1 | [p]55 | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 8 | 70 | 36 | 24 | 233 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 79 | 75 | 51 | 54 | KENT. |
| 3 | 37 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 17 | 154 | 24 | 60 | 302 | 45 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 118 | 69 | 68 | 117 | CANTERBURY, CITY OF. |
| 1 | 33 | 1,848 | 32 | 19 | 10 | . | [q]38 | 51 | 29 | 33 | 196 | 30 | 12 | [r]28 | 24 | 125 | 66 | 34 | [r]73 | LANCASHIRE. |
| 1 | 77 | 5 | . | . | 4 | . | 247 | 48 | 30 | 45 | 276 | 20 | 1 | . | 15 | 118 | 23 | 48 | 49 | BARROW IN FURNESS. |
| 2 | 19 | 4,238 | 2 | . | 19 | . | 3 | 59 | 63 | 49 | 187 | 65 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 170 | 20 | 36 | 44 | BLACKBURN. |
| 3 | 56 | 2,577 | 12 | 1 | 26 | . | [s]138 | 59 | 27 | 37 | 169 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 154 | 15 | 42 | 91 | BOLTON. |
| 9 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 161 | 73 | 22 | 41 | 255 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 58 | 174 | 33 | 39 | 104 | BOOTLE. |
| 2 | 17 | 3,990 | 2 | . | 14 | . | 35 | 48 | 16 | 34 | 174 | 106 | . | 1 | 14 | 131 | 19 | 23 | 63 | BURNLEY. |
| 1 | 144 | 2,960 | 117 | 3 | 10 | . | 196 | 55 | 78 | 34 | 170 | 28 | . | 116 | 27 | 139 | 18 | 34 | 42 | BURY. |
| 10 | 82 | 14 | 2 | . | 1 | . | [t]58 | 93 | 115 | 41 | 259 | 54 | 5 | 9 | [u]68 | 190 | 38 | 86 | [v]289 | LIVERPOOL, CITY OF. |
| 10 | [w]135 | 568 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 1 | [x]123 | 88 | 260 | 42 | 320 | [y]354 | 13 | [bb]129 | 41 | 180 | 36 | 99 | [cc]223 | MANCHESTER, CITY OF. |

Including :—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| p | Paper Manufacture | 48 |
| q | Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c. | 37 |
| r | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 27 |
| s | Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground | 24 |
| t | Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c. | 120 |
| u | Hemp, Jute, Rope, Mat, Sailcloth, &c., Manufacture | 49 |
| v | Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers | 52 |
| w | Tobacco Manufacture | 115 |

Including :—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| x | India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers | 25 |
| | Waterproof Goods Makers | 36 |
| y | Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | 59 |
| z | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture | 62 |
| | Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c. | 24 |
| aa | Staymakers | 34 |
| bb | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 89 |
| | Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers | 33 |
| cc | Tobacco Manufacture | 44 |

TABLE 30.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION per 10,000 of FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS and UPWARDS,

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | XXIII. Retired or Unoccupied. | I.–XXII. Engaged in Occupations. | | I. 1. Civil Service. VI. 5. Telegraph, Telephone—Service. | I. 2. Municipal, Parish, etc., Officers. IV. 3. Hospital and Institution Service. | III. 3. Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants. | III. 4. Teaching. | III. 5. Literature and Science. 7. Art, Music, Drama. | IV. 1. Domestic Indoor Service. | IV. 3. Charwomen. | IV. 3. Laundry and Washing Service. | IV. 2, 3. Others engaged in Service. | V. 2, 3, 4. Commercial, Bank, and Insurance Clerks. III. 2. Law Clerks. | VII. Agriculture— On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | X. 1–9. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances. | XI. Makers of Jewellery; Watches; Instruments; and Tackle for Sports and Games. | XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | XIV. Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture. | XV. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. | XVI. 1, 2. Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANCASHIRE—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLDHAM | 5,685 | 3,232 | 1,083 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 102 | 10 | 373 | 78 | 40 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 34 | 1 | 10 | . | 6 | 1 |
| PRESTON | 4,796 | 3,673 | 1,531 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 111 | 17 | 441 | 89 | 62 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 14 | . | 8 | . |
| ROCHDALE | 5,358 | 3,403 | 1,239 | 5 | 5 | 20 | 99 | 14 | 417 | 105 | 56 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 8 | . | 5 | . |
| ST. HELENS | 3,101 | 1,595 | 304 | 7 | 31 | 22 | 165 | 16 | 604 | 52 | 34 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 42 | 6 | 20 | 26 | . |
| SALFORD | 6,307 | 2,900 | 893 | 18 | 20 | 32 | 108 | 28 | 596 | 154 | 95 | 28 | 55 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 1 | [a]62 | 16 |
| WARRINGTON | 7,164 | 2,280 | 556 | 12 | 23 | 26 | 124 | 18 | 541 | 76 | 44 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 89 | 17 | 24 | . | 74 | 5 |
| WIGAN | 6,328 | 3,141 | 531 | 9 | 18 | 36 | 130 | 17 | 611 | 91 | 31 | 11 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 9 | . | 5 | . |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 6,666 | 2,609 | 725 | 23 | 13 | 38 | 133 | 13 | 820 | 60 | 90 | 9 | 12 | 62 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 5 | [b]65 | 1 |
| LEICESTER | 5,354 | 3,330 | 1,316 | 12 | 20 | 48 | 115 | 31 | 549 | 67 | 90 | 9 | 55 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 17 | . | 44 | 5 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THE PARTS OF HOLLAND | 7,558 | 1,901 | 541 | 18 | 12 | 57 | 143 | 19 | 1,037 | 100 | 80 | 11 | 18 | 138 | 4 | . | 6 | . | 1 | 1 |
| THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN | 7,560 | 1,952 | 488 | 20 | 15 | 59 | 154 | 17 | 1,264 | 84 | 105 | 11 | 8 | 98 | 2 | . | 25 | . | 1 | 9 |
| THE PARTS OF LINDSEY | 7,748 | 1,767 | 485 | 21 | 9 | 45 | 132 | 14 | 1,198 | 66 | 64 | 7 | 8 | 121 | 4 | 1 | 4 | . | 2 | . |
| GRIMSBY | 7,737 | 1,749 | 514 | 18 | 13 | 48 | 132 | 32 | 772 | 108 | 89 | 11 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | . | 3 | . |
| LINCOLN, CITY OF | 7,444 | 2,125 | 431 | 13 | 23 | 88 | 146 | 35 | 1,063 | 78 | 101 | 14 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | . | 27 | . |
| LONDON | 6,262 | 2,851 | 887 | 26 | 38 | 84 | 106 | 64 | 1,261 | 135 | 246 | 41 | 103 | 7 | [j]19 | [k]19 | [l]41 | 1 | [m]31 | [n]24 |
| MIDDLESEX | 6,939 | 2,494 | 567 | 29 | 55 | 73 | 157 | 53 | 1,336 | 61 | 347 | 17 | 89 | 21 | 4 | 20 | 10 | . | 28 | 4 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 8,162 | 1,458 | 380 | 19 | 14 | 23 | 170 | 16 | 775 | 48 | 66 | 12 | 6 | 58 | 15 | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| NEWPORT | 7,570 | 2,053 | 377 | 25 | 18 | 39 | 143 | 46 | 957 | 65 | 116 | 25 | 34 | 2 | 11 | . | 9 | 1 | 7 | . |
| NORFOLK | 7,655 | 1,807 | 538 | 27 | 21 | 51 | 160 | 11 | 1,133 | 81 | 142 | 12 | 9 | 71 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 2 | 2 |
| GREAT YARMOUTH | 6,688 | 2,530 | 782 | 11 | 27 | 61 | 134 | 33 | 971 | 196 | 133 | 21 | 22 | 3 | . | . | 7 | . | 20 | . |
| NORWICH, CITY OF | 6,152 | 2,895 | 953 | 13 | 30 | 78 | 144 | 32 | 780 | 143 | 172 | 13 | 35 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 25 | . | 86 | 12 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 6,942 | 2,388 | 672 | 25 | 18 | 39 | 145 | 12 | 903 | 56 | 129 | 9 | 17 | 30 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 1 | 3 |
| NORTHAMPTON | 6,403 | 2,925 | 672 | 8 | 39 | 43 | 130 | 25 | 678 | 69 | 137 | 10 | 49 | 2 | 4 | . | 13 | . | 4 | 29 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 7,535 | 2,056 | 409 | 17 | 13 | 54 | 148 | 22 | 1,025 | 70 | 98 | 9 | 23 | 25 | 1 | 2 | 7 | . | 64 | 6 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 7,941 | 1,748 | 311 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 114 | 16 | 921 | 39 | 63 | 11 | 25 | 189 | 2 | 6 | 3 | . | 3 | . |
| NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY OF | 7,394 | 2,174 | 432 | 21 | 20 | 40 | 112 | 37 | 956 | 103 | 78 | 28 | 75 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 19 | 35 | 23 | 16 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 7,419 | 2,108 | 473 | 17 | 7 | 38 | 147 | 17 | 876 | 56 | 109 | 9 | 17 | 45 | 29 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 15 |
| NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF | 5,517 | 3,217 | 1,266 | 10 | 27 | 45 | 107 | 35 | 599 | 77 | 100 | 13 | 59 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 36 | . | 11 | 13 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 7,230 | 2,086 | 684 | 30 | 27 | 52 | 172 | 13 | 1,247 | 66 | 259 | 14 | 12 | 49 | 1 | . | 6 | . | . | 6 |
| OXFORD, CITY OF | 6,104 | 3,125 | 771 | 17 | 63 | 86 | 176 | 46 | 1,718 | 96 | 280 | 32 | 32 | 4 | . | . | 16 | . | 3 | 4 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 7,024 | 2,345 | 631 | 47 | 11 | 60 | 168 | 17 | 1,656 | 88 | 235 | 22 | 4 | 71 | 1 | . | 5 | . | . | 3 |
| SHROPSHIRE | 7,318 | 2,134 | 548 | 24 | 25 | 41 | 139 | 11 | 1,357 | 81 | 134 | 18 | 8 | 139 | 4 | . | 5 | 26 | 1 | 2 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 6,776 | 2,449 | 775 | 21 | 27 | 56 | 162 | 19 | 1,198 | 70 | 273 | 14 | 13 | 97 | 2 | 1 | 12 | . | 1 | 4 |
| BATH, CITY OF | 5,793 | 3,336 | 871 | 11 | 60 | 128 | 156 | 46 | 1,944 | 125 | 253 | 45 | 44 | 6 | . | 2 | 26 | . | 2 | 3 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 7,342 | 2,096 | 562 | 26 | 31 | 63 | 152 | 21 | 1,352 | 48 | 262 | 17 | 22 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 10 | . | 3 | 1 |
| BOURNEMOUTH | 5,758 | 3,708 | 534 | 19 | 52 | 154 | 151 | 50 | 2,495 | 32 | 167 | 29 | 72 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 19 | . | 3 | . |
| PORTSMOUTH | 7,127 | 2,157 | 716 | 13 | 37 | 67 | 127 | 48 | 943 | 83 | 216 | 11 | 36 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | . | 5 | 1 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 7,390 | 2,083 | 527 | 17 | 21 | 61 | 155 | 57 | 1,081 | 68 | 197 | 18 | 42 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 | . | 3 | 1 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 6,949 | 2,423 | 628 | 27 | 39 | 80 | 154 | 34 | 1,477 | 51 | 247 | 32 | 30 | 33 | . | 2 | 8 | . | 2 | . |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 7,151 | 2,198 | 651 | 15 | 17 | 29 | 146 | 16 | 761 | 51 | 69 | 9 | 42 | 43 | [o]203 | [p]26 | 9 | 496 | 13 | 7 |
| BURTON UPON TRENT | 7,781 | 1,833 | 386 | 20 | 19 | 42 | 150 | 24 | 946 | 56 | 75 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1 | . | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| HANLEY | 6,413 | 2,584 | 1,003 | 11 | 3 | 17 | 106 | 23 | 509 | 53 | 33 | 14 | 28 | . | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1,984 | 4 | . |
| WALSALL | 6,577 | 2,641 | 782 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 128 | 26 | 605 | 78 | 69 | 14 | 64 | 4 | 96 | 9 | 16 | . | 8 | [q]1,075 |
| WEST BROMWICH | 7,810 | 1,799 | 391 | 12 | 22 | 25 | 128 | 15 | 622 | 76 | 47 | 10 | 46 | 4 | 258 | 31 | 26 | 3 | 63 | 6 |
| WOLVERHAMPTON | 7,116 | 2,238 | 646 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 150 | 25 | 822 | 97 | 94 | 20 | 53 | 2 | 356 | 29 | 32 | 1 | 17 | 13 |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [a] | India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers; Waterproof Goods Makers | 67 |
| [b] | Flax, Linen—Manufacture | 66 |
| | Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing &c. | 55 |
| [c] | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 58 |
| [d] | Fustian Manufacture | 325 |
| [e] | India Rubber, Gutta Percha, Elastic Web—Makers | 62 |
| [f] | Staymakers | 53 |
| [g] | Staymakers | 64 |
| [h] | Glove Makers | 69 |
| [i] | Tobacco Manufacture | 175 |
| [j] | Tinplate Goods Makers | 8 |
| | Gas Fittings Makers | 3 |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [k] | Electrical Apparatus Makers | 3 |
| | Surgical Instrument Makers | 3 |
| | Toy, Fishing Tackle, Game Apparatus—Makers | 4 |
| [l] | French Polishers | 6 |
| | Upholsterers | 17 |
| | Wooden Box, Packing Case—Makers | 4 |
| [m] | Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture | 4 |
| | Lucifer Match Manufacture | 4 |
| | Manufacturing Chemists | 7 |
| | India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers | 2 |
| | Waterproof Goods Makers | 4 |
| [n] | Furriers, Skinners | 13 |
| | Tanners; Curriers; Leather Goods Makers | 10 |
| [o] | Quill, Feather—Dressers | 13 |
| | Brush Broom—Makers; Hair Bristle—Workers | 11 |

engaged *in* certain GROUPS of OCCUPATIONS, in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—(*cont.*).

| XVI. 3. Hair and Feathers | XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery (excluding Stationers, Booksellers, and Newspaper Agents). | XVIII. 1. Cotton Manufacture. | XVIII. 2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture. | XVIII. 3. Silk Manufacture. | XVIII. 5. Hosiery Manufacture. | XVIII. 5. Lace Manufacture. | XVIII. 1-6. Other Textile Manufactures (including Dyeing, etc.). | XVIII. 7. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. XIX. Dealers in Dress. | XIX. Tailoresses. | XIX. Milliners. | XIX. Dressmakers. | XIX. Staymakers, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses. | XIX. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers. | XIX. Other Workers in Dress. | XX. 1. Food—Workers. | XX. 1. Food—Dealers. XXII. 3. General Shopkeepers, Dealers. | XX. 4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks. Coffee, Eating, Lodging, House—Keepers. | XX. 4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks. Others. | All Other Occupations. | ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | LANCASHIRE—*cont.* |
| 5 | 27 | 2,945 | 2 | 1 | 8 | . | 21 | 51 | 46 | 43 | 153 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 163 | 20 | 28 | 46 | OLDHAM. |
| 1 | 15 | 3,554 | 4 | 1 | 15 | . | 19 | 54 | 26 | 43 | 184 | 83 | 20 | 2 | 32 | 180 | 20 | 36 | 84 | PRESTON. |
| 1 | 27 | 2,538 | 519 | 47 | 28 | . | 83 | 61 | 19 | 45 | 178 | 25 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 159 | 17 | 28 | 59 | ROCHDALE. |
| . | 18 | 1 | . | . | 13 | . | 2 | 40 | 47 | 33 | 192 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 151 | 7 | 29 | 282 | ST. HELENS. |
| 3 | 165 | 876 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 2 | [b]206 | 68 | 181 | 30 | 235 | 176 | 10 | [c]74 | 31 | 163 | 23 | 85 | 138 | SALFORD. |
| 5 | 76 | 565 | 3 | 3 | 14 | . | [d]357 | 61 | 20 | 37 | 220 | 43 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 162 | 20 | 38 | 79 | WARRINGTON. |
| . | 22 | 1,525 | . | . | 22 | . | 4 | 86 | 365 | 31 | 188 | 37 | 1 | . | 72 | 153 | 15 | 51 | 105 | WIGAN. |
| 1 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 1,043 | 12 | 39 | 41 | 16 | 20 | 217 | [f]112 | 236 | 13 | 10 | 88 | 9 | 38 | 40 | LEICESTERSHIRE |
| 2 | 126 | 7 | 180 | 2 | 1,020 | 2 | 41 | 81 | 164 | 44 | 247 | [g]113 | 986 | [h]90 | 9 | 128 | 21 | 47 | [i]262 | LEICESTER. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | LINCOLNSHIRE. |
| 8 | 8 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 25 | 71 | 12 | 37 | 275 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 59 | 87 | 24 | 54 | 108 | THE PARTS OF HOLLAND. |
| . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | 49 | 8 | 32 | 269 | 18 | . | 1 | 15 | 76 | 14 | 49 | 32 | THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN. |
| . | 9 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 12 | 35 | 5 | 33 | 240 | 18 | . | 1 | 5 | 80 | 44 | 39 | 32 | THE PARTS OF LINDSEY. |
| . | 25 | . | . | . | 6 | . | 173 | 75 | 33 | 48 | 264 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 55 | 129 | 31 | 52 | 88 | GRIMSBY. |
| 3 | 14 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 8 | 104 | 20 | 58 | 341 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 162 | 30 | 79 | 63 | LINCOLN, CITY OF. |
| [e]24 | [j]156 | . | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | [k]45 | 79 | 172 | 58 | 321 | [l]169 | 32 | [k]43 | [l]38 | 92 | 35 | 91 | [k]129 | LONDON. |
| 3 | 29 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 15 | 78 | 23 | 40 | 268 | 58 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 72 | 18 | 45 | 76 | MIDDLESEX. |
| . | 8 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 56 | 8 | 25 | 285 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 92 | 12 | 54 | 52 | MONMOUTHSHIRE. |
| . | 22 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 100 | 105 | 39 | 259 | 37 | 4 | 1 | 21 | 134 | 23 | 86 | 97 | NEWPORT. |
| 21 | 14 | . | . | 1 | 5 | . | 7 | 64 | 17 | 19 | 244 | 33 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 77 | 26 | 44 | 34 | NORFOLK. |
| 2 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 281 | 75 | 1 | 103 | 138 | 105 | 39 | 340 | 90 | 5 | 4 | 50 | 111 | 183 | 67 | 62 | GREAT YARMOUTH. |
| 90 | 112 | 4 | 14 | 176 | 8 | . | 31 | 131 | 340 | 52 | 328 | 58 | 528 | 7 | 104 | 120 | 39 | 54 | 80 | NORWICH, CITY OF. |
| 2 | 29 | . | . | . | 1 | 54 | 2 | 35 | 137 | 20 | 203 | [m]124 | 882 | 1 | 3 | 86 | 7 | 50 | 31 | NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. |
| 1 | 92 | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 4 | 84 | 67 | 42 | 262 | 81 | 1,447 | 11 | 13 | 115 | 12 | 56 | 64 | NORTHAMPTON. |
| . | 12 | 6 | . | 1 | 3 | . | 8 | 111 | 90 | 52 | 332 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 84 | 43 | 69 | 48 | SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH. |
| . | 5 | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 11 | 46 | 7 | 30 | 253 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 107 | 32 | 29 | 53 | NORTHUMBERLAND. |
| 4 | 53 | . | 1 | . | 16 | . | 12 | 83 | 55 | 42 | 235 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 29 | 171 | 51 | 83 | 148 | NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY OF. |
| . | 9 | 87 | 5 | 10 | 277 | 142 | 8 | 35 | 23 | 31 | 263 | 53 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 82 | 13 | 32 | 79 | NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. |
| 1 | 94 | 87 | 6 | 18 | 382 | 1,426 | 67 | 66 | 71 | 50 | 267 | 217 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 132 | 26 | 57 | [n]328 | NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF. |
| 1 | 33 | . | 82 | . | 2 | 8 | 3 | 56 | 15 | 18 | 219 | 58 | . | [o]134 | 6 | 75 | 14 | 52 | 41 | OXFORDSHIRE. |
| | 52 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 11 | 118 | 156 | 43 | 350 | 136 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 97 | 157 | 71 | 101 | OXFORD, CITY OF. |
| . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 3 | 27 | 32 | 11 | 17 | 230 | 34 | 45 | 1 | . | 78 | 11 | 53 | 42 | RUTLANDSHIRE. |
| 3 | 3 | . | 9 | . | 2 | . | 27 | 45 | 14 | 25 | 248 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 92 | 26 | 71 | 76 | SHROPSHIRE |
| 9 | 37 | 1 | 59 | 39 | 2 | 28 | 28 | 72 | 39 | 24 | 282 | 217 | 35 | [p]147 | 2 | 90 | 40 | 50 | 53 | SOMERSETSHIRE. |
| 1 | 30 | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 5 | 140 | 81 | 75 | 397 | 157 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 123 | 159 | 73 | 93 | BATH, CITY OF. |
| . | 17 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | 49 | 53 | 18 | 223 | 42 | . | 3 | 4 | 74 | 27 | 47 | 47 | SOUTHAMPTON. |
| . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 10 | 122 | 21 | 48 | 286 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 93 | 232 | 55 | 82 | BOURNEMOUTH. |
| 3 | 21 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 95 | 120 | 45 | 324 | [q]325 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 99 | 78 | 68 | 71 | PORTSMOUTH. |
| 5 | 5 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 7 | 94 | 81 | 43 | 295 | 39 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 109 | 54 | 80 | 56 | SOUTHAMPTON. |
| . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 6 | 70 | 21 | 32 | 321 | 37 | . | 2 | 3 | 88 | 135 | 55 | 63 | ISLE OF WIGHT. |
| 1 | 21 | 24 | . | 58 | 2 | . | [cc]47 | 47 | 82 | 29 | 205 | 21 | 43 | 8 | 8 | 111 | 12 | 45 | [dd]133 | STAFFORDSHIRE. |
| . | 8 | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 61 | 27 | 75 | 64 | 43 | 282 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 117 | 19 | 71 | 51 | BURTON UPON TRENT. |
| 7 | 59 | . | . | 1 | 3 | . | 2 | 65 | 70 | 35 | 221 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 117 | 23 | 56 | 101 | HANLEY. |
| 108 | 23 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 22 | 65 | 348 | 27 | 149 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 8 | 135 | 14 | 59 | 197 | WALSALL. |
| 3 | 74 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 54 | 50 | 34 | 175 | 20 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 120 | 11 | 34 | 198 | WEST BROMWICH. |
| 1 | 47 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 9 | 68 | 72 | 34 | 202 | 18 | 104 | 5 | 14 | 155 | 29 | 64 | 272 | WOLVERHAMPTON. |

Including :—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| | Paper Manufacture | 4 |
| | Stationery Manufacture | 15 |
| p | Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | 50 |
| | Bookbinders | 54 |
| | Envelope Makers | 10 |
| q | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture | 27 |
| | Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c., Manufacture | 9 |
| r | Staymakers | 10 |
| | Artificial Flower Makers | 12 |
| s | Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers | 8 |
| | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 11 |
| t | Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers | 20 |
| | Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers | 4 |

Including :—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| u | Tobacco Manufacture | 24 |
| v | Staymakers | 87 |
| w | Tobacco Manufacture | 192 |
| x | Glove Makers | 132 |
| y | Glove Makers | 145 |
| z | Staymakers | 262 |
| aa | Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers | 62 |
| | Anchor, Chain—Manufacture | 36 |
| | Nail Manufacture | 16 |
| bb | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 15 |
| cc | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture | 32 |
| dd | Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers | 37 |
| ee | Saddlers; Harness, Whip Makers | 961 |

TABLE 30.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION per 10,000 of FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS and UPWARDS,

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | XXIII. Retired or Unoccupied. | I.-XXII. Engaged in Occupations. Unmarried. | Married or Widowed. | I. 1. Civil Service. VI. 5. Telegraph, Telephone—Service. | I. 2. Municipal, Parish, etc., Officers. IV. 3. Hospital and Institution Service. | III. 3. Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants. | III. 4. Teaching. | III. 5. Literature and Science. 7. Art, Music, Drama. | IV. 1. Domestic Indoor Service. | IV. 3. Charwomen. | IV. 3. Laundry and Washing Service. | IV. 2, 3. Others engaged in Service. | V. 2, 3, 4. Commercial, Bank, and Insurance Clerks. III. 2. Law Clerks. | VII. Agriculture— On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | X. 1-9. Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances. | XI. Makers of Jewellery; Watches; Instruments; and Tackle for Sports and Games. | XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. | XIV. Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture. | XV. Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, Soap, etc. | XVI. 1, 2. Skins, Leather, Saddlery, and Harness. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUFFOLK:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUFFOLK | 7,476 | 1,962 | 562 | 21 | 21 | 57 | 149 | 15 | 1,217 | 77 | 152 | 13 | 13 | 59 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 3 | 4 |
| IPSWICH | 6,689 | 2,630 | 681 | 10 | 39 | 81 | 141 | 25 | 1,072 | 108 | 181 | 13 | 47 | 6 | 2 | . | 19 | . | 3 | 7 |
| WEST SUFFOLK | 7,128 | 2,086 | 786 | 23 | 17 | 50 | 151 | 15 | 1,135 | 70 | 162 | 13 | 12 | 35 | 2 | . | 3 | . | 2 | 45 |
| SURREY | 6,722 | 2,713 | 565 | 23 | 30 | 76 | 145 | 35 | 1,872 | 53 | 310 | 23 | 41 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 9 | . | 5 | 4 |
| CROYDON | 6,768 | 2,864 | 568 | 20 | 34 | 78 | 150 | 54 | 1,658 | 69 | 293 | 18 | 74 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | . | 14 | 1 |
| SUSSEX:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUSSEX | 6,783 | 2,654 | 563 | 19 | 53 | 75 | 167 | 33 | 1,863 | 54 | 283 | 26 | 38 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 5 | . | 2 | 1 |
| BRIGHTON | 6,170 | 2,917 | 913 | 18 | 50 | 106 | 150 | 68 | 1,543 | 124 | 436 | 35 | 73 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 21 | . | 5 | 3 |
| HASTINGS | 6,279 | 2,970 | 751 | 21 | 54 | 121 | 168 | 52 | 1,801 | 75 | 287 | 32 | 53 | 4 | . | . | 12 | . | 1 | . |
| WEST SUSSEX | 7,020 | 2,380 | 600 | 23 | 43 | 66 | 155 | 27 | 1,606 | 68 | 226 | 22 | 26 | 35 | 2 | . | 6 | . | 1 | 2 |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 6,752 | 2,566 | 682 | 21 | 27 | 60 | 146 | 23 | 1,136 | 70 | 186 | 13 | 74 | 34 | [c]215 | [c]77 | 19 | 3 | [c]87 | 16 |
| BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF | 6,052 | 2,924 | 1,024 | 13 | 22 | 43 | 89 | 31 | 603 | 115 | 117 | 24 | 132 | 2 | [h]944 | [h]192 | [h]107 | 2 | [h]57 | [h]83 |
| COVENTRY, CITY OF | 6,320 | 2,807 | 873 | 11 | 16 | 39 | 127 | 22 | 619 | 96 | 105 | 17 | 108 | 3 | [c]256 | [c]251 | 22 | . | 105 | 10 |
| WESTMORLAND | 6,935 | 2,542 | 523 | 25 | 14 | 46 | 143 | 17 | 1,356 | 66 | 91 | 23 | 14 | 199 | 5 | 1 | 14 | . | 10 | 19 |
| WILTSHIRE | 7,484 | 1,972 | 544 | 24 | 30 | 48 | 159 | 20 | 1,076 | 49 | 175 | 15 | 18 | 62 | 3 | 1 | 15 | . | 3 | 2 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 6,705 | 2,516 | 779 | 22 | 25 | 46 | 156 | 18 | 1,081 | 69 | 173 | 16 | 45 | 62 | [c]294 | [c]76 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 10 |
| DUDLEY | 7,403 | 1,989 | 608 | 11 | 9 | 32 | 141 | 18 | 673 | 68 | 50 | 11 | 38 | 3 | 466 | . | 9 | 18 | 11 | . |
| WORCESTER, CITY OF | 6,049 | 2,779 | 1,172 | 16 | 29 | 72 | 146 | 31 | 956 | 153 | 226 | 27 | 56 | 6 | 52 | 1 | 32 | 92 | 10 | 3 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING | 7,399 | 2,069 | 532 | 23 | 21 | 51 | 134 | 13 | 1,422 | 83 | 84 | 10 | 6 | 128 | 1 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 1 |
| KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY OF | 7,561 | 1,902 | 537 | 13 | 20 | 49 | 133 | 30 | 781 | 114 | 105 | 13 | 32 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 17 | 1 | [e]120 | 1 |
| NORTH RIDING | 7,523 | 1,959 | 518 | 19 | 19 | 36 | 133 | 17 | 1,184 | 79 | 90 | 14 | 10 | 130 | 1 | . | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| MIDDLESBROUGH | 8,215 | 1,438 | 347 | 14 | 19 | 35 | 118 | 26 | 679 | 58 | 53 | 10 | 34 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 10 | . | 3 | . |
| WEST RIDING | 6,977 | 2,458 | 565 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 125 | 14 | 654 | 47 | 42 | 9 | 11 | 43 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| BRADFORD, CITY OF | 5,650 | 3,307 | 953 | 10 | 13 | 32 | 108 | 24 | 449 | 100 | 72 | 15 | 30 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 14 | . | 13 | 1 |
| HALIFAX | 5,908 | 3,443 | 649 | 9 | 28 | 30 | 89 | 14 | 421 | 90 | 63 | 14 | 30 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| HUDDERSFIELD | 6,002 | 3,324 | 674 | 12 | 16 | 35 | 117 | 27 | 548 | 95 | 73 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 9 | . | 16 | 3 |
| LEEDS, CITY OF | 6,556 | 2,739 | 705 | 15 | 20 | 36 | 111 | 24 | 566 | 101 | 78 | 20 | 49 | 3 | 51 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 33 | 18 |
| SHEFFIELD, CITY OF | 7,233 | 2,134 | 633 | 14 | 26 | 40 | 105 | 24 | 751 | 104 | 59 | 16 | 64 | 4 | [c]569 | 23 | 62 | . | 9 | 14 |
| YORK, CITY OF | 7,163 | 2,316 | 521 | 10 | 43 | 74 | 153 | 39 | 1,037 | 92 | 147 | 18 | 34 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 15 | . | 8 | 1 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY | 7,272 | 2,111 | 617 | 21 | 6 | 23 | 96 | 11 | 1,275 | 65 | 62 | 18 | 1 | 363 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 7,389 | 2,058 | 553 | 29 | 11 | 29 | 136 | 11 | 1,239 | 62 | 104 | 20 | 6 | 220 | 6 | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | . |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 6,751 | 2,597 | 652 | 34 | 7 | 18 | 102 | 9 | 1,344 | 183 | 72 | 15 | 5 | 525 | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 7,045 | 2,411 | 544 | 24 | 11 | 15 | 114 | 8 | 1,063 | 98 | 66 | 15 | 3 | 507 | [c]111 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | . |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 7,352 | 2,106 | 542 | 22 | 19 | 36 | 118 | 11 | 1,266 | 58 | 74 | 17 | 11 | 163 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 1 | 1 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 7,540 | 1,982 | 478 | 19 | 25 | 37 | 131 | 12 | 1,212 | 53 | 76 | 13 | 12 | 184 | . | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 7,625 | 1,860 | 515 | 23 | 19 | 39 | 141 | 14 | 1,090 | 54 | 80 | 13 | 4 | 139 | 6 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 8,133 | 1,556 | 311 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 163 | 14 | 771 | 32 | 53 | 10 | 7 | 36 | [c]52 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| CARDIFF | 7,584 | 1,950 | 466 | 28 | 21 | 40 | 134 | 38 | 852 | 92 | 134 | 25 | 42 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | . | 9 | . |
| SWANSEA | 7,582 | 1,953 | 465 | 22 | 13 | 30 | 152 | 30 | 864 | 89 | 93 | 22 | 17 | 4 | [c]95 | 1 | 10 | . | 17 | 1 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 7,269 | 2,095 | 636 | 16 | 9 | 32 | 138 | 12 | 1,296 | 68 | 92 | 18 | 4 | 287 | . | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 7,160 | 2,154 | 686 | 21 | 9 | 27 | 101 | 11 | 1,234 | 82 | 91 | 19 | 6 | 350 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 7,024 | 2,388 | 608 | 28 | 6 | 19 | 112 | 17 | 1,236 | 85 | 129 | 15 | 5 | 454 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . |
| RADNORSHIRE | 6,861 | 2,463 | 676 | 21 | 13 | 33 | 103 | 12 | 1,679 | 85 | 88 | 21 | 13 | 384 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | . |

Including:—

| | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [a] Staymakers | 239 |
| [b] Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers | 157 |
| [c] Needle, Pin—Makers | 35 |
| [c] Steel Pen Makers | 38 |
| [d] Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 46 |
| [e] Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture | 55 |
| [f] Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 55 |
| [f] Button Makers | 31 |
| [f] Needle, Pin—Makers | 23 |
| [f] Steel Pen Makers | 137 |
| [f] Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers | 52 |
| [f] Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass) | 31 |
| [g] Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Makers | 30 |
| [g] White Metal, Electro-Plate Ware—Manufacturers; Pewterers | 54 |
| [g] Tinplate Goods Makers | 56 |
| [g] Brass, Bronze—Founders, Finishers, and other Workers | 160 |
| [g] Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 67 |

Including:—

| | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| [h] Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | 133 |
| [i] French Polishers | 61 |
| [j] Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture | 28 |
| [k] Curriers; Leather Goods Makers | 57 |
| [k] Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers | 35 |
| [l] Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | 88 |
| [m] Button Makers | 80 |
| [m] Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers | 34 |
| [n] Japanners | 27 |
| [o] Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 213 |
| [p] Watchmakers, Clockmakers | 244 |
| [q] Needle, Pin—Makers | 89 |
| [q] Nail Manufacture | 68 |
| [r] Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers | 71 |
| [s] Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 222 |
| [t] Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers | 93 |

ngaged in certain GROUPS of OCCUPATIONS, in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—(*cont.*).

| XVI. 3. Hair and Feathers. | XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery (excluding Stationers, Booksellers, and Newspaper Agents). | XVIII. 1. Cotton Manufacture. | XVIII. 2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture. | XVIII. 3. Silk Manufacture. | XVIII. 5. Hosiery Manufacture. | XVIII. 6. Lace Manufacture. | XVIII. 1-6. Other Textile Manufactures (including Dyeing, etc.). | XVIII. 7. Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. XIX. Dealers in Dress. | XIX. Tailoresses. | XIX. Milliners. | XIX. Dressmakers. | XIX. Staymakers, Shirtmakers, Seamstresses. | XIX. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog—Makers. | XIX. Other Workers in Dress. | XX. 1. Food—Workers. | XX. 1. Food—Dealers. XXII. 3. General Shopkeepers, Dealers. | XX. 4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks. Coffee, Eating, Lodging, House—Keepers. | XX. 4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks. Others. | All Other Occupations. | ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | 17 | . | . | . | . | . | 65 | 64 | 16 | 20 | 239 | [a] 43 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 95 | 62 | 49 | 36 | SUFFOLK:— |
| [b] 157 | 91 | . | . | 3 | . | . | 34 | 101 | 291 | 53 | 336 | [a] 281 | 54 | 4 | 23 | 118 | 46 | 53 | 79 | EAST SUFFOLK. |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | . | 107 | 1 | . | 45 | 61 | 224 | 23 | 224 | 84 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 88 | 12 | 53 | 35 | IPSWICH. |
| 1 | 13 | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | 64 | 8 | 24 | 234 | 28 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 69 | 33 | 43 | 50 | WEST SUFFOLK. |
| 1 | 10 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 6 | 108 | 20 | 42 | 237 | 35 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 82 | 28 | 40 | 78 | SURREY. |
| . | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 6 | 49 | 11 | 27 | 223 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 60 | 110 | 36 | 59 | CROYDON. |
| 3 | 23 | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 10 | 109 | 44 | 57 | 370 | 63 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 130 | 181 | 94 | 89 | SUSSEX:— |
| . | 11 | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 100 | 13 | 37 | 290 | 32 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 109 | 209 | 60 | 105 | EAST SUSSEX. |
| . | 2 | . | . | . | 2 | . | 2 | 54 | 7 | 28 | 237 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 82 | 92 | 57 | 69 | BRIGHTON. |
| 4 | 36 | 17 | 13 | 65 | 16 | . | 35 | 55 | 55 | 32 | 243 | 57 | 7 | [l] 92 | 7 | 106 | 32 | 53 | 116 | HASTINGS. |
| 20 | [k] 158 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 75 | 100 | 28 | 180 | 79 | 14 | [m] 123 | 37 | 155 | 28 | 78 | [n] 272 | WEST SUSSEX. |
| . | 99 | 115 | 93 | 594 | 25 | 2 | 135 | 74 | 45 | 44 | 213 | 32 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 132 | 20 | 52 | 183 | WARWICKSHIRE. |
| 2 | 38 | 4 | 101 | . | 48 | . | 29 | 36 | 7 | 28 | 273 | 30 | 76 | . | 9 | 119 | 78 | 77 | 67 | BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF. |
| 3 | 5 | . | 106 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 61 | 68 | 23 | 232 | 40 | 6 | 21 | 15 | 87 | 18 | 47 | 42 | COVENTRY, CITY OF. |
| 1 | 63 | 3 | 48 | . | 1 | . | [o] 231 | 55 | 37 | 24 | 214 | 34 | 9 | 48 | [t] 100 | 104 | 26 | 49 | [u] 122 | WESTMORLAND. |
| . | 15 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 5 | 64 | 230 | 22 | 207 | 19 | 67 | 3 | 8 | 151 | 12 | 57 | 175 | WILTSHIRE. |
| 92 | 65 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 28 | 113 | 56 | 36 | 263 | 60 | 61 | [v] 821 | 74 | 132 | 46 | 78 | 117 | WORCESTERSHIRE. |
| . | 5 | 1 | . | . | 2 | . | 3 | 34 | 6 | 27 | 257 | 15 | . | 1 | 3 | 94 | 90 | 44 | 37 | DUDLEY. |
| 5 | 64 | 2 | 1 | . | 3 | . | 66 | 83 | 65 | 45 | 273 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 157 | 40 | 41 | 79 | WORCESTER, CITY OF. |
| . | 5 | . | . | . | 6 | . | 14 | 46 | 9 | 33 | 297 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 94 | 97 | 53 | 45 | YORKSHIRE:— |
| 2 | 18 | 1 | 1 | . | 18 | . | 2 | 75 | 24 | 33 | 239 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 122 | 30 | 55 | 67 | EAST RIDING. |
| 1 | 12 | 267 | 989 | 45 | 11 | . | [x] 78 | 36 | 67 | 33 | 200 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 94 | 24 | 29 | 45 | KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY OF. |
| 3 | 72 | 127 | 2,257 | 226 | 11 | . | 61 | 65 | 35 | 48 | 241 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 131 | 21 | 42 | 76 | NORTH RIDING. |
| 10 | 36 | 296 | 1,810 | 72 | 32 | . | [y] 253 | 56 | 40 | 40 | 202 | 107 | 11 | 3 | 22 | 107 | 18 | 34 | 81 | MIDDLESBROUGH. |
| 9 | 51 | 348 | 1,488 | 5 | 7 | . | [z] 220 | 54 | 299 | 38 | 191 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 104 | 19 | 36 | 86 | WEST RIDING. |
| 7 | 127 | 43 | 409 | 1 | 8 | 1 | [aa] 83 | 58 | 802 | 38 | 211 | 40 | 90 | [bb] 33 | 31 | 117 | 33 | 39 | 114 | BRADFORD, CITY OF. |
| 8 | 37 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 1 | 6 | 77 | 53 | 27 | 197 | 23 | 5 | 15 | 43 | 149 | 30 | 52 | 155 | HALIFAX. |
| . | 26 | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 15 | 66 | 10 | 60 | 259 | 32 | 1 | 2 | [dd] 368 | 111 | 52 | 44 | 88 | HUDDERSFIELD. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | LEEDS, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | SHEFFIELD, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YORK, CITY OF. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **WALES.** |
| . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | 18 | 43 | 6 | 36 | 372 | 20 | . | . | 2 | 158 | 35 | 51 | 38 | ANGLESEY. |
| . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 52 | 5 | 30 | 332 | 5 | 9 | . | 4 | 109 | 49 | 94 | 48 | BRECKNOCKSHIRE. |
| . | 3 | . | 21 | . | 40 | . | 1 | 35 | 5 | 48 | 387 | 45 | . | . | 7 | 144 | 108 | 58 | 30 | CARDIGANSHIRE. |
| . | 2 | 2 | 29 | . | 34 | . | 4 | 50 | 9 | 41 | 446 | 16 | 1 | . | 5 | 112 | 23 | 71 | 44 | CARMARTHENSHIRE. |
| . | 2 | . | 1 | . | 7 | . | 1 | 42 | 10 | 53 | 318 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 133 | 134 | 70 | 50 | CARNARVONSHIRE. |
| . | 9 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | 1 | 35 | 5 | 40 | 267 | 16 | 1 | . | 4 | 107 | 80 | 63 | 33 | DENBIGHSHIRE. |
| . | 35 | 1 | 28 | . | 1 | . | 3 | 30 | 4 | 31 | 257 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 129 | 94 | 68 | 48 | FLINTSHIRE. |
| . | 3 | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | 1 | 58 | 7 | 35 | 356 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 87 | 13 | 50 | 46 | GLAMORGANSHIRE. |
| 2 | 42 | . | 5 | . | 2 | . | 11 | 93 | 86 | 38 | 294 | 27 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 147 | 27 | 85 | 101 | CARDIFF. |
| . | 10 | . | 1 | . | 24 | . | 4 | 89 | 53 | 46 | 376 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 153 | 21 | 79 | 59 | SWANSEA. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | 5 | 1 | 3 | 38 | 4 | 43 | 308 | 24 | 1 | . | 2 | 128 | 110 | 56 | 33 | MERIONETHSHIRE. |
| . | 1 | 2 | 159 | . | 30 | . | 4 | 43 | 35 | 29 | 298 | 55 | . | . | 4 | 105 | 21 | 66 | 33 | MONTGOMERYSHIRE. |
| . | . | . | 1 | . | 11 | . | 7 | 60 | 6 | 37 | 412 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 48 | 68 | 37 | PEMBROKESHIRE. |
| . | . | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 43 | 2 | 27 | 239 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 101 | 94 | 95 | 39 | RADNORSHIRE. |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [a] | Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers | 42 |
| [v] | Glove Makers | 799 |
| [w] | Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture | 53 |
| | Manufacturing Chemists | 57 |
| [x] | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 26 |
| | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture | 13 |
| | Flax, Linen, Manufacture | 11 |
| [y] | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 144 |
| [z] | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | 196 |

Including:—

| | | Per 10,000. |
|---|---|---|
| [aa] | Flax, Linen, Manufacture | 48 |
| [bb] | Hat (not Straw) and Cap Manufacture | 31 |
| [cc] | File Makers | 96 |
| [cc] | Cutlers and Scissors Makers | 166 |
| [cc] | White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers | 244 |
| [dd] | Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers | 243 |
| [ee] | Tinplate Manufacture | 94 |
| [ff] | Tinplate Manufacture | 46 |
| [ee] | Tinplate Manufacture | 90 |

TABLE 31.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Of UNMARRIED AND of MARRIED or WIDOWED FEMALES at various GROUPS of AGES, the PROPORTIONS ENGAGED in OCCUPATIONS; in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901.

NOTE.—The figures in Italics relate to the Married or Widowed.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | PROPORTION PER CENT. AT AGES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total 10 Years and upwards. | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75 and upwards. |
| **ENGLAND and WALES** | **52·3** | **12·0** | **66·7** | **73·5** | **70·2** | **64·1** | **57·2** | **44·6** | **26·1** | **10·3** |
| | *13·2* | — | *11·9* | *10·9* | *10·0* | *13·1* | *16·0* | *17·5* | *14·4* | *7·2* |
| ENGLAND. | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE... ... | 53·8 | 11·8 | 68·8 | 75·6 | 72·4 | 65·6 | 62·1 | 50·9 | 33·5 | 14·8 |
| | *20·3* | — | *20·0* | *19·2* | *18·2* | *20·3* | *21·2* | *24·6* | *20·9* | *10·9* |
| BERKSHIRE .. ... | 49·0 | 8·8 | 61·7 | 71·4 | 68·7 | 62·4 | 56·5 | 46·6 | 26·8 | 9·8 |
| | *13·5* | — | *3·8* | *6·4* | *7·2* | *12·1* | *18·0* | *20·3* | *17·5* | *7·5* |
| READING ... ... | 51·5 | 10·6 | 67·5 | 76·0 | 69·6 | 59·6 | 51·7 | 40·6 | 21·1 | 8·3 |
| | *9·4* | — | *6·0* | *4·9* | *4·9* | *8·5* | *14·0* | *15·6* | *12·4* | *4·7* |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 45·7 | 10·0 | 60·9 | 67·0 | 65·1 | 57·9 | 57·3 | 45·3 | 26·2 | 14·3 |
| | *11·6* | — | *5·0* | *5·5* | *5·6* | *10·2* | *14·8* | *18·3* | *16·5* | *9·9* |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... | 45·0 | 10·1 | 61·4 | 64·3 | 60·4 | 53·8 | 54·3 | 42·5 | 20·4 | 6·8 |
| | *12·1* | — | — | *3·2* | *6·4* | *12·0* | *16·0* | *17·3* | *15·2* | *6·1* |
| ISLE OF ELY ... ... | 42·3 | 9·9 | 60·7 | 62·5 | 55·5 | 47·3 | 52·4 | 38·9 | 26·6 | 11·8 |
| | *9·7* | — | — | *4·9* | *5·2* | *7·9* | *12·7* | *15·0* | *14·8* | *6·1* |
| CHESHIRE .. ... | 54·9 | 15·9 | 68·8 | 73·0 | 68·8 | 63·5 | 59·3 | 47·6 | 26·2 | 10·1 |
| | *14·5* | — | *17·3* | *16·1* | *13·0* | *14·7* | *15·8* | *16·3* | *14·7* | *7·9* |
| BIRKENHEAD ... ... | 48·0 | 7·5 | 58·8 | 68·5 | 66·7 | 59·2 | 50·7 | 43·9 | 23·8 | 5·6 |
| | *10·6* | — | *4·2* | *5·2* | *6·1* | *11·3* | *15·6* | *16·3* | *10·5* | *6·0* |
| CHESTER, CITY OF ... | 50·9 | 9·0 | 63·1 | 68·9 | 69·1 | 57·5 | 54·1 | 42·8 | 25·2 | 9·1 |
| | *12·4* | — | *9·1* | *3·5* | *7·2* | *11·4* | *17·5* | *18·4* | *17·4* | *7·7* |
| STOCKPORT ... ... | 68·1 | 26·5 | 86·3 | 86·6 | 82·4 | 79·4 | 67·9 | 56·3 | 29·7 | 7·1 |
| | *23·7* | — | *48·0* | *38·4* | *26·4* | *24·1* | *21·7* | *19·4* | *13·7* | *8·1* |
| CORNWALL ... ... | 41·3 | 6·7 | 53·3 | 58·4 | 55·0 | 52·1 | 48·4 | 41·8 | 26·3 | 11·0 |
| | *9·0* | — | *0·6* | *2·6* | *4·4* | *8·2* | *11·5* | *13·9* | *12·0* | *7·0* |
| CUMBERLAND ... ... | 44·4 | 7·4 | 59·8 | 64·1 | 60·5 | 55·2 | 50·4 | 38·9 | 26·9 | 13·1 |
| | *9·4* | — | *5·3* | *3·2* | *5·3* | *8·1* | *11·7* | *15·1* | *14·5* | *10·0* |
| DERBYSHIRE ... ... | 46·0 | 12·5 | 61·4 | 66·6 | 63·8 | 59·6 | 52·9 | 46·0 | 27·8 | 13·6 |
| | *8·7* | — | *3·5* | *4·9* | *6·4* | *8·4* | *10·5* | *12·5* | *12·2* | *7·9* |
| DERBY ... ... ... | 56·1 | 16·5 | 75·9 | 75·6 | 69·5 | 63·2 | 53·9 | 39·4 | 24·8 | 7·3 |
| | *9·2* | — | *14·1* | *5·7* | *6·4* | *9·3* | *12·0* | *13·8* | *9·9* | *2·5* |
| DEVONSHIRE ... ... | 49·2 | 11·5 | 63·5 | 70·1 | 65·7 | 56·1 | 50·5 | 39·0 | 21·0 | 9·5 |
| | *12·9* | — | *10·9* | *7·6* | *8·1* | *11·7* | *16·2* | *19·1* | *14·8* | *7·5* |
| DEVONPORT ... ... | 43·9 | 5·6 | 57·6 | 68·9 | 66·9 | 60·2 | 48·0 | 39·6 | 21·6 | 9·7 |
| | *8·5* | — | — | *4·7* | *4·7* | *8·1* | *14·4* | *14·8* | *9·3* | *3·1* |
| EXETER, CITY OF ... | 56·5 | 11·2 | 71·7 | 80·0 | 73·8 | 65·2 | 59·1 | 41·1 | 30·8 | 6·3 |
| | *16·8* | — | *14·3* | *10·8* | *11·2* | *15·4* | *21·6* | *25·7* | *17·8* | *6·4* |
| PLYMOUTH ... ... | 51·6 | 6·7 | 64·8 | 75·6 | 70·0 | 64·3 | 54·1 | 43·0 | 20·4 | 4·2 |
| | *12·4* | — | *7·7* | *6·6* | *7·9* | *12·8* | *17·6* | *18·6* | *12·7* | *5·8* |
| DORSETSHIRE ... ... | 46·6 | 8·4 | 60·3 | 68·5 | 64·8 | 57·1 | 51·8 | 42·8 | 25·8 | 12·3 |
| | *11·4* | — | *12·2* | *4·5* | *6·2* | *10·5* | *15·1* | *17·7* | *14·2* | *6·2* |
| DURHAM ... ... ... | 30·5 | 4·1 | 40·3 | 49·3 | 49·2 | 47·8 | 44·8 | 38·9 | 21·2 | 11·0 |
| | *4·7* | — | *1·4* | *1·6* | *2·6* | *4·7* | *6·6* | *8·4* | *7·8* | *4·6* |
| GATESHEAD ... ... | 39·0 | 6·2 | 55·0 | 60·2 | 58·9 | 53·5 | 49·6 | 34·4 | 20·3 | 2·4 |
| | *6·4* | — | *2·5* | *2·4* | *3·8* | *7·4* | *8·4* | *11·2* | *8·7* | *4·2* |
| SOUTH SHIELDS ... | 34·9 | 4·9 | 47·5 | 56·6 | 57·4 | 53·9 | 46·0 | 26·1 | 24·5 | 3·8 |
| | *7·4* | — | *1·8* | *2·8* | *4·4* | *7·8* | *10·4* | *12·3* | *11·0* | *6·1* |
| SUNDERLAND ... ... | 38·2 | 4·8 | 49·3 | 59·5 | 56·7 | 56·2 | 44·0 | 40·0 | 21·6 | 7·0 |
| | *7·7* | — | *1·4* | *2·7* | *4·5* | *7·8* | *11·7* | *12·6* | *10·4* | *4·7* |
| ESSEX ... ... ... | 44·1 | 7·4 | 61·2 | 68·5 | 63·1 | 56·5 | 49·5 | 40·8 | 23·3 | 9·1 |
| | *8·9* | — | *4·7* | *3·8* | *5·1* | *8·5* | *12·7* | *14·4* | *11·7* | *5·3* |
| WEST HAM ... ... | 46·4 | 7·6 | 65·3 | 74·5 | 70·4 | 66·4 | 59·0 | 45·6 | 25·7 | 11·1 |
| | *9·4* | — | *5·3* | *4·5* | *5·8* | *9·8* | *13·5* | *15·6* | *12·4* | *4·7* |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... | 48·4 | 10·1 | 61·9 | 69·9 | 67·0 | 61·6 | 54·6 | 42·4 | 24·5 | 8·4 |
| | *14·4* | — | *10·6* | *10·5* | *9·9* | *14·1* | *17·4* | *19·6* | *15·8* | *8·2* |
| BRISTOL, CITY OF ... | 57·7 | 13·5 | 74·4 | 81·0 | 76·3 | 67·3 | 58·2 | 41·7 | 21·9 | 8·2 |
| | *15·9* | — | *21·4* | *14·8* | *12·3* | *16·7* | *19·7* | *20·9* | *14·0* | *5·0* |
| GLOUCESTER, CITY OF | 50·3 | 10·9 | 67·1 | 74·5 | 66·8 | 59·4 | 51·0 | 33·5 | 22·7 | 8·7 |
| | *10·8* | — | *4·8* | *6·3* | *7·0* | *10·9* | *14·5* | *17·0* | *11·7* | *3·8* |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON) | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE ... | 44·2 | 8·0 | 58·6 | 65·7 | 59·5 | 52·6 | 51·5 | 37·6 | 27·2 | 13·8 |
| | *12·9* | — | — | *3·8* | *6·4* | *11·7* | *15·7* | *19·1* | *17·5* | *8·7* |
| HERTFORDSHIRE ... | 49·8 | 9·6 | 66·7 | 73·6 | 67·1 | 59·2 | 51·2 | 39·9 | 21·5 | 9·0 |
| | *10·9* | — | *7·4* | *5·2* | *6·2* | *10·2* | *14·5* | *16·4* | *13·6* | *5·9* |

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—In Bedfordshire 72·4 per cent. of the Unmarried Females aged 25 to 35 years and 18·2 per cent. of the Married or Widowed Females at the same ages were returned as engaged in Occupations.

TABLE 31.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—OF UNMARRIED and of MARRIED or WIDOWED FEMALES at various GROUPS of AGES, the PROPORTIONS ENGAGED in OCCUPATIONS; in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—*continued.*

NOTE.—The figures in Italics relate to the Married or Widowed.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | PROPORTION PER CENT. AT AGES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total 10 Years and upwards. | 10- | 15- | 20- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75 and upwards. |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE ... | 39·7 | 11·8 | 58·9 | 46·3 | 53·7 | 51·0 | 51·4 | 45·1 | 30·7 | 5·6 |
| | *9·6* | — | *2·7* | *3·0* | *4·1* | *8·1* | *11·8* | *16·0* | *14·7* | *6·8* |
| KENT ... ... ... | 45·7 | 5·7 | 57·5 | 68·8 | 65·3 | 58·5 | 52·3 | 41·4 | 23·7 | 9·8 |
| | *11·1* | — | *5·6* | *4·8* | *6·2* | *10·8* | *14·8* | *17·7* | *14·9* | *6·7* |
| CANTERBURY, CITY OF | 51·2 | 5·9 | 63·7 | 76·2 | 70·1 | 64·4 | 53·7 | 45·5 | 32·3 | 5·5 |
| | *15·2* | — | *5·0* | *7·1* | *7·1* | *14·1* | *22·0* | *25·8* | *18·1* | *8·7* |
| LANCASHIRE ... ... | 62·2 | 24·4 | 77·9 | 80·1 | 75·8 | 69·8 | 60·9 | 46·2 | 26·7 | 11·0 |
| | *16·7* | — | *24·4* | *25·2* | *19·2* | *16·5* | *14·9* | *14·7* | *11·9* | *6·7* |
| BARROW IN FURNESS | 40·7 | 8·2 | 55·7 | 59·0 | 59·0 | 59·4 | 49·4 | 45·0 | 30·8 | 7·7 |
| | *5·8* | — | *1·8* | *3·1* | *3·8* | *6·3* | *7·8* | *8·5* | *7·0* | *6·3* |
| BLACKBURN ... ... | 76·5 | 40·3 | 91·9 | 93·2 | 90·4 | 83·4 | 75·2 | 58·4 | 34·4 | 11·5 |
| | *37·9* | — | *71·7* | *66·5* | *53·5* | *39·4* | *27·0* | *19·3* | *15·2* | *7·1* |
| BOLTON ... ... ... | 71·7 | 32·6 | 89·1 | 88·7 | 84·4 | 78·3 | 71·0 | 55·9 | 40·0 | 20·5 |
| | *15·1* | — | *35·4* | *24·0* | *14·8* | *15·0* | *14·5* | *14·5* | *12·9* | *7·3* |
| BOOTLE ... ... ... | 44·5 | 7·4 | 58·9 | 64·0 | 63·3 | 58·6 | 53·8 | 49·4 | 24·6 | 11·1 |
| | *8·8* | — | — | *4·4* | *6·0* | *9·3* | *12·1* | *12·1* | *12·1* | *4·5* |
| BURNLEY ... ... | 75·4 | 39·9 | 92·6 | 92·5 | 87·7 | 81·7 | 70·5 | 52·9 | 39·8 | 11·1 |
| | *33·8* | — | *68·0* | *63·9* | *47·3* | *34·1* | *21·6* | *15·0* | *10·3* | *4·2* |
| BURY ... ... ... | 73·7 | 34·4 | 90·9 | 89·9 | 86·0 | 78·3 | 68·9 | 46·0 | 30·1 | 4·0 |
| | *25·6* | — | *50·0* | *50·3* | *34·2* | *26·7* | *19·4* | *16·6* | *13·2* | *5·3* |
| LIVERPOOL, CITY OF ... | 50·2 | 6·8 | 63·7 | 71·2 | 70·3 | 66·9 | 63·9 | 49·7 | 26·5 | 11·3 |
| | *14·5* | — | *8·2* | *8·2* | *9·2* | *15·8* | *20·2* | *20·8* | *15·2* | *7·0* |
| MANCHESTER, CITY OF | 63·3 | 16·7 | 81·4 | 83·9 | 80·4 | 77·4 | 74·1 | 56·8 | 38·0 | 15·4 |
| | *19·3* | — | *28·4* | *17·8* | *15·4* | *20·0* | *23·6* | *23·5* | *17·9* | *7·5* |
| OLDHAM ... ... | 70·4 | 29·4 | 88·7 | 88·9 | 84·4 | 78·2 | 70·4 | 53·2 | 26·2 | 6·5 |
| | *20·0* | — | *42·0* | *33·6* | *24·6* | *20·7* | *16·1* | *14·7* | *10·8* | *4·1* |
| PRESTON ... ... | 73·8 | 35·5 | 90·2 | 90·9 | 87·1 | 82·2 | 75·5 | 59·7 | 32·9 | 10·9 |
| | *30·5* | — | *60·3* | *53·8* | *38·5* | *31·1* | *25·0* | *20·8* | *15·5* | *9·0* |
| ROCHDALE ... ... | 73·7 | 34·6 | 89·9 | 89·2 | 84·8 | 80·4 | 72·0 | 61·4 | 39·0 | 22·2 |
| | *23·0* | — | *54·1* | *42·1* | *28·2* | *22·6* | *20·0* | *17·1* | *12·2* | *7·7* |
| ST. HELENS ... ... | 35·7 | 5·4 | 51·2 | 58·1 | 55·6 | 52·8 | 39·8 | 41·7 | 19·3 | 20·0 |
| | *5·5* | — | *2·9* | *1·8* | *3·6* | *5·8* | *7·8* | *8·4* | *7·4* | *5·7* |
| SALFORD ... ... | 62·6 | 18·1 | 81·8 | 83·4 | 79·4 | 74·8 | 69·8 | 58·0 | 30·3 | 16·8 |
| | *16·6* | — | *20·2* | *18·4* | *13·6* | *17·0* | *20·0* | *21·0* | *12·0* | *5·0* |
| WARRINGTON ... ... | 50·6 | 16·2 | 70·5 | 67·6 | 69·0 | 65·1 | 54·6 | 44·2 | 17·8 | 5·3 |
| | *10·1* | — | *17·2* | *10·6* | *7·1* | *9·4* | *11·4* | *16·6* | *12·8* | *8·4* |
| WIGAN ... ... ... | 63·7 | 20·4 | 84·9 | 84·4 | 79·6 | 74·1 | 66·8 | 50·4 | 23·2 | 10·0 |
| | *10·5* | — | *11·4* | *8·7* | *8·3* | *11·0* | *11·7* | *13·6* | *12·7* | *6·5* |
| LEICESTERSHIRE ... | 56·5 | 20·3 | 75·9 | 77·0 | 69·7 | 61·2 | 58·5 | 45·3 | 28·7 | 14·3 |
| | *13·5* | — | *15·3* | *16·2* | *12·9* | *12·2* | *13·3* | *15·6* | *15·8* | *9·0* |
| LEICESTER ... ... | 69·8 | 27·0 | 89·4 | 89·6 | 83·8 | 75·9 | 66·7 | 47·5 | 27·5 | 11·2 |
| | *25·2* | — | *53·5* | *42·3* | *28·9* | *23·8* | *22·3* | *20·7* | *16·9* | *5·7* |
| LINCOLNSHIRE :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| THE PARTS OF HOLLAND | 42·8 | 8·6 | 58·6 | 61·7 | 55·5 | 52·2 | 54·2 | 49·5 | 24·7 | 5·1 |
| | *9·7* | — | *6·5* | *3·5* | *5·2* | *8·0* | *11·8* | *15·8* | *15·4* | *5·5* |
| THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN | 42·8 | 7·8 | 59·5 | 62·6 | 56·6 | 54·1 | 50·5 | 39·9 | 25·9 | 13·3 |
| | *9·0* | — | *4·2* | *4·2* | *3·8* | *7·1* | *11·4* | *14·9* | *12·9* | *6·6* |
| THE PARTS OF LINDSEY | 40·1 | 8·4 | 54·7 | 57·2 | 54·1 | 51·9 | 49·5 | 42·9 | 30·3 | 10·1 |
| | *8·7* | — | *1·4* | *2·8* | *3·8* | *7·4* | *11·2* | *14·1* | *13·5* | *7·2* |
| GRIMSBY ... ... | 41·2 | 6·7 | 54·7 | 62·1 | 60·0 | 57·2 | 51·5 | 40·0 | 25·6 | — |
| | *8·9* | — | *2·2* | *4·6* | *6·0* | *9·4* | *12·3* | *14·9* | *9·5* | *6·1* |
| LINCOLN, CITY OF ... | 47·2 | 6·7 | 60·4 | 66·8 | 62·7 | 60·3 | 50·9 | 44·2 | 17·7 | — |
| | *7·8* | — | *2·0* | *4·0* | *3·6* | *8·0* | *10·4* | *13·2* | *11·1* | *5·1* |
| LONDON ... ... ... | 58·8 | 7·8 | 71·4 | 80·7 | 78·7 | 73·0 | 65·4 | 50·5 | 28·8 | 10·6 |
| | *17·2* | — | *15·5* | *11·5* | *11·4* | *17·6* | *23·3* | *25·0* | *19·3* | *7·5* |
| MIDDLESEX ... ... | 50·7 | 6·5 | 63·7 | 75·3 | 69·8 | 60·5 | 52·3 | 38·9 | 20·7 | 6·9 |
| | *11·2* | — | *8·1* | *7·4* | *6·9* | *11·1* | *15·7* | *17·5* | *12·9* | *4·7* |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE ... | 34·1 | 5·7 | 46·1 | 54·4 | 55·3 | 47·8 | 44·1 | 38·9 | 22·0 | 10·1 |
| | *6·6* | — | *2·4* | *2·2* | *3·0* | *5·9* | *8·8* | *12·5* | *12·9* | *8·6* |
| NEWPORT ... ... | 44·4 | 5·7 | 57·6 | 66·4 | 67·0 | 57·1 | 50·0 | 37·6 | 38·3 | 18·2 |
| | *7·0* | — | *1·9* | *1·7* | *4·3* | *7·2* | *10·5* | *12·4* | *8·4* | *3·4* |
| NORFOLK ... ... ... | 41·7 | 8·7 | 58·8 | 62·4 | 58·2 | 54·9 | 50·2 | 43·8 | 29·4 | 8·9 |
| | *9·5* | — | *0·6* | *3·3* | *5·1* | *8·3* | *12·3* | *14·3* | *12·1* | *6·3* |
| GREAT YARMOUTH ... | 53·6 | 8·8 | 71·2 | 75·8 | 71·4 | 63·5 | 59·9 | 48·8 | 35·1 | 12·3 |
| | *14·8* | — | *7·3* | *4·6* | *8·4* | *13·7* | *18·2* | *24·1* | *21·1* | *7·3* |
| NORWICH, CITY OF ... | 60·1 | 14·5 | 82·4 | 81·0 | 78·7 | 68·2 | 60·8 | 48·7 | 30·7 | 11·8 |
| | *18·4* | — | *34·2* | *17·4* | *14·4* | *18·8* | *22·8* | *23·7* | *18·3* | *5·3* |

TABLE 31.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—OF UNMARRIED and of MARRIED or WIDOWED FEMALES, at various GROUPS of AGES, the PROPORTIONS ENGAGED in OCCUPATIONS; in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—*continued.*

NOTE.—The figures in Italics relate to the Married or Widowed.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | PROPORTION PER CENT. AT AGES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total 10 Years and upwards. | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75 and upwards. |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 54·4 | 18·9 | 76·4 | 76·4 | 66·9 | 59·2 | 51·2 | 41·4 | 21·4 | 9·5 |
| | *12·0* | — | *17·8* | *12·4* | *10·2* | *11·0* | *13·5* | *14·9* | *13·3* | *6·8* |
| NORTHAMPTON | 62·2 | 22·3 | 83·5 | 84·8 | 78·0 | 67·1 | 53·7 | 29·8 | 22·0 | 7·7 |
| | *12·7* | — | *24·5* | *15·8* | *10·3* | *13·0* | *14·4* | *15·5* | *11·3* | *4·3* |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 45·7 | 8·3 | 63·8 | 68·2 | 61·8 | 51·3 | 48·2 | 39·7 | 18·1 | 3·0 |
| | *7·4* | — | *4·0* | *1·8* | *3·6* | *5·8* | *9·0* | *13·5* | *13·6* | *5·6* |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 37·3 | 5·2 | 45·9 | 56·8 | 55·8 | 52·5 | 48·7 | 41·0 | 28·2 | 11·4 |
| | *5·9* | — | *0·7* | *1·8* | *3·0* | *5·5* | *8·1* | *9·9* | *10·5* | *6·5* |
| NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY OF | 45·9 | 5·7 | 58·5 | 66·6 | 63·9 | 57·8 | 52·4 | 42·9 | 28·0 | 5·6 |
| | *8·2* | — | *4·9* | *3·3* | *5·1* | *8·7* | *11·3* | *12·0* | *12·1* | *6·0* |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 47·4 | 13·2 | 65·2 | 68·6 | 63·1 | 56·7 | 52·6 | 41·6 | 23·0 | 13·1 |
| | *8·5* | — | *5·0* | *4·6* | *5·4* | *7·4* | *10·5* | *13·8* | *13·6* | *7·7* |
| NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF | 67·7 | 24·4 | 85·8 | 87·2 | 81·0 | 74·9 | 68·5 | 59·5 | 33·9 | 17·9 |
| | *24·1* | — | *34·7* | *20·7* | *21·2* | *25·2* | *26·6* | *26·5* | *22·8* | *8·3* |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 44·7 | 10·0 | 62·5 | 66·8 | 62·3 | 54·5 | 50·1 | 38·1 | 23·4 | 9·1 |
| | *12·8* | — | *9·5* | *5·5* | *8·0* | *11·8* | *15·9* | *18·8* | *14·2* | *7·2* |
| OXFORD, CITY OF | 57·3 | 11·9 | 70·1 | 76·1 | 74·6 | 64·6 | 58·3 | 44·8 | 36·0 | 12·6 |
| | *17·0* | — | *15·8* | *8·3* | *8·7* | *16·7* | *22·3* | *27·1* | *17·9* | *8·6* |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 50·4 | 11·1 | 66·1 | 69·4 | 62·1 | 62·6 | 64·5 | 51·0 | 25·0 | 12·0 |
| | *11·8* | — | — | *2·4* | *5·5* | *10·7* | *13·7* | *17·1* | *18·1* | *8·8* |
| SHROPSHIRE | 44·8 | 10·1 | 60·8 | 64·4 | 59·6 | 53·6 | 46·9. | 39·8 | 26·3 | 8·1 |
| | *10·5* | — | *5·4* | *4·3* | *5·1* | *8·8* | *12·6* | *16·2* | *14·6* | *9·6* |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 50·5 | 13·0 | 67·1 | 73·1 | 66·8 | 58·9 | 51·8 | 38·2 | 21·4 | 6·6 |
| | *15·0* | — | *13·9* | *12·3* | *11·6* | *14·9* | *18·3* | *20·0* | *15·0* | *6·3* |
| BATH, CITY OF | 58·6 | 12·0 | 74·8 | 81·2 | 73·2 | 65·5 | 54·5 | 40·8 | 23·5 | 6·2 |
| | *20·2* | — | *11·8* | *9·5* | *12·3* | *21·0* | *27·5* | *28·6* | *17·4* | *7·2* |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 45·5 | 7·9 | 59·1 | 68·7 | 64·9 | 59·1 | 52·8 | 40·7 | 20·3 | 9·1 |
| | *10·4* | — | *7·8* | *4·7* | *5·8* | *9·6* | *14·2* | *16·6* | *13·1* | *6·4* |
| BOURNEMOUTH | 59·3 | 10·9 | 67·6 | 78·5 | 70·8 | 60·0 | 48·8 | 33·7 | 23·5 | 5·9 |
| | *14·3* | — | — | *10·4* | *8·4* | *16·9* | *19·7* | *17·3* | *9·7* | *3·7* |
| PORTSMOUTH | 49·0 | 7·8 | 64·1 | 73·4 | 67·4 | 57·9 | 49·1 | 42·2 | 19·9 | 11·2 |
| | *12·8* | — | *11·9* | *9·0* | *9·4* | *13·1* | *17·2* | *18·4* | *11·9* | *4·9* |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 46·8 | 7·6 | 62·1 | 70·2 | 64·7 | 53·9 | 49·6 | 30·7 | 18·0 | 10·2 |
| | *9·5* | — | *3·4* | *3·1* | *5·6* | *8·8* | *14·4* | *16·1* | *11·3* | *6·3* |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 47·8 | 6·8 | 58·0 | 68·2 | 62·7 | 57·1 | 50·9 | 41·5 | 22·8 | 11·7 |
| | *12·7* | — | *5·4* | *4·6* | *5·9* | *11·2* | *16·9* | *19·5* | *17·7* | *9·6* |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 48·8 | 13·5 | 67·0 | 70·1 | 64·2 | 58·0 | 51·5 | 39·7 | 24·1 | 12·9 |
| | *11·8* | — | *14·6* | *13·5* | *10·3* | *11·9* | *12·8* | *13·8* | *11·9* | *6·4* |
| BURTON UPON TRENT | 41·8 | 10·2 | 59·0 | 62·6 | 59·9 | 52·0 | 42·7 | 31·4 | 9·8 | 15·4 |
| | *6·9* | — | — | *2·2* | *3·9* | *7·4* | *9·1* | *10·9* | *9·3* | *3·2* |
| HANLEY | 58·0 | 17·3 | 79·7 | 80·9 | 75·5 | 70·3 | 53·1 | 53·3 | 10·0 | 6·7 |
| | *18·1* | — | *23·3* | *26·2* | *19·5* | *18·2* | *17·5* | *14·4* | *11·1* | *3·1* |
| WALSALL | 57·4 | 18·7 | 78·3 | 77·4 | 71·9 | 62·0 | 54·3 | 42·2 | 28·2 | 5·6 |
| | *14·5* | — | *16·1* | *16·5* | *13·2* | *15·3* | *16·3* | *14·6* | *12·7* | *6·0* |
| WEST BROMWICH | 42·3 | 10·8 | 58·2 | 63·3 | 57·5 | 53·0 | 53·9 | 40·2 | 10·8 | — |
| | *6·8* | — | *6·0* | *3·0* | *4·0* | *7·3* | *8·5* | *11·3* | *9·1* | *5·1* |
| WOLVERHAMPTON | 48·7 | 10·7 | 65·2 | 69·8 | 65·1 | 61·9 | 54·8 | 41·9 | 19·5 | 6·5 |
| | *11·9* | — | *12·6* | *8·7* | *8·3* | *12·1* | *16·2* | *16·2* | *12·8* | *5·7* |
| SUFFOLK:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUFFOLK | 43·6 | 9·6 | 60·7 | 65·5 | 59·7 | 54·3 | 51·8 | 43·8 | 25·2 | 10·6 |
| | *10·2* | — | *4·5* | *3·5* | *4·8* | *8·7* | *13·3* | *16·6* | *14·3* | *7·7* |
| IPSWICH | 54·4 | 12·0 | 72·6 | 79·2 | 71·4 | 63·2 | 55·1 | 34·5 | 25·8 | 7·7 |
| | *13·2* | — | *2·4* | *8·5* | *8·0* | *11·2* | *18·4* | *19·6* | *19·4* | *5·9* |
| WEST SUFFOLK | 46·3 | 12·2 | 64·4 | 67·7 | 63·7 | 55·3 | 54·0 | 41·7 | 32·4 | 8·9 |
| | *14·3* | — | *4·9* | *10·4* | *11·4* | *14·8* | *16·8* | *17·8* | *15·6* | *6·1* |
| SURREY | 52·3 | 6·9 | 63·5 | 75·6 | 70·7 | 60·4 | 51·2 | 38·8 | 22·3 | 6·9 |
| | *11·8* | — | *8·2* | *5·6* | *6·7* | *10·9* | *16·4* | *18·2* | *14·9* | *5·9* |
| CROYDON | 51·2 | 6·1 | 60·8 | 73·1 | 69·8 | 61·2 | 51·9 | 43·2 | 25·0 | 9·9 |
| | *11·8* | — | *11·5* | *7·4* | *6·3* | *11·3* | *17·1* | *19·4* | *13·4* | *4·3* |
| SUSSEX:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUSSEX | 50·0 | 7·4 | 58·1 | 70·5 | 69·8 | 62·3 | 53·9 | 42·0 | 26·2 | 8·6 |
| | *12·0* | — | *5·2* | *5·7* | *6·9* | *11·7* | *16·1* | *17·4* | *14·5* | *6·7* |
| BRIGHTON | 56·7 | 9·4 | 67·4 | 77·0 | 74·7 | 67·3 | 61·3 | 46·7 | 27·6 | 10·4 |
| | *18·8* | — | *16·3* | *12·7* | *12·3* | *19·2* | *24·7* | *25·2* | *21·0* | *9·4* |
| HASTINGS | 52·9 | 7·9 | 63·4 | 74·2 | 68·5 | 60·3 | 48·3 | 35·9 | 22·7 | 9·9 |
| | *17·1* | — | *25·9* | *11·3* | *11·3* | *17·5* | *21·7* | *23·5* | *16·7* | *7·9* |
| WEST SUSSEX | 48·5 | 8·7 | 62·2 | 71·2 | 67·0 | 59·0 | 53·2 | 38·6 | 27·3 | 7·9 |
| | *11·8* | — | *3·6* | *4·8* | *5·7* | *10·7* | *15·2* | *18·0* | *15·7* | *8·2* |

TABLE 31.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—OF UNMARRIED and of MARRIED or WIDOWED FEMALES, at various GROUPS of AGES, the PROPORTIONS ENGAGED in OCCUPATIONS; in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901—*continued.*

NOTE.—The figures in Italics relate to the Married or Widowed.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | PROPORTION PER CENT. AT AGES 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total 10 Years and upwards. | 10– | 15– | 20– | 25– | 35– | 45– | 55– | 65– | 75 and upwards. |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 53·9 | 13·9 | 71·4 | 75·8 | 69·1 | 62·4 | 56·0 | 42·2 | 28·2 | 13·3 |
| | *13·0* | — | *14·8* | *9·7* | *9·0* | *12·4* | *16·4* | *18·0* | *15·3* | *8·4* |
| BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF | 63·6 | 19·2 | 82·1 | 83·9 | 80·0 | 72·8 | 68·4 | 55·0 | 29·3 | 7·4 |
| | *19·0* | — | *31·6* | *20·8* | *15·1* | *19·9* | *22·0* | *22·9* | *17·4* | *8·7* |
| COVENTRY, CITY OF | 63·8 | 19·4 | 84·0 | 86·0 | 80·3 | 72·6 | 61·3 | 60·7 | 39·8 | 20·0 |
| | *15·6* | — | *16·7* | *12·0* | *9·9* | *15·1* | *19·0* | *24·0* | *23·0* | *12·7* |
| WESTMORLAND | 47·9 | 9·4 | 63·6 | 66·6 | 60·7 | 57·3 | 49·7 | 41·2 | 28·0 | 8·2 |
| | *11·1* | — | *13·6* | *4·0* | *5·2* | *9·0* | *14·5* | *17·2* | *17·4* | *8·6* |
| WILTSHIRE | 43·9 | 10·1 | 60·7 | 63·9 | 60·9 | 54·5 | 51·8 | 39·1 | 19·6 | 9·8 |
| | *9·9* | — | *1·8* | *3·4* | *4·9* | *9·6* | *13·1* | *15·6* | *12·1* | *5·7* |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 52·7 | 13·2 | 69·5 | 74·4 | 69·6 | 59·1 | 52·8 | 39·3 | 24·1 | 12·0 |
| | *14·9* | — | *12·8* | *11·3* | *10·9* | *14·8* | *18·6* | *19·6* | *16·7* | *8·7* |
| DUDLEY | 45·5 | 10·7 | 64·7 | 65·7 | 61·2 | 57·6 | 55·7 | 33·8 | 32·1 | — |
| | *10·8* | — | *10·4* | *8·0* | *8·1* | *11·4* | *12·7* | *14·3* | *12·8* | *7·8* |
| WORCESTER, CITY OF | 57·5 | 13·7 | 75·5 | 79·4 | 74·5 | 67·9 | 61·5 | 50·4 | 26·0 | 14·9 |
| | *22·7* | — | *36·4* | *21·3* | *20·5* | *22·9* | *24·5* | *28·2* | *20·3* | *12·6* |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING | 42·9 | 9·8 | 55·8 | 59·6 | 56·9 | 50·5 | 49·3 | 41·2 | 28·7 | 13·1 |
| | *10·3* | — | *3·4* | *3·4* | *5·1* | *9·3* | *12·8* | *15·8* | *14·1* | *8·7* |
| KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY OF | 44·4 | 7·2 | 60·5 | 64·3 | 63·1 | 60·4 | 55·9 | 45·9 | 22·6 | 9·7 |
| | *9·4* | — | *3·5* | *3·7* | *5·5* | *9·6* | *13·3* | *16·1* | *12·5* | *6·4* |
| NORTH RIDING | 39·8 | 6·3 | 50·1 | 56·7 | 55·4 | 52·2 | 48·8 | 39·9 | 27·3 | 9·9 |
| | *10·2* | — | *2·0* | *3·1* | *5·0* | *9·1* | *13·7* | *15·7* | *15·2* | *8·6* |
| MIDDLESBROUGH | 33·1 | 4·0 | 43·9 | 53·3 | 53·7 | 50·9 | 58·3 | 58·5 | 11·5 | 16·6 |
| | *6·1* | — | *3·2* | *1·5* | *3·9* | *6·8* | *9·2* | *9·3* | *9·5* | *5·1* |
| WEST RIDING | 53·9 | 17·6 | 68·0 | 73·3 | 70·6 | 65·8 | 57·7 | 43·9 | 23·4 | 8·2 |
| | *10·4* | — | *8·6* | *10·5* | *9·5* | *10·5* | *11·3* | *11·7* | *10·0* | *5·8* |
| BRADFORD, CITY OF | 71·5 | 34·7 | 86·2 | 85·3 | 82·9 | 77·1 | 71·0 | 54·8 | 27·9 | 11·0 |
| | *18·1* | — | *32·9* | *27·4* | *20·2* | *18·6* | *17·5* | *15·8* | *11·5* | *3·9* |
| HALIFAX | 72·3 | 39·5 | 87·3 | 86·4 | 81·4 | 78·1 | 66·3 | 47·6 | 20·7 | 5·8 |
| | *12·4* | — | *22·9* | *17·8* | *12·4* | *11·8* | *13·4* | *13·9* | *8·0* | *3·6* |
| HUDDERSFIELD | 69·4 | 26·0 | 84·8 | 84·6 | 79·2 | 75·2 | 67·6 | 46·5 | 32·3 | 13·5 |
| | *12·9* | — | *27·0* | *20·9* | *12·4* | *13·6* | *13·6* | *12·4* | *9·1* | *4·7* |
| LEEDS, CITY OF | 59·9 | 18·5 | 78·2 | 79·6 | 75·6 | 68·8 | 62·7 | 46·3 | 19·9 | 8·0 |
| | *13·0* | — | *22·2* | *15·3* | *11·5* | *13·3* | *14·3* | *14·3* | *11·0* | *5·9* |
| SHEFFIELD, CITY OF | 50·0 | 13·2 | 66·8 | 69·0 | 66·1 | 60·1 | 55·0 | 43·4 | 24·7 | 10·3 |
| | *11·0* | — | *8·4* | *6·7* | *7·2* | *11·6* | *15·0* | *16·9* | *13·8* | *5·1* |
| YORK, CITY OF | 48·8 | 7·7 | 62·9 | 72·1 | 66·4 | 57·9 | 51·9 | 41·8 | 24·5 | 4·2 |
| | *9·9* | — | *8·5* | *4·8* | *5·5* | *9·5* | *12·9* | *17·3* | *14·9* | *5·4* |
| WALES. | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY | 45·0 | 9·4 | 56·8 | 59·9 | 57·6 | 57·6 | 52·9 | 48·2 | 29·9 | 15·8 |
| | *11·6* | — | — | *3·8* | *4·7* | *7·6* | *13·7* | *18·1* | *20·2* | *16·7* |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 43·7 | 9·1 | 56·3 | 61·9 | 58·7 | 59·4 | 49·0 | 41·0 | 35·4 | 16·7 |
| | *10·5* | — | *4·9* | *3·8* | *4·8* | *8·0* | *13·6* | *17·7* | *16·8* | *13·9* |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 48·4 | 10·6 | 57·4 | 63·9 | 59·7 | 61·2 | 56·5 | 51·3 | 32·0 | 25·6 |
| | *14·1* | — | *12·5* | *4·6* | *6·2* | *10·2* | *14·9* | *19·8* | *19·8* | *19·0* |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 47·8 | 9·8 | 61·0 | 67·8 | 62·8 | 60·7 | 56·1 | 48·5 | 31·4 | 23·2 |
| | *11·0* | — | *5·1* | *4·0* | *4·9* | *8·6* | *13·1* | *17·0* | *19·1* | *14·9* |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 44·3 | 7·0 | 53·2 | 61·0 | 58·5 | 57·6 | 54·5 | 43·8 | 32·3 | 17·6 |
| | *10·3* | — | *1·9* | *2·8* | *4·6* | *7·9* | *12·8* | *16·4* | *17·5* | *13·0* |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 42·7 | 8·5 | 55·6 | 61·9 | 58·3 | 52·3 | 46·3 | 37·8 | 27·1 | 11·8 |
| | *8·9* | — | *3·2* | *2·6* | *4·1* | *7·3* | *10·9* | *14·5* | *16·2* | *11·1* |
| FLINTSHIRE | 39·9 | 6·8 | 50·6 | 57·2 | 56·6 | 57·8 | 45·8 | 41·4 | 31·6 | 17·5 |
| | *9·6* | — | *2·9* | *3·5* | *4·4* | *8·2* | *11·8* | *16·2* | *12·6* | *11·1* |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 36·8 | 6·4 | 48·9 | 59·4 | 59·2 | 53·7 | 52·6 | 38·1 | 23·5 | 13·7 |
| | *5·4* | — | *1·8* | *2·4* | *3·3* | *5·0* | *7·3* | *9·5* | *9·5* | *7·5* |
| CARDIFF | 43·6 | 5·5 | 54·7 | 67·8 | 65·3 | 60·3 | 50·2 | 36·1 | 21·7 | 10·8 |
| | *8·4* | — | *1·9* | *4·4* | *5·3* | *9·1* | *12·1* | *12·6* | *10·5* | *5·8* |
| SWANSEA | 42·1 | 5·2 | 51·4 | 63·6 | 63·4 | 55·2 | 54·0 | 46·5 | 25·8 | 5·9 |
| | *8·7* | — | *7·2* | *3·6* | *4·3* | *8·6* | *12·3* | *14·2* | *11·8* | *7·9* |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 44·6 | 9·3 | 53·9 | 62·5 | 59·2 | 59·1 | 61·0 | 54·0 | 35·9 | 15·0 |
| | *12·0* | — | — | *2·7* | *4·8* | *8·0* | *12·2* | *19·8* | *24·5* | *16·9* |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 43·4 | 10·6 | 58·3 | 59·1 | 55·0 | 50·9 | 48·7 | 46·9 | 31·8 | 10·7 |
| | *13·6* | — | *8·3* | *6·1* | *8·3* | *11·5* | *14·0* | *19·1* | *21·3* | *13·3* |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 47·2 | 8·7 | 60·5 | 65·5 | 64·8 | 59·4 | 57·3 | 50·8 | 37·9 | 15·8 |
| | *12·2* | — | *2·1* | *3·5* | *6·0* | *10·0* | *14·0* | *18·1* | *19·8* | *13·5* |
| RADNORSHIRE | 49·4 | 9·2 | 63·5 | 71·2 | 66·6 | 62·0 | 57·2 | 44·9 | 39·1 | 14·3 |
| | *13·5* | — | — | *5·1* | *7·1* | *10·5* | *16·7* | *21·7* | *21·6* | *12·8* |

TABLE 32.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION PER CENT. of BOYS and GIRLS at different AGES ENGAGED in OCCUPATIONS in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES and in COUNTY BOROUGHS, 1901.

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | BOYS. | | | | GIRLS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 10–13. | 13–14. | Under 14. | 14–15. | 10–13. | 13–14. | Under 14. | 14–15. |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** | 2·3 | 34·7 | 10·3 | 67·5 | 1·3 | 17·2 | 15·2 | 39·5 |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE .. | 3·7 | 41·4 | 13·3 | 64·3 | 1·0 | 16·0 | 4·9 | 39·8 |
| BERKSHIRE .. .. | 1·7 | 34·8 | 10·3 | 60·0 | 0·4 | 11·3 | 3·2 | 32·1 |
| READING.. .. .. | 0·6 | 41·5 | 10·9 | 68·6 | 0·1 | 12·9 | 3·4 | 40·9 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 1·7 | 37·1 | 11·1 | 64·1 | 0·5 | 13·2 | 3·7 | 36·8 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE .. | 3·2 | 42·7 | 13·0 | 66·6 | 0·8 | 14·7 | 4·3 | 34·1 |
| ISLE OF ELY .. .. | 4·3 | 47·8 | 15·5 | 71·5 | 1·2 | 13·4 | 4·3 | 31·5 |
| CHESHIRE.. .. .. | 3·0 | 34·3 | 10·7 | 67·8 | 2·5 | 25·8 | 8·3 | 46·0 |
| BIRKENHEAD .. .. | 1·5 | 22·2 | 6·9 | 59·9 | 0·2 | 6·5 | 1·7 | 30·7 |
| CHESTER, CITY OF .. | 0·8 | 17·1 | 5·0 | 57·4 | 0·0 | 7·0 | 1·9 | 36·3 |
| STOCKPORT .. .. | 6·3 | 58·8 | 19·6 | 80·8 | 4·3 | 46·2 | 15·1 | 72·2 |
| CORNWALL .. .. | 1·2 | 23·6 | 6·7 | 58·5 | 0·4 | 6·9 | 2·0 | 25·6 |
| CUMBERLAND .. .. | 0·8 | 16·6 | 4·6 | 57·4 | 0·1 | 8·4 | 2·1 | 28·9 |
| DERBYSHIRE .. .. | 2·3 | 50·6 | 14·2 | 78·1 | 1·2 | 20·2 | 5·8 | 41·4 |
| DERBY .. .. .. | 0·9 | 36·5 | 9·8 | 69·6 | 0·3 | 27·5 | 7·2 | 53·3 |
| DEVONSHIRE .. .. | 2·9 | 33·2 | 10·5 | 61·1 | 1·0 | 17·3 | 5·1 | 37·6 |
| DEVONPORT .. .. | 0·5 | 10·2 | 2·8 | 42·9 | 0·2 | 4·2 | 1·1 | 23·5 |
| EXETER, CITY OF .. | 2·3 | 24·0 | 7·8 | 53·8 | 0·6 | 10·7 | 3·2 | 39·8 |
| PLYMOUTH .. .. | 0·7 | 12·3 | 3·4 | 55·6 | 0·2 | 4·8 | 1·4 | 28·4 |
| DORSETSHIRE .. .. | 2·9 | 34·9 | 10·9 | 62·2 | 0·4 | 10·9 | 3·0 | 31·2 |
| DURHAM .. .. .. | 0·6 | 40·0 | 10·2 | 74·9 | 0·2 | 4·5 | 1·2 | 16·2 |
| GATESHEAD .. .. | 0·7 | 22·3 | 6·0 | 62·3 | 0·3 | 4·2 | 1·2 | 25·9 |
| SOUTH SHIELDS .. | 0·9 | 33·3 | 8·5 | 61·7 | 0·2 | 5·7 | 1·5 | 18·6 |
| SUNDERLAND .. .. | 0·7 | 16·4 | 4·7 | 61·1 | 0·4 | 3·8 | 1·2 | 19·9 |
| ESSEX .. .. .. | 1·5 | 24·7 | 7·4 | 58·5 | 0·3 | 8·5 | 2·3 | 28·9 |
| WEST HAM .. .. | 0·5 | 23·9 | 6·1 | 65·1 | 0·1 | 7·1 | 1·8 | 31·9 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. | 2·0 | 34·1 | 10·3 | 65·0 | 0·6 | 14·7 | 4·0 | 35·3 |
| BRISTOL, CITY OF .. | 1·2 | 26·1 | 7·6 | 63·9 | 0·2 | 16·8 | 4·5 | 48·5 |
| GLOUCESTER, CITY OF | 1·3 | 35·5 | 9·5 | 67·7 | 0·4 | 13·8 | 3·8 | 38·2 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON) | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE .. | 1·5 | 23·3 | 7·1 | 59·1 | 0·3 | 9·3 | 2·5 | 32·0 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE .. | 2·2 | 33·2 | 9·9 | 60·8 | 0·4 | 12·3 | 3·4 | 35·1 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE.. | 8·1 | 56·8 | 20·5 | 79·2 | 1·4 | 17·9 | 5·6 | 38·4 |
| KENT .. .. .. | 1·1 | 21·9 | 6·3 | 56·8 | 0·2 | 5·1 | 1·4 | 23·1 |
| CANTERBURY, CITY OF | 0·4 | 1·1 | 4·4 | 53·1 | 0·3 | 3·3 | 1·1 | 16·9 |
| LANCASHIRE .. | 7·9 | 55·0 | 19·4 | 78·8 | 6·4 | 41·6 | 15·2 | 61·5 |
| BARROW IN FURNESS | 0·6 | 29·4 | 7·3 | 68·8 | 0·3 | 7·4 | 2·0 | 30·9 |
| BLACKBURN .. .. | 15·2 | 74·3 | 29·3 | 83·5 | 16·4 | 69·4 | 29·4 | 85·1 |
| BOLTON .. .. .. | 12·2 | 72·4 | 27·3 | 87·4 | 8·2 | 60·1 | 20·8 | 79·0 |
| BOOTLE .. .. .. | 1·5 | 25·7 | 7·3 | 61·5 | 0·1 | 7·8 | 2·0 | 29·3 |
| BURNLEY .. .. | 15·6 | 76·4 | 30·4 | 89·8 | 14·3 | 73·3 | 29·2 | 83·8 |
| BURY .. .. .. | 9·1 | 60·5 | 23·1 | 85·9 | 7·9 | 62·2 | 22·1 | 81·7 |
| LIVERPOOL, CITY OF.. | 1·1 | 15·8 | 4·7 | 61·8 | 0·2 | 3·8 | 1·1 | 29·8 |
| MANCHESTER, CITY OF | 0·7 | 39·2 | 10·2 | 77·3 | 0·3 | 21·9 | 5·7 | 60·1 |
| OLDHAM .. .. .. | 10·4 | 68·5 | 25·1 | 90·0 | 5·8 | 52·0 | 17·5 | 78·0 |
| PRESTON .. .. .. | 8·4 | 63·8 | 21·5 | 85·5 | 11·9 | 62·1 | 24·5 | 81·4 |
| ROCHDALE .. .. | 12·6 | 66·1 | 25·7 | 86·2 | 9·4 | 58·9 | 21·6 | 81·9 |
| ST. HELENS .. .. | 2·3 | 47·2 | 12·9 | 80·9 | 0·3 | 6·8 | 1·9 | 20·8 |
| SALFORD .. .. .. | 1·2 | 46·1 | 12·1 | 80·5 | 0·4 | 27·5 | 7·2 | 62·7 |
| WARRINGTON .. .. | 1·5 | 51·9 | 13·4 | 84·2 | 0·5 | 27·3 | 7·2 | 53·4 |
| WIGAN .. .. .. | 1·6 | 49·2 | 12·9 | 81·7 | 0·5 | 31·5 | 7·7 | 69·0 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE .. | 3·4 | 54·6 | 16·4 | 78·8 | 2·0 | 37·2 | 10·5 | 59·2 |
| LEICESTER .. .. | 2·2 | 63·4 | 18·1 | 83·7 | 0·8 | 55·4 | 14·5 | 78·4 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | |
| THE PARTS OF HOLLAND | 1·6 | 33·4 | 9·8 | 68·3 | 0·1 | 12·7 | 3·4 | 23·6 |
| THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN | 1·7 | 33·0 | 9·5 | 66·7 | 0·4 | 10·3 | 2·9 | 28·1 |
| THE PARTS OF LINDSEY | 2·0 | 31·6 | 9·1 | 66·6 | 0·5 | 10·0 | 2·9 | 30·2 |
| GRIMSBY .. .. | 1·1 | 17·5 | 5·1 | 62·2 | 0·2 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 28·7 |
| LINCOLN, CITY OF.. | 0·1 | 18·7 | 4·8 | 53·5 | 0·2 | 5·8 | 1·7 | 25·4 |
| LONDON .. .. .. | 0·6 | 12·7 | 3·5 | 60·1 | 0·2 | 5·1 | 1·4 | 33·0 |
| MIDDLESEX .. .. | 0·7 | 13·5 | 3·9 | 50·6 | 0·2 | 5·6 | 1·5 | 26·5 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE .. | 2·2 | 46·0 | 13·1 | 76·0 | 0·4 | 7·4 | 2·1 | 21·3 |
| NEWPORT .. .. | 0·7 | 15·7 | 4·3 | 58·5 | 0·0 | 4·0 | 1·0 | 24·4 |
| NORFOLK .. .. .. | 2·2 | 43·5 | 12·9 | 70·9 | 0·4 | 11·3 | 3·1 | 32·2 |
| GREAT YARMOUTH .. | 0·2 | 11·0 | 2·9 | 54·8 | 0·2 | 2·5 | 0·8 | 37·0 |
| NORWICH, CITY OF .. | 0·6 | 26·5 | 7·0 | 71·7 | 0·1 | 15·8 | 4·2 | 53·7 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 4·2 | 56·6 | 17·4 | 79·0 | 1·5 | 33·6 | 9·5 | 59·0 |
| NORTHAMPTON .. .. | 2·1 | 50·3 | 14·0 | 78·7 | 0·8 | 35·9 | 10·1 | 65·7 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 0·9 | 23·4 | 6·4 | 65·6 | 0·5 | 6·6 | 2·1 | 32·8 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND.. | 1·2 | 36·2 | 10·1 | 68·3 | 0·2 | 5·6 | 1·5 | 20·1 |
| NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, CITY OF | 1·0 | 16·2 | 4·8 | 58·5 | 0·2 | 4·3 | 1·2 | 23·2 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.. | 1·9 | 48·1 | 13·0 | 73·5 | 0·7 | 21·6 | 5·8 | 44·2 |
| NOTTINGHAM, CITY OF | 1·1 | 46·8 | 12·7 | 78·2 | 0·5 | 42·6 | 11·4 | 70·8 |
| OXFORDSHIRE .. .. | 2·2 | 41·8 | 12·3 | 69·0 | 0·4 | 14·9 | 4·2 | 34·9 |
| OXFORD, CITY OF .. | 0·9 | 23·3 | 6·4 | 53·1 | 0·4 | 14·0 | 4·1 | 39·1 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE .. | 2·5 | 32·0 | 10·5 | 41·9 | 0·7 | 20·0 | 5·1 | 35·6 |
| SHROPSHIRE .. .. | 0·8 | 28·2 | 7·7 | 62·6 | 0·6 | 12·9 | 3·6 | 35·8 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE .. | 3·2 | 41·1 | 13·1 | 65·6 | 1·2 | 21·3 | 6·2 | 41·3 |
| BATH, CITY OF .. .. | 6·0 | 27·3 | 11·5 | 55·8 | 0·7 | 13·7 | 4·4 | 39·2 |
| SOUTHAMPTON.. .. | 1·6 | 33·2 | 9·7 | 59·9 | 0·4 | 10·6 | 2·9 | 29·2 |
| BOURNEMOUTH .. | 1·2 | 24·5 | 7·1 | 57·3 | 0·8 | 9·6 | 3·2 | 34·7 |
| PORTSMOUTH .. .. | 1·2 | 18·3 | 5·2 | 47·2 | 0·2 | 6·6 | 1·8 | 33·0 |
| SOUTHAMPTON .. | 0·6 | 25·5 | 6·9 | 55·6 | 0·3 | 8·4 | 2·3 | 29·1 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT .. | 0·5 | 23·2 | 5·9 | 60·6 | 0·2 | 6·4 | 1·7 | 26·8 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE .. | 1·2 | 50·3 | 12·9 | 79·0 | 0·7 | 21·9 | 5·8 | 45·6 |
| BURTON UPON TRENT | 1·0 | 49·2 | 12·5 | 77·4 | 0·5 | 15·9 | 4·1 | 36·9 |
| HANLEY .. .. .. | 0·5 | 50·0 | 11·8 | 83·0 | 0·4 | 30·2 | 7·3 | 57·8 |
| WALSALL .. .. .. | 0·9 | 46·9 | 11·8 | 77·0 | 0·4 | 26·9 | 6·9 | 62·7 |
| WEST BROMWICH .. | 0·6 | 53·4 | 12·9 | 81·2 | 0·4 | 16·7 | 4·3 | 38·5 |
| WOLVERHAMPTON .. | 0·6 | 31·4 | 8·1 | 73·2 | 0·3 | 12·0 | 3·5 | 39·4 |
| SUFFOLK:— | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUFFOLK .. | 2·3 | 38·9 | 11·5 | 67·3 | 0·6 | 12·0 | 3·4 | 34·7 |
| IPSWICH .. .. | 1·5 | 30·0 | 8·5 | 68·4 | 0·2 | 10·0 | 2·8 | 44·6 |
| WEST SUFFOLK .. | 2·4 | 47·2 | 13·8 | 71·8 | 0·6 | 19·0 | 5·4 | 41·5 |
| SURREY .. .. .. | 1·5 | 25·1 | 7·4 | 51·1 | 0·3 | 7·6 | 2·2 | 26·1 |
| CROYDON .. .. .. | 0·9 | 18·4 | 5·1 | 50·9 | 0·2 | 6·3 | 1·8 | 24·1 |
| SUSSEX:— | | | | | | | | |
| EAST SUSSEX .. .. | 1·9 | 30·2 | 9·0 | 59·5 | 0·3 | 8·5 | 2·4 | 27·5 |
| BRIGHTON .. .. | 0·4 | 24·5 | 6·2 | 62·6 | 0·4 | 9·6 | 2·8 | 33·3 |
| HASTINGS .. .. | 0·9 | 19·2 | 5·6 | 54·2 | 0·3 | 7·7 | 2·2 | 25·5 |
| WEST SUSSEX .. | 1·5 | 38·0 | 11·1 | 66·5 | 0·4 | 11·0 | 3·0 | 31·5 |
| WARWICKSHIRE .. | 1·4 | 41·0 | 11·4 | 68·8 | 0·5 | 21·1 | 5·4 | 48·2 |
| BIRMINGHAM, CITY OF | 1·0 | 47·9 | 12·6 | 80·7 | 0·4 | 31·8 | 8·3 | 62·6 |
| COVENTRY, CITY OF .. | 1·2 | 40·2 | 10·8 | 79·5 | 0·2 | 32·6 | 8·2 | 62·4 |
| WESTMORLAND .. | 1·1 | 25·9 | 7·4 | 59·4 | 0·3 | 14·7 | 3·7 | 32·2 |
| WILTSHIRE .. .. | 3·1 | 45·3 | 14·0 | 70·1 | 0·6 | 15·0 | 4·1 | 35·9 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE .. | 1·4 | 42·6 | 11·6 | 70·6 | 0·4 | 23·0 | 5·9 | 43·4 |
| DUDLEY .. .. .. | 0·2 | 49·0 | 11·7 | 82·4 | 0·1 | 17·4 | 4·0 | 37·9 |
| WORCESTER, CITY OF.. | 0·6 | 30·8 | 8·5 | 67·9 | 0·3 | 17·3 | 5·0 | 48·0 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING .. .. | 1·6 | 27·7 | 8·0 | 61·8 | 0·5 | 15·2 | 4·1 | 31·9 |
| KINGSTON UPON HULL, CITY OF | 0·5 | 15·2 | 4·1 | 64·5 | 0·1 | 5·7 | 1·5 | 30·6 |
| NORTH RIDING .. | 0·7 | 18·9 | 5·2 | 55·4 | 0·2 | 6·9 | 1·9 | 23·6 |
| MIDDLESBROUGH .. | 1·1 | 21·5 | 6·0 | 52·3 | 0·3 | 5·4 | 1·5 | 13·8 |
| WEST RIDING .. | 5·4 | 55·1 | 17·7 | 79·6 | 3·7 | 28·5 | 9·8 | 48·9 |
| BRADFORD, CITY OF | 12·0 | 68·7 | 28·6 | 84·4 | 10·2 | 60·5 | 23·1 | 78·3 |
| HALIFAX .. .. | 17·8 | 71·5 | 30·9 | 84·0 | 14·4 | 68·3 | 28·9 | 77·1 |
| HUDDERSFIELD .. | 2·2 | 58·1 | 17·1 | 81·4 | 0·6 | 45·5 | 12·5 | 71·4 |
| LEEDS, CITY OF .. | 0·7 | 54·5 | 13·8 | 80·8 | 0·2 | 33·2 | 8·3 | 58·8 |
| SHEFFIELD, CITY OF | 0·9 | 49·6 | 12·8 | 79·9 | 0·2 | 21·4 | 5·2 | 45·8 |
| YORK, CITY OF .. | 0·8 | 12·9 | 3·9 | 57·9 | 0·2 | 3·5 | 1·0 | 34·5 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY .. .. | 1·3 | 19·0 | 6·0 | 45·2 | 1·4 | 14·0 | 4·6 | 28·6 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE .. | 2·6 | 38·4 | 11·9 | 63·5 | 1·1 | 13·2 | 4·0 | 29·9 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE .. | 2·3 | 26·1 | 8·7 | 52·8 | 1·6 | 16·9 | 5·4 | 30·5 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 1·6 | 27·0 | 8·0 | 60·4 | 1·6 | 13·3 | 4·5 | 32·4 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE .. | 1·1 | 16·7 | 5·0 | 54·4 | 0·7 | 6·7 | 2·2 | 25·6 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE .. | 0·9 | 26·3 | 7·1 | 62·4 | 0·8 | 11·5 | 3·5 | 30·6 |
| FLINTSHIRE .. .. | 0·9 | 20·1 | 5·9 | 55·4 | 0·8 | 8·9 | 2·8 | 24·4 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE .. | 2·3 | 50·5 | 13·7 | 76·7 | 0·7 | 8·9 | 2·6 | 22·7 |
| CARDIFF .. .. .. | 0·6 | 17·7 | 4·6 | 55·6 | 0·2 | 5·4 | 1·5 | 21·4 |
| SWANSEA .. .. .. | 0·2 | 25·2 | 6·3 | 57·8 | 0·4 | 5·7 | 1·7 | 20·0 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE .. | 1·3 | 20·7 | 6·1 | 48·5 | 0·9 | 13·2 | 4·0 | 29·9 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 1·6 | 17·4 | 5·4 | 52·4 | 1·4 | 10·5 | 3·7 | 33·3 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE .. | 0·7 | 20·0 | 5·6 | 49·6 | 0·7 | 10·5 | 3·3 | 29·3 |
| RADNORSHIRE .. .. | 2·8 | 31·3 | 9·9 | 63·2 | 0·7 | 12·2 | 3·7 | 29·0 |

## TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891.

NOTE.—The principal changes of classification are set out in the Table, but it should be borne in mind that the figures under the various headings and groups of headings may also be affected by changes in the mode of filling-up the Occupiers' Schedules. (*See* the remarks on pp. 89 and 90 of the Report.)

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I. GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY. | | | |
| | 1. *National Government.* | | | |
| 1 | Civil Service (Officers and Clerks) | .. .. .. | 1. 1. Civil Service (Officers and Clerks). | |
| 2 | Civil Service (Messengers, &c.) .. | | „ „ Civil Service (Messengers, &c.). | |
| | | | „ „ Prison Officer, &c. .. .. | Divided between Nos. 1 and 2. |
| | | | „ 3. East Indian and Colonial Service. | Transferred to No. 1. |
| | 2. *Local Government.* | | | |
| 3 | Police .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Police. | |
| 4 | Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers | *See* note to No. 263 | „ „ Municipal, Parish, Union, District, Officer. | |
| | | | „ „ Other Local or County Official. | |
| | II. DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY. | | | |
| | 1. *Army (at Home).* | | | |
| 5 | Army Officers (Effective and Retired) | .. .. .. .. .. | 2. 1. Army Officer (Effective and Retired). | |
| 6 | Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Soldier and Non-Commissioned Officer. | |
| | 2. *Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port).* | | | |
| 7 | Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired) | .. .. .. | „ 2. Navy Officer (Effective and Retired). | |
| | | | „ „ Seaman, R.N. | |
| 8 | Men of the Navy and Marines .. | | „ „ Royal Marines (Officers and Men). | Divided between Nos. 7 and 8. |
| | III. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES. | | | |
| | 1. *Clerical.* | | | |
| 9 | Clergymen (Established Church) | .. .. .. .. .. | 3. 1. Clergyman (Established Church). | |
| 10 | Roman Catholic Priests .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Roman Catholic Priest. .. | Monks included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 13 in 1901. |
| 11 | Ministers, Priests, of other religious bodies | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Minister, Priest, of other religious bodies. | |
| 12 | Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Missionary, Scripture Reader, Itinerant Preacher. | |
| 13 | Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity .. | *See* note to No. 10.. .. | „ „ Nun, Sister of Charity. | |
| 14 | Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, &c. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officer, Servant. | Church, Chapel—Caretakers and Keepers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 44 in 1901. |
| | 2. *Legal.* | | | |
| 15 | Barristers, Solicitors .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Barrister, Solicitor. | |
| 16 | Law Clerks .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Law Clerk. | |
| | 3. *Medical.* | | | |
| 17 | Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 3. Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner. | |
| 18 | Dentists (including Assistants) .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Dentist, Dental Apparatus Maker. | Dental Apparatus Makers (including Tooth, Artificial Tooth, Minera Tooth —Makers) included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 190 in 1901. |
| 19 | Veterinary Surgeons.. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Veterinary Surgeon. | |
| 20 | Midwives .. .. .. .. | | | |
| 21 | Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants.. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Sick Nurse, Midwife, Invalid Attendant. | |
| 22 | Subordinate Medical Service .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Subordinate Medical Service. | |
| | 4. *Teaching.* | | | |
| 23 | Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 4. Schoolmaster, Teacher, Professor, Lecturer. | |
| 24 | Others concerned in Teaching .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ School Service, and others concerned in Teaching. | School—Caretakers, Keepers, and Wardrobe Keepers included under this heading in 1891. In 1901 the Caretakers and Keepers were transferred to No. 44, and the Wardrobe Keepers to No. 48. |
| | 5. *Literary and Scientific.* | | | |
| 25 | Authors, Editors, Journalists; Reporters, Shorthand Writers | .. .. .. .. | „ 5. Author, Editor, Journalist. | |
| | | | „ „ Reporter, Shorthand Writer. | |
| 26 | Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits. | |
| 27 | Others connected with Literature, &c. | *See* note to No. 263 .. | „ „ Literary, Scientific, Institution—Service, &c. | |
| | 6. *Engineers and Surveyors.* | | | |
| 28 | Civil and Mining Engineers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 6. Civil and Mining Engineer. | |
| 29 | Land, House, Ship-Surveyors .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Land, House, Ship—Surveyor. | |
| | 7. *Art, Music, Drama.* | | | |
| 30 | Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (artists) | *See* note to No. 261 .. | „ 7. Painter, Engraver, Sculptor, (artist). | |
| 31 | Architects .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Architect. | |
| 32 | Photographers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Photographer. .. .. .. | Photographic Albumenizers, and Dry Plate—Makers, Workers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 234 in 1901. |
| 33 | Musicians, Music Masters, Singers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Musician, Music Master. .. | Organ Grinders included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 85 in 1901; approximately comparable figures may be obtained by amalgamating the two headings. |
| 34 | Actors .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Actor. | |
| 35 | Art, Music, Theatre-Service, &c... | *See* note to No. 33. .. | „ „ Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c. | |
| | 8. *Exhibitions, Games, &c.* | | | |
| 36 | Performers, Showmen; Exhibition, Games—Service | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 8. Performer, Showman; Exhibition, Games—Service. | |

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IV. DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES. | | | |
| | 1. *Domestic Indoor Service.* | | | |
| 37 | Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses | .. .. .. .. | 4. 1. Domestic Servant (Indoor)... | Not comparable. Daughters and other female relatives returned as "Housekeeper," "Helping at Home," "House Work," &c., included under this heading in 1891 referred to No. 382 in the Unoccupied Order in 1901. *See also* notes to Nos. 42, and 350-1. |
| 38 | Other Domestic Indoor Servants.. | .. .. .. .. | | |
| | 2. *Domestic Outdoor Service.* | | | |
| 39 | Domestic Coachmen, Grooms .. | *See* No. 70. | | |
| 40 | Domestic Gardeners .. .. .. | *See* No. 93. | | |
| 41 | Gamekeepers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 7. 4. Gamekeeper. | |
| | 3. *Other Service.* | | | |
| 42 | College, Club—Service .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 4. 1. College, Club—Service. | Not comparable owing to the inclusion in 1891 of many Club Domestic Servants, who in 1901 were referred to No. 37. |
| 43 | Hospital and Institution Service.. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Hospital and Institution Service. | |
| 44 | Caretakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, &c., Keepers (not Government) | Not comparable. *See* notes to Nos. 14 and 24. | „ 1. Lodge, Gate, Park—Keeper (not Government).<br>„ 2. Office Keeper, Caretaker (not Government). | |
| 45 | Cooks (not Domestic) .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Cook (not domestic). .. | Comparison under these headings is not reliable. |
| 46 | Charwomen .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Charwoman. | |
| 47 | Laundry and Washing Service .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Washing and Bathing Service. | Bathing Service included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 48 in 1901. |
| 48 | Others engaged in Service .. | Not comparable. *See* notes to Nos. 24, 47 and 196. | „ „ Others engaged in Service. | |
| | V. COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS. | | | |
| | 1. *Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.* | | | |
| 49 | Merchants (commodity undefined) | .. .. .. .. .. | 5. 1. Merchant. | |
| 50 | Brokers, Agents, Factors .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Broker, Avent, Factor. | |
| 51 | Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described) | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Salesman, Buyer (not otherwise described). | |
| 52 | Commercial Travellers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Commercial Traveller. | |
| 53 | Accountants .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Accountant. | |
| 54 | Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Auctioneer, Appraiser, Valuer, House Agent. | |
| 55 | Officers of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, &c. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Officer of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, &c. | |
| | 2. *Commercial or Business Clerks.* | | | |
| 56 | Commercial or Business Clerks . | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Commercial Clerk. | |
| | 3. *Dealers in Money.* | | | |
| 57 | Bankers; Bank—Officials, Clerks | .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Banker.<br>„ „ Bank Officials and Clerks. | |
| 58 | Bill Discounters, Brokers, Finance Agents | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Bill Discounter, Broker, Finance Agent. | |
| | 4. *Insurance.* | | | |
| 59 | Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance—Officials, Clerks, &c. | .. .. .. .. | „ 3. Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance Service. | |
| 60 | Insurance Agents .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | | |
| | VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES. | | | |
| | 1. *On Railways.* | | | |
| 61 | Railway Officials or Clerks .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 6. 1. Railway Officials and Clerks. | |
| 62 | Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Railway Engine Driver, Stoker. | |
| 63 | Railway Guards .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Railway Guard. .. .. | The constitution of the headings of this Sub-Order has been slightly altered on the revision of the classification, but the changes would not seriously affect the figures for purposes of comparison. |
| 64 | Signalmen .. .. .. .. | *See* No. 68. | | |
| 65 | Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Pointsman; Level Crossing Man. | |
| 66 | Platelayers, Gangers, Packers .. | *See* No. 201. | | |
| 67 | Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers) | | | |
| 68 | Railway Porters and Servants .. | Together with No. 64; *see also* note to No. 201. | „ „ Railway Porters and Servants. | |
| | 2. *On Roads.* | | | |
| 69 | Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Livery Stable Keeper; Coach, Cab Proprietor. | |
| 70 | Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen | Together with Nos. 39 and 72. | „ „ Coachman, Cabman, Groom, Horse-breaker. | |
| 71 | Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm) | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Carman, Carrier, Haulier, Carter, Waggoner (not Farm). | |
| 72 | Omnibus Service .. .. .. | *See* No. 70. | | |
| 73 | Tramway Service .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Tramway Service. | |
| 74 | Motor Car Drivers .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | A new occupation. |
| 75 | Others on Roads .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Toll Collector, Turnpike Gate Keeper.<br>„ „ Wheel Chair — Proprietor, Attendant, &c. | |

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. | | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
| | VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES—*continued.* | | | |
| | *3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.* | | | |
| 76 | Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas | .. .. .. .. .. | 6. 3. Merchant Service; Seaman, Pilot; Boatman on Seas. | In 1901 the crews of Barges when known to be sea-going were referred to No. 76. |
| 77 | Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman. | |
| 78 | Navigation Service (on shore) .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Navigation Service (not Crew). | |
| | *4. In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.* | | | |
| 79 | Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer. | The constitution of the headings of this Sub-Order has been slightly altered on the revision of the classification, but the changes would not seriously affect the figures for purposes of comparison. |
| 80 | Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse—Officials and Servants. | |
| | *5. In Storage, Porterage, and Messages.* | | | |
| 81 | Warehousemen .. .. .. | Including those "Undefined." | „ 4. Warehouseman. .. .. | Including those "Undefined." |
| | | | „ „ Meter, Weigher. .. .. | In 1901 Meters and Weighers were referred to the special trade when stated, otherwise to No. 81. |
| 82 | Coalheavers; Coal — Porters, Labourers | .. .. .. .. .. | 21. 2. Coalheaver; Coal — Porter, Labourer. | |
| 83 | Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government) | .. .. .. .. .. | 6. 5. Messenger, Porter, Watchman (not Railway or Government). | |
| 84 | Telegraph, Telephone—Service .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Telegraph, Telephone — Service. | |
| | VII. AGRICULTURE. | *Note.*—The classification under the headings of this Order has been revised after consultation with the Board of Agriculture. The principal changes are set out against the various headings, but it must be pointed out that the figures are also affected for purposes of comparison by the Special Instructions issued securing more definite description in the Census Schedules. | | |
| | *1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.* | | | |
| 85 | Farmers, Graziers .. .. .. | The heading in 1901 included Fruit — Farmers, Growers and Potato Growers; Hop Growers; and Poultry Farmers, Breeders, Rearers. (*See* notes to Nos 93, 95, and 360.) | 7. 1. Farmer, Grazier. | |
| 86 | Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned) | The heading in 1901 includes a large number of Farmers' Sons, &c. under 15 years of age, who in 1891 would have been classed as "Others" in the Unoccupied Class (Order 24). | 7. 1. Farmer's, Grazier's — Son, Grandson, Brother, Nephew. (*Males only in 1891, the females being referred to "Others" in the Unoccupied Class Order 24.*) | The Sons of Female Farmers, Graziers were in certain cases referred to the heading "Farm Bailiff" in 1891, but not in 1901. |
| 87 | Farm Bailiffs, Foremen .. .. | *See* notes to Nos. 86, 89-91, and 95. | „ „ Farm Bailiff. | |
| 88 | Shepherds .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Shepherd. | |
| 89 | Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Cattle | | | |
| 90 | Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses | .. | „ „ Agricultural Labourer, Farm Servant. | In 1891 Hinds were invariably included under this heading; in 1901, they were, after inquiry, included in some districts under No. 87; in others under No. 90. |
| | | | „ „ Horsekeeper, Horseman, Teamster, Carter. | |
| 91 | Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise distinguished | *See* note to No. 95. | | |
| 92 | Woodmen .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Woodman. | |
| 93 | Gardeners (not Domestic); Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists | Together with No. 40 .. | „ 3. Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman. | Fruit—Farmers, Growers and Potato Growers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 85 in 1901. |
| 94 | Agricultural Machines — Proprietors, Attendants | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 1. Agricultural Machine—Proprietor, Attendant. | |
| 95 | Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture | Not comparable. *See* notes to Nos. 100, 360, 361, and 390. | „ „ Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture. | This heading included in 1891:—Hop Growers transferred to No. 85, Hop Ground Labourers to No. 91, Marsh Bailiffs to No. 87; also Coffee, Cotton, Sugar, Tea, &c., Planters, Growers classified as a rule with the Dealers in the various commodities in 1901. |
| | VIII. FISHING. | | | |
| | *1. In Fishing.* | | | |
| 96 | Fishermen .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 8. 1. Fisherman. | |

* These headings are seriously affected for comparison by the numerous changes of classification and by the returns being undoubtedly more accurate and definite in 1901 than 1891. Approximately comparable figures may be obtained by amalgamating the Headings numbered 86 to 91, but excluding from Heading No. 86 the males under 15 years of age and all the females.

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IX. IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES. | | | |
| | 1. *Mines.* | The constitution of the headings of this Sub-Order has been slightly altered on the revision of the classification, but the changes would not seriously affect the figures for purposes of comparison. | | |
| 97 | Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers .. | | | |
| 98 | Coal and Shale Mine—Other Workers below ground | *See* note to No. 201 .. | 21. 1. Coal Miner. | |
| 99 | Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground | | | |
| 100 | Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers | *See* note to No. 108 .. | „ 2. Coke, Charcoal, Peat—Cutter, Burner. | Peat, Turf—Cutters, Diggers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 95 in 1901. |
| 101 | Ironstone Miners .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 1. Ironstone Miner. | |
| 102 | Copper Miners .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Copper Miner. | |
| 103 | Tin Miners .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Tin Miner. | |
| 104 | Lead Miners .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Lead Miner. | |
| 105 | Miners in other (*or undefined*) Minerals | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Miner in other, or undefined, Minerals. | |
| 106 | Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers | Owners, Agents, Managers and others in Mine Service more completely separated from other workers in Mines in 1901 than in 1891. | „ „ Mine Service. | |
| 107 | Other Mine Service .. .. .. | | | |
| 108 | Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 2. Coal, Coke, Peat, &c., Dealer. | Patent Fuel Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 100 in 1901. |
| | 2. *Quarries.* | | | |
| 109 | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 3. Stone — Quarrier, Cutter, Dresser. | |
| 110 | Slate—Quarriers, Workers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Slate—Quarrier, Worker. | |
| 111 | Limeburners .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Limeburner. | |
| 112 | Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourer. | |
| 113 | Other Workers in Products of Quarries | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Others. | |
| 114 | Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Dealers in Stone, Slate, Tiles, &c. | Brick, Tile, Plaster, Cement—Merchants, Dealers included in 1891 transferred to No. 228 in 1901. |
| | X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES. | | | |
| | 1. *Iron and Steel Manufacture.* | | | |
| 115 | Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | *See* Nos. 148–150. | | |
| 116 | Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills | | | |
| 117 | Steel Smelting and Founding .. | | | |
| | 2. *Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.* | | | |
| 118 | Tinplate Manufacture .. .. | *See* No. 156. | | |
| 119 | Copper Manufacture .. .. .. | *See* No. 157. | | |
| 120 | Lead Manufacture .. .. .. | *See* No. 158. | | |
| 121 | Zinc Manufacture .. .. .. | *See* No. 159. | | |
| 122 | Brass, Bronze—Manufacture .. | *See* No. 160. | | |
| 123 | Manufacture of other or unspecified Metals | *See* No. 161; and note to No. 156. | | |
| | 3. *Engineering, and Machine Making.* | | | |
| 124 | Patternmakers .. .. .. .. | *See* No. 134. | | |
| 125 | Millwrights .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 10. 1. Millwright. | |
| *126 | Ironfounders .. .. .. .. | *See* Nos. 148–150. | | |
| 127 | Brassfounders .. .. .. | *See* No. 160. | | |
| *128 | Blacksmiths, Strikers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 21. 3. Blacksmith, Whitesmith. .. | Not strictly comparable. Whitesmiths included with Blacksmiths in 1891 transferred to No. 161 in 1901. |
| 129 | Erectors, Fitters, Turners .. .. | *See* note to No. 200. | 10. 1. Fitter and Turner (Engine and Machine). | |
| 130 | Brass Finishers .. .. .. | *See* No. 160. | | |
| 131 | Coppersmiths .. .. .. .. | *See* No. 157. | | |
| 132 | Metal Machinists .. .. .. | *See* No. 134. | | |
| 133 | Boiler Makers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Boiler Maker. | |
| | | | „ „ Engine and Machine Maker. | |
| | | | „ „ Spinning and Weaving Machine Maker. | |
| 134 | Other or undefined Engine and Machine Makers | Together with Nos. 124 and 132; *see also* note to No. 200. | „ „ Agricultural Machine and Implement Maker. | Some minor occupations included under these headings in 1891 transferred to Nos. 134, 161, and 220 in 1901. |
| | | | „ „ Domestic Machinery and Implement Maker. | |

*See* note to No. 173.

* Approximately comparable figures may be obtained by grouping together Headings numbered 115–117, 126, 128, 148–150, and 161.

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES—*continued.*** | | | |
| | *4. Tools.* | | | |
| 135 | Tool Makers | *See* note to No. 134. | 10. 2. Tool Maker. | *See* note to No. 173 |
| 136 | File Makers | | „ „ File Maker. | |
| 137 | Saw Makers | | „ „ Saw Maker. | |
| 138 | Cutlers and Scissors Makers | | „ „ Cutler and Scissors Maker. | |
| 139 | Needle, Pin—Makers | | „ „ Pin Maker. „ „ Needle Maker. | |
| 140 | Steel Pen Makers | | „ „ Steel Pen Maker. | |
| | *5. Types, Dies, Medals, Coins.* | | | |
| 141 | Type—Cutters, Founders | | „ 7. Type—Cutter, Founder. | *See* note to No. 173. |
| 142 | Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Makers | | „ „ Die, Seal, Coin, Medal—Maker. | |
| | *6. Arms.* | | | |
| 143 | Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers | | „ 5. Gunsmith, Gun Manufacturer. | *See* note to No. 173. |
| 144 | Sword, Bayonet—Makers, Cutlers | | „ „ Sword, Bayonet—Maker, Cutler. | |
| | *7. Miscellaneous Metal Trades.* | | | |
| 145 | Nail Manufacture | | 21. 8. Nail Manufacture. | |
| 146 | Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers | | „ 12. Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Maker. | |
| 147 | Anchor, Chain—Manufacture | | „ 8. Anchor, Chain, Manufacture. | |
| 148 | Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers | Together with Nos. 115-7, and 126; *see also* notes to Nos. 160 and 198. | „ „ Other Iron and Steel Manufactures. | Not comparable.[a] Sundry Workers in Miscellaneous Iron Goods included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 161 in 1901. |
| 149 | Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass) | | | |
| 150 | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | | | |
| 151 | Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers | | „ 12. Wire — Drawer, Maker, Worker, Weaver. | |
| 152 | Lock, Key—Makers | *See* Nos. 198-9. | | |
| 153 | Gas Fittings Makers | | | |
| 154 | Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Makers | | „ „ Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Maker. | |
| 155 | White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers | | „ „ White Metal, Plated Ware, Manufacturer, Pewterer. | |
| 156 | Tinplate Goods Makers | Together with No. 118 | „ 10. Tin, Tin Plate, Tin Goods—Manufacturer. | Tin Manufacturers and Workers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to Nos. 123 and 161 respectively in 1901. |
| 157 | Copper Workers | Together with Nos. 119 and 131. | 21. 9. Copper, Copper Goods—Manufacturer. | |
| 158 | Leaden Goods Makers | Together with No. 120 | „ 11. Lead, Leaden Goods—Manufacturer. | |
| 159 | Zinc Workers | Together with No. 121 | „ 10. Zinc, Zinc Goods—Manufacturer, Worker. | |
| 160 | Brass, Bronze—Workers | Together with Nos. 122, 127, and 130. | „ 12. Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Brazier. | Brass Bedstead Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 149 in 1901. |
| *161 | Other Metal Workers | Together with No. 123 | „ „ Metal—Refiner, Worker, Turner, Burnisher, Lacquerer. „ „ Others working in Sub-Orders 9 to 12. | Not comparable. *See* notes to Nos. 123 134, 148-150, and 156. |
| | *8. Ships and Boats.* | | | |
| 162 | Ship—Platers, Rivetters, &c. | | 13. 1. Shipwright; Ship, Barge, &c., Builder (Wood). | |
| 163 | Other Workers in Iron | | „ „ Shipwright; Ship, Barge, &c., Builder (Iron). | |
| 164 | Shipwrights | | „ 2. Ship—Rigger, Fitter; Mast, Yard, Oar, Block—Maker. | |
| 165 | Other Workers in Wood | | „ „ Sail Maker. | |
| 166 | Others in Ship and Boat Building | | | |
| | *9. Vehicles.* | | | |
| 167 | Cycle and Motor Manufacture | | 12. 1. Bicycle, Tricycle — Maker, Dealer. | *See* note to No. 173. |
| 168 | Railway—Coach, Waggon Makers | | „ „ Coach, Carriage—Maker. | |
| 169 | Coach, Carriage—Makers | | | |
| 170 | Wheelwrights | | „ „ Wheelwright. | |
| 171 | Others in construction of Vehicles | | „ „ Others. | |
| | *10. Dealers.* | | | |
| 172 | Ironmongers: Hardware—Dealers, Merchants | | 21. 8. Ironmonger; Hardware—Dealer, Merchant. | |
| 173 | Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c. | | „ 12. Dealers in Sub-Orders 9 to 12. | Not comparable. Dealers in Orders 10 and 12 in 1891 included with Makers. |

[a] Approximately comparable figures may be obtained by grouping together Headings numbered 115-117, 126, 128, 148-150, and 161.

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891.—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XI. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES. | | | |
| | 1. *Precious Metals and Jewellery.* | | | |
| 174 | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers | .. .. .. .. .. | 21. 7. Goldsmith, Silversmith, Jeweller. | Dealers included under these headings in 1891 transferred to No. 185 in 1901. |
| 175 | Lapidaries and other Workers .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Lapidary .. .. .. .. | |
| | | | „ „ Others .. .. .. .. | |
| | 2. *Watches and Scientific Instruments.* | | | |
| 176 | Watchmakers, Clockmakers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 10. 3. Watchmaker, Clockmaker .. | |
| 177 | Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Philosophical Instrument Maker; Optician. | |
| 178 | Electrical Apparatus Makers .. | Together with No. 355. *See also* note to No. 375. | „ „ Electrical Apparatus Maker | |
| 179 | Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Maker. | |
| 180 | Surgical Instrument Makers .. | *See* note to No. 18.. .. | „ 4. Surgical Instrument—Maker, Dealer. | Dealers included under these headings in 1891 transferred to No. 184 in 1901. |
| | 3. *Musical Instruments.* | | | |
| 181 | Musical Instrument Makers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 6. Musical Instrument—Maker, Dealer. | |
| | 4. *Tackle for Sports and Games.* | | | |
| 182 | Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 8. Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Maker, Dealer. | |
| | 5 *Dealers.* | | | |
| 183 | Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches | *See* note to Nos. 174–6. | | |
| 184 | Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c. | *See* note to Nos. 177–182. | | |
| | XII. BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION. | | | |
| | 1. *House Building &c* | | | |
| 185 | Builders .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 11. 1. Builder .. .. .. .. | This heading included in 1891:—Sewer, Drainage—Contractors; Dock, Harbour, Canal, Sea Defence, River Wall, Public Works — Contractors transferred to No. 200; Sea Wall, Sea Groyne—Labourers, and Pile Drivers transferred to No. 201; and Stove Setters, Furnace and Oven Liners to No. 188. |
| 186 | Builders' Labourers .. .. .. | *See* note to Nos. 185–9. | | |
| 187 | Carpenters, Joiners .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 11. 1. Carpenter, Joiner. .. .. | This heading included in 1891:—Wood Machinists (undefined) transferred to No. 214; Packing Case, Crate, Sea Chest—Makers transferred to No. 217; also some minor occupations transferred to Nos. 208 and 220. |
| 188 | Bricklayers .. .. .. .. | *See* note to Nos. 185–6. | „ „ Bricklayer. .. .. .. | Scaffold Builders and Scaffolders included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 186 in 1901. |
| 189 | Bricklayers' Labourers .. .. | .. .. .. .. | | |
| 190 | Masons .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Mason. | |
| 191 | Masons' Labourers .. .. .. | | | |
| 192 | Slaters, Tilers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Slater, Tiler. | |
| 193 | Plasterers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher. | |
| 194 | Plasterers' Labourers .. .. | .. .. .. .. | | |
| 195 | Paperhangers, Whitewashers .. | *See* note to No. 196. | | |
| 196 | Painters, Decorators, Glaziers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Painter, Glazier... .. .. | This heading included in 1891:—Distemperers transferred to No. 196; and Window Cleaners transferred to No. 48. |
| 197 | Plumbers.. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Plumber. | |
| 198 | Gasfitters .. .. .. .. | Together with Nos. 152 and 153. | „ 2. Locksmith, Bellhanger, Gasfitter. | Gas Stove Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 148. |
| 199 | Locksmiths, Bellhangers .. .. | | | |
| | 2. *Other Works of Construction, and Roads.* | | | |
| 200 | Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c., Contractors | *See* note to Nos. 185–6 .. | 21. 3. Railway Contractor. .. .. | Not comparable. This heading included in 1891:—Railway—Signal, Switch, Turntable—Makers and Fitters; in 1901 the Makers were transferred to No. 134 and the Fitters to No. 139. |
| 201 | Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers | Together with Nos. 66 and 67. *See also* notes to Nos. 185–6, and 356. | „ „ Platelayer, Railway Labourer, Navvy. | Some minor occupations included under this heading in 1891 transferred to Nos. 68 and 98 in 1901. |
| 202 | Well, Mine—Sinkers, Borers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Well—Sinker, Borer. | It is possible that Mine Sinkers have been more completely separated from Miners in 1901 than in 1891. |
| 203 | Road — Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Road—Contractor, Surveyor, Inspector. | |
| 204 | Paviours, Road Labourers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Paviour, Road Labourer. | |
| | XIII. WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS. | | | |
| | 1. *Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.* | | | |
| 205 | Cabinet Makers .. .. .. | Together with No. 213.. | 11. 2. Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, Furniture Dealer, French Polisher. | Carpet Beaters and Cleaners included in 1891 transferred to No. 368 in 1901. |
| 206 | French Polishers .. .. .. | | | |
| 207 | Upholsterers .. .. .. .. | | | |
| 208 | House and Shop Fittings Makers | *See* note to No. 187. .. | „ „ House and Shop Fittings—Maker, Dealer. | Dealers included in 1891 transferred to No. 213 in 1901. |
| 209 | Undertakers; Funeral Furniture Makers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Funeral Furniture Maker; Undertaker. | |
| 210 | Wood Carvers; Carvers and Gilders | .. .. .. .. | „ 3. Wood Carver. .. .. .. | Dealers included in 1891 transferred to No. 213 in 1901. |
| | | | „ „ Carver and Gilder. .. .. | |
| 211 | Willow, Cane, Rush—Workers; Basket Makers | *See* note to No. 389. .. | 20. 2. Willow, Cane, Rush—Worker; Basket Maker. | |
| 212 | Dealers in Works of Art .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 11. 3. Dealer in Works of Art. | |
| 213 | Furniture, &c., Dealers .. .. | *See* Nos. 205–207. *See also* notes to Nos. 208, 210, and 392. | | |

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent of Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XIII. WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS—*contd.* 2. *Wood and Bark.* | | | |
| 214 | Sawyers | *See* note to No. 187 | 20. 3. Sawyer. | |
| 215 | Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle—Makers | | „ „ Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle—Maker. | |
| 216 | Wood Turners | | „ „ Wood Turner, Wooden Box—Maker. | |
| 217 | Wooden Box, Packing Case—Makers | *See* note to No. 187 | | |
| 218 | Coopers; Hoop—Makers, Benders | | „ „ Cooper; Hoop—Maker, Bender. | |
| 219 | Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers | | „ „ Cork, Bark—Cutter, Worker. | |
| 220 | Other Workers in Wood | Comparison under these headings is not reliable. *See also* notes to Nos. 134 and 187. | „ „ Others working in Wood, Cork, Bark, &c. | |
| 221 | Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchants, Dealers | | „ „ Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchant, Dealer. | |
| | XIV. BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS. 1. *Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.* | | | |
| 222 | Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers | *See* note to No. 224 | 21. 3. Brick, Tile—Maker, Burner. | |
| 223 | Plaster, Cement—Manufacture | | „ „ Plaster, Cement, Manufacture. | |
| 224 | Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture | | „ 4. Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Manufacture. | Terra-Cotta Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 222 in 1901. |
| 225 | Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture | | | |
| 226 | Glass Bottle Manufacture | | | |
| 227 | Other Workers in Glass Manufacture | | „ „ Glass Manufacture. | |
| 228 | Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass—Dealers | *See* note to No. 114 | „ „ Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Glass, Dealer. | |
| | XV. CHEMICALS, OIL, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &c. 1. *Colouring Matter.* | | | |
| 229 | Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture | | 14. 1. Dye, Paint, Ink, Blacking, Manufacture. | |
| | 2. *Explosives and Matches.* | | | |
| 230 | Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture | | „ 2. Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance, Manufacture. | Including Merchants, Dealers in 1891 transferred to No. 245 in 1901. |
| 231 | Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture | | | |
| 232 | Lucifer Match Manufacture | | „ „ Fusee, Fireworks, Explosive Article, Manufacture. | |
| | 3. *Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.* | | | |
| 233 | Salt Makers | | 21. 5. Salt—Maker, Dealer | Including Merchants, Dealers in 1891 transferred to No. 245 in 1901. |
| 234 | Manufacturing Chemists | *See* note to No. 32 | 14. 3. Manufacturing Chemist, Alkali Manufacture. | Including some Merchants, Dealers in 1891 transferred to No. 236 in 1901. |
| 235 | Alkali Manufacture | | | |
| 236 | Chemists, Druggists | *See* note to Nos. 234–5 | „ „ Chemist, Druggist. | |
| | | | „ „ Drysalter. | |
| | 4. *Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.* | | | |
| 237 | Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers | | 20. 1. Oil Miller, Oil Cake Maker. | |
| 238 | Candle, Grease—Manufacture | | 19. „ Tallow Chandler, Candle, Grease, Manufacture. | |
| 239 | Soap—Boilers, Makers | | „ „ Soap—Boiler, Maker. | |
| 240 | Manure Manufacture | | „ „ Manure Manufacture. | |
| 241 | India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers | | 20. „ India Rubber, Waterproof Goods—Worker. | |
| 242 | Waterproof Goods Makers | | | |
| 243 | Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers | | 19. „ Glue, Size, Gelatine, Isinglass—Maker. | |
| | | | „ „ Others | Including all Merchants, Dealers of Sub-Order 19, 1, in 1891; mainly transferred to No. 245 in 1901, but some to No. 369. |
| | | | 20. „ Others | Including all Merchants, Dealers of Sub-Order 20, 1, in 1891; mainly transferred to No. 245 in 1901, but some to No. 369. |
| 244 | Oil and Colourmen | | „ „ Oil and Colourman. | |
| 245 | Other Dealers in Sub-Orders 1, 2, and 4 | *See* notes to Nos. 229–233, and 243. | | |
| | XVI. SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS. 1. *Skins and Leather.* | | | |
| 246 | Furriers, Skinners | *See* notes to Nos. 247 and 300–1. | 19. 2. Furrier, Skinner | *See* note to No. 252. |
| 247 | Tanners | | „ „ Tanner, Fellmonger | Fellmongers included under this heading in 1891, classified to Nos. 246, 247, 248, or 252, according to the application of the term in various districts. *See also* note to No. 252. |
| 248 | Curriers; Leather Goods Makers | *See* note to No. 247 | „ „ Currier; Leather Goods—Maker, Dealer. | *See* note to No. 252. |
| | | | „ „ Parchment, Vellum—Manufacturer, Dealer. | |
| | 2. *Saddlery and Harness.* | | | |
| 249 | Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers | | 12. „ Saddler; Harness, Whip—Maker. | |
| | 3. *Hair and Feathers.* | | | |
| 250 | Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers | | 19. 3. Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker, Dealer. | |
| 251 | Quill, Feather—Dressers | | „ „ Quill, Feather — Dresser, Dealer. | |
| | 4. *Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.* | | | |
| 252 | Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers | In 1901 all the Dealers of Order XVI. were classed to this heading, but in 1891 they were included with the workers under the various headings. *See also* note to No. 247. | | |

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **XVII. PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.** | | | |
| | *1. Paper and Stationery.* | | | |
| 253 | Paper Manufacture | | 20. 4. Paper Manufacture. | |
| 254 | Paper Stainers | | „ „ Paper Stainer. | |
| 255 | Stationery Manufacture | Together with No. 259 | „ „ Stationer, Law Stationer. | |
| | | | „ „ Card, Pattern Card—Maker. | |
| | | | 10. 2. Pencil Maker (Wood). | |
| 256 | Envelope Makers | | 20. 4. Envelope Maker. | |
| 257 | Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers | | „ „ Paper Box, Paper Bag—Maker. | |
| 258 | Other Workers in Paper, &c. | | „ „ Ticket, Label—Writer. | |
| | | | „ „ Others. | |
| 259 | Stationers, Law Stationers | *See* No. 255. | | |
| | *2. Prints and Books.* | | | |
| 260 | Printers | | 9. 1. Printer. | |
| 261 | Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers | | „ 2. Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer. | Chart, Map, Geographical, &c. Engravers included in 1891 transferred to No. 30 in 1901, Map and Print Sellers being transferred to No. 263. |
| | | | „ „ Map and Print-Colourer, Seller. | |
| 262 | Bookbinders | | „ 1. Bookbinder. | |
| 263 | Publishers, Booksellers | *See* note to No. 261 | „ „ Publisher. Bookseller, Librarian. | Librarian to Local Authority transferred from this heading to No. 4 in 1901 and Librarian to Literary and Scientific Society transferred to No. 27; others remain to this heading. |
| 264 | Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers | | „ „ Newspaper Agent, News Room Keeper. | |
| | **XVIII. TEXTILE FABRICS.** | | | |
| | *1. Cotton and Flax.* | | | |
| 265 | Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes | | | |
| 266 | Cotton—Spinning Processes | | | |
| 267 | Cotton—Winding, Warping, &c., Processes | | 17. 3. Cotton, Cotton Goods, Manufacture. | Corduroy—Makers, Cutters included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 270 in 1901. |
| 268 | Cotton—Weaving Processes | | | |
| 269 | Cotton—Workers in other processes, or undefined | | | |
| 270 | Fustian Manufacture | *See* note to Nos. 265-9 | „ „ Fustian Manufacture. | |
| 271 | Flax, Linen, Manufacture | | „ „ Flax, Linen, Manufacture. | |
| | *2. Wool and Worsted.* | | | |
| 272 | Wool—Sorting Processes | | „ 1. Woollen Cloth Manufacture. | |
| 273 | Wool—Combing Processes | | „ „ Worsted, Stuff, Manufacture. | |
| 274 | Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes | | „ „ Flannel, Blanket, Manufacture. | |
| 275 | Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes | | „ „ Fuller. | |
| 276 | Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined | | „ „ Others working in Wool and Worsted. | |
| | *3. Silk.* | | | |
| 277 | Silk—Spinning Processes | | „ 2. Silk, Satin, Velvet, Ribbon, Manufacture. | |
| 278 | Silk—Weaving Processes | | | |
| 279 | Silk—Workers in other processes, or undefined | | „ „ Crape, Gauze, Manufacture. | Dyers and Finishers, &c., included under this heading in 1891 transferred to Nos. 292-5 in 1901. |
| | *4. Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.* | | | |
| 280 | Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre—Manufacture | | „ 4. Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre, Manufacture. | |
| 281 | Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers | | „ „ Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker. | |
| 282 | Mat Makers | | „ „ Mat Maker. | |
| | | | „ „ Net Maker. | |
| 283 | Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c.—Manufacture | | „ „ Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Manufacture. | |
| | | | „ „ Others working in Hemp. | |
| | *5. Mixed or Unspecified Materials.* | | | |
| 284 | Hosiery Manufacture | | 18. 1. Hosiery Manufacture. | |
| 285 | Lace Manufacture | | 17. 3. Lace Manufacture. | |
| 286 | Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c. | *See* note to No. 287 | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 287 | Other Workers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c. | *See* note to No. 287 | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 288 | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture | In 1901 Spinners were classified as Cotton, Wool, &c. Spinners, but it is probable that in 1891 a number of such persons returned themselves as employed in Carpet Factories and were referred to "Carpet, Rug, Manufacture." | „ 5. Felt Manufacture. | |
| | | | „ „ Carpet, Rug, Manufacture. | |
| 289 | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture | The occupations constituting this heading are of such a miscellaneous and indefinite character that it is doubtful whether reliance may be placed for purposes of comparison on the figures returned. | „ „ Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer. | Dealers included in 1891 transferred to No. 297 in 1901. |
| | | | „ „ Trimming Maker, Embroiderer. | |
| | | | „ 3. Tape Manufacture. | |
| | | | „ „ Thread Manufacture. | |
| 290 | Weavers (undefined) | | „ 5. Weaver (undefined). | |
| 291 | Factory Hands (Textile), undefined | *See* note to No. 287 | „ „ Factory Hand, Textile (undefined). | |

*See* note to Nos. 292-5.

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XVIII.—TEXTILE FABRICS—*cont.* | | | |
| | 6. *Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c.* | In 1901 Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, Calenderers, &c., in all Textile Fabrics were included under these headings, but in 1891 they were included with the manufacturers, except in the case of Wool, Woollen Goods, Silk, Cotton, Calico. It is probable that the figures are also affected for purposes of comparison by workers in these processes being more completely separated from those engaged in manufacturing processes in 1901 than in 1891. | | |
| 292 | Textile Bleachers .. .. .. | | 17 1. Wool, Woollen Goods—Dyer, Printer. | |
| 293 | Textile Printers .. .. .. | | „ 2. Silk—Dyer, Printer. | |
| 294 | Textile Dyers .. .. .. .. | | „ 3. Cotton, Calico—Printer, Dyer, Bleacher. | |
| 295 | Textile Calenderers, Finishers, &c. | | „ 5. Dyer, Scourer, Bleacher, Calenderer (undefined). | |
| | 7. *Dealers.* | | | |
| 296 | Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers.. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer. | |
| | | | „ 1. Woolstapler. | |
| 297 | Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics.. | Persons engaged in dealing more completely separated from those engaged in manufacture in 1901 than in 1891. *See* note to No. 289. | „ „ Dealers in Wool and Worsted Goods. | |
| | | | „ 2. Silk—Merchant, Dealer. | |
| | | | „ 3. Cotton, Linen, Lace, Fustian, Tape, Thread—Dealer. | |
| | | | „ 4. Dealers in Hemp, Jute, &c. | |
| | | | „ 5. Manchester Warehouseman. | |
| | | | „ „ Other Dealers. | |
| | XIX. DRESS. | | | |
| | 1. *Dress.* | | | |
| 298 | Straw Plait Manufacture .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 18. 1. Straw—Hat, Bonnet, Plait, Manufacture. | Dealers included in 1891 transferred to No. 303 in 1901. |
| 299 | Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture | | | |
| 300 | Felt Hat Manufacture .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Hatter, Hat Manufacture (not Straw). | Rabbit Down Workers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 246; Dealers included in 1891 transferred to No. 303 in 1901. |
| 301 | Makers of other Hats, Caps, &c. .. | | | |
| *302 | Milliners .. .. .. .. .. | *See* Nos. 306 and 307. | | |
| 303 | Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c., Dealers | *See* notes to Nos. 298–301, and 306–7. | | |
| 304 | Tailors .. .. .. .. .. | *See* note to Nos. 306–7 | | |
| 305 | Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) .. | *See* note to Nos. 306–7 | „ „ Tailor. | |
| 306 | Dressmakers .. .. .. .. | Together with No. 302; *see also* note to No 308. | „ „ Milliner, Dressmaker, Staymaker. | This heading included in 1891 Milliner's Shop Keepers and other Dealers in Millinery transferred to No. 303; Dealers in Dress, Corsets, &c., transferred to No. 305; Mantle and Cape Makers transferred to No. 304; Infants' Robe, &c., Makers, Hood Makers, Machine Kilters, &c., transferred to No. 308; and sundry minor occupations transferred to No. 319. |
| 307 | Staymakers .. .. .. .. | | | |
| * 308 | Shirt Makers, Seamstresses .. | Female Machinists and Machine Workers (undefined) were generally included under this heading in 1901, but in 1891 they were referred to No. 378. *See also* notes to Nos. 306–7 and 311. | „ „ Shirt Maker, Seamstress. .. | Blouse, Frock—Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 306 in 1901. |
| 309 | Button Makers.. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Button Maker. | |
| 310 | Glove Makers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Glover, Glove Maker... .. | Glovers (Dealers) included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 320 in 1901. |
| *311 | Hosiers, Haberdashers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Hosier, Haberdasher... .. | Not comparable. Tie, Bow, Stock, Scarf—Makers; Handkerchief—Cutters, Hemmers, &c.: and Dressing Gown Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 306 in 1901. |
| 312 | Boot, Shoe—Makers .. .. .. | | | |
| 313 | Slipper Makers.. .. .. .. | | | |
| 314 | Patten, Clog—Makers .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Shoe, Boot, Patten, Clog—Maker. | |
| 315 | Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers | | | |
| 316 | Artificial Flower Makers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 11. 3. Artificial Flower Maker. .. | Dealers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 320 in 1901. |
| 317 | Wig Makers, Hairdressers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 18. 1. Wig Maker, Hairdresser. | |
| 318 | Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Maker. | |
| 319 | Other Workers in Dress .. .. | *See* notes to Nos. 306–7 and 388. | „ „ Others working and dealing in Clothes. | |
| 320 | Other Dealers in Dress .. .. | *See* notes to Nos. 310 and 316. | | |

* The numerous changes in classification seriously affect these headings for purposes of comparison. By amalgamating headings numbered 302, 304–8, and 311, and adding in the case of females only Nos. 303 and 378, fairly comparable figures may be obtained.

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*).

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders ; Sub-Orders ; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders ; Sub-Orders ; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **XX. FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING.** | | | |
| | *1. Food.* | | | |
| 321 | Creamery Workers .. .. .. | *See* note to No. 323-4 .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 322 | Milksellers, Dairymen .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 16. 3. Milkseller, Dairyman. | |
| 323 | Provision Curers .. .. .. | .. .. .. | „ „ Provision—Curer, Dealer. .. | This heading included in 1891 Preserved and Condensed Milk Makers transferred to No. 321 in 1901, and Corn Flour Manufacturers and Infants' Food Manufacturers transferred to No. 329. |
| 324 | Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers | | „ „ Cheesemonger, Butterman... | Butterine, Margarine, Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 339 in 1901. |
| 325 | Slaughterers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Butcher, Meat Salesman. | |
| 326 | Butchers, Meat Salesmen .. .. | | | |
| 327 | Fish Curers .. .. .. .. | | | |
| 328 | Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Fishmonger, Poulterer, Game Dealer. | |
| 329 | Millers: Cereal Food Manufacture | *See* notes to Nos. 323-4, 389, and 392. | 16. 3. Corn Miller. | |
| 330 | Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers | | „ „ Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchant, Dealer. | This heading was re-arranged in 1901, Makers of Cereal Foods being placed to No. 329. |
| 331 | Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers | Together with No. 334 | „ „ Baker. | |
| 332 | Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers) .. | | „ „ Confectioner, Pastrycook. | |
| 333 | Sugar Refiners .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Sugar Refiner. .. .. .. | This heading included in 1891 a number of Sugar Boilers (undefined) who in 1901 would in most cases be referred to No. 334. |
| 334 | Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers .. | *See* Nos. 331 and 332 and note to No. 333. | | |
| 335 | Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers .. .. | | | |
| 336 | Grocers ; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Grocer: Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Maker, Dealer. | |
| 337 | Greengrocers, Fruiterers .. .. | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Greengrocer, Fruiterer. | |
| 338 | Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture | *See* note to No. 344 .. | „ „ Ginger Beer, Soda, Mineral Water — Manufacturer, Dealer. | Dealers included under these headings in 1891 transferred to No. 340 in 1901. |
| 339 | Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers | *See* note to Nos. 323-4 .. | „ „ Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle—Maker, Dealer. | |
| 340 | Other Dealers in Food .. .. | *See* notes to Nos. 338, 339, 344, and 386. | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| | *2. Tobacco.* | | | |
| 341 | Tobacco Manufacture .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 15. 1. Tobacco Manufacturer ; Tobacconist. | |
| 342 | Tobacconists .. .. .. .. | *See* note to No. 362 | | |
| | *3. Makers of Spirituous Drinks.* | | | |
| 343 | Maltsters .. .. .. . | .. .. .. .. .. | 16. 2. Maltster. | |
| 344 | Brewers .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Brewer. .. .. .. .. | This heading included in 1891, Herb Beer, Horehound Beer Makers and Botanic Brewers transferred to No. 338 in 1901, and Yeast—Importers, Dealers transferred to No. 340. |
| 345 | Distillers ; Spirit Manufacture .. | *See* No. 352. | | |
| | *4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.* | | | |
| 346 | Coffee, Eating House—Keepers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 1. Coffee, Eating House, Keeper. | |
| 347 | Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Lodging, Boarding House—Keeper. | |
| 348 | Inn, Hotel—Keepers ; Publicans, Beersellers, Cider Dealers | .. .. .. .. | „ „ Innkeeper, Hotel Keeper, Publican. | |
| | | | „ 2. Beerseller. Ale, Porter, Cider, Dealer. | |
| 349 | Cellarmen .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Cellarman. | |
| 350 | Barmen .. .. .. .. .. | | | |
| 351 | Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service | .. .. .. .. | 4. 1. Inn, Hotel—Servant. .. .. | Hotel—Porters, Boots, Knifemen, Plate-men, Plate Cleaners, Polishers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 37 in 1901. |
| 352 | Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents | Together with No. 345 .. | 16. 2 Wine and Spirit—Merchant Agent. | |
| | **XXI. GAS, WATER, AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, AND SANITARY SERVICE.** | | | |
| | *1. Gas, Water, Electricity.* | | | |
| 353 | Gas Works Service .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 21. 2. Gas Works Service. | |
| 354 | Waterworks Service .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ 6. Waterworks Service. | |
| 355 | Electricity Supply .. .. .. | *See* No. 178. | | |
| | *2. Sanitary Service.* | | | |
| 356 | Drainage and Sanitary Service .. | *See* note to No. 357 .. | 23. 1. Town Drainage Service. .. | Sanitary Pipe Layers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 201 in 1901. |
| 357 | Scavengers, Crossing Sweepers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Scavenger, Crossing Sweeper. | Some minor occupations included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 356 in 1901. |

TABLE 33.—CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS ADOPTED IN 1901 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891—(*cont.*)

| Reference No. | Classification of 1901. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. | Equivalent in Classification of 1891. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | XXII. OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS. | | | |
| | 1. *About Animals.* | | | |
| 358 | Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen | .. .. .. .. .. | 7. 4. Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealer, Salesman. | |
| 359 | Drovers .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Drover. | |
| 360 | Dog, Bird, Animal—Keepers, Dealers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Dog, Bird, Animal—Keeper, Dealer. | This heading included in 1891 Poultry Farmers, Breeders, Rearers transferred to No. 85 in 1901, and Poultry Feeders, Fatteners transferred to No. 95. |
| 361 | Knackers; Catsmeat Dealers .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Knacker, Catsmeat—Dealer; Vermin Destroyer. | Vermin Destroyers included under this heading in 1891 transferred in 1901 to No. 95 if connected with Agriculture, otherwise to No. 368. |
| | 2. *Sundry Specified Industries.* | | | |
| 362 | Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-Box, &c.—Makers | .. .. .. .. .. | 15. 1. Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-Box, &c., Maker. | Dealers in Tobacconists' Fancy Goods and Sundries, Tobacco Pipes, &c., included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 342 in 1901. |
| 363 | Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell—Workers | .. .. .. .. .. | 19. „ Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell—Worker. | |
| 364 | Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture | .. .. .. .. .. | 20. „ Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth, Manufacture. | |
| 365 | Japanners .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Japanner. | |
| 366 | Chimney Sweepers .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 23. „ Chimney Sweep, Soot Merchant. | Soot Merchants included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 369 in 1901. |
| 367 | Rag—Gatherers, Dealers .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Rag Gatherer, Dealer. | |
| 368 | Other Workers in Sundry Industries | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 369 | Other Dealers in Sundry Industries | .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| | 3. *Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).* | | | |
| 370 | General Shopkeepers, Dealers .. | Including those "Undefined." | 22. 1. General Shopkeeper, Dealer. | Including those "Undefined." |
| 371 | Pawnbrokers .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Pawnbroker. | |
| 372 | Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Costermonger, Hawker, Street Seller. | |
| 373 | Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined) | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Contractor, Manufacturer, Manager, Superintendent (undefined). | |
| | 4. *Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).* | | | |
| 374 | General Labourers .. .. .. | Including those "Undefined." | 22. 2. General Labourer. .. .. | Including those "Undefined." |
| 375 | Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) | *See* note to No. 378. .. | „ „ Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, nor Agricultural). | Electric Light Engine—Drivers, Attendants included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 355 in 1901. |
| 376 | Artizans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined) | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Artizan, Mechanic. Apprentice (undefined). | |
| 377 | Factory Labourers (undefined) .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Factory Labourer (undefined). | |
| 378 | Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined) | *See* notes to Nos. 304-8 .. | „ „ Machinist, Machine Worker (undefined). | Cranemen (undefined), Turbine Drivers, Winch Drivers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 375 in 1901. The females are not comparable. |
| | XXIII. WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED. | | | |
| 379 | Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine) | .. .. .. .. .. | 24. 1. Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine). | |
| 380 | Pensioners .. .. .. .. | Not comparable for Females. In 1901 Almswomen returned as "Pensioners" were more completely separated from this heading and referred to No. 382. | „ „ Pensioner. | |
| 381 | Living on own Means .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Living on own Means. | |
| 382 | Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students) | *See* note to Nos. 38, 86, and 380. | „ „ Others - (over 10 years). 3. 4. Student (15 years or over). | |

HEADINGS ADOPTED IN 1891, BUT NOT SHOWN ABOVE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 383 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 11. 3. Figure, Image—Maker, Dealer | Included under Nos. 368 and 369 in 1901. |
| 384 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Animal, Bird, &c., Preserver; Naturalist | Included under Nos. 368 and 369 in 1901. |
| 385 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 13. 2. Ship Chandler .. .. .. | Included under No. 369 in 1901. |
| 386 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 15. „ Hop—Merchant, Dealer .. | Included under No. 340 in 1901. |
| 387 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 17. 5. Other Workers (Textile) .. | Included under Nos. 286 and 287 in 1901, with the exception that Yarn (undefined) Manufacturers referred to this heading in 1891 were transferred to No. 291 in 1901. |
| 388 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 18. 1. Shawl Manufacture .. .. | Included under Special Textile Industry in 1901 when stated or determinable, otherwise under No. 319. |
| 389 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 20. 2. Hay, Straw, Chaff—Cutter .. | Straw Joiners and Straw Mat Makers included under this heading in 1891 transferred to No. 211; Hay, Straw, Chaff—Cutters (not Agricultural, not in Stables) included under No. 329. |
| 390 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Thatcher .. .. .. .. | Included under Nos. 95 and 368 in 1901. |
| 391 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Other Workers (Cane, Rush, Straw) | Only 52 males and 11 females so returned in 1891. |
| 392 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | „ „ Dealers (Cane, Rush, Straw).. | Included under Nos. 213, 330, &c., in 1901. |
| 393 | .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. .. | 21. 6. Others (Water) .. .. .. | Included under several headings in 1901; only 252 males and 15 females so returned in 1891. |

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

NOTE.—The principal changes of classification which affect the figures for purposes of comparison as between 1891 and 1901 are given in Table 33, while the classification of 1881 agrees with that for 1891 except where indicated. It has been found necessary, while preserving all the headings in the classification adopted in 1901—numbered from 1 to 382—to re-arrange some of them for combination with others, so that the consecutive order is not completely maintained, and those headings which appear out of their proper Order or Sub-Order are printed in italics. The figures printed in French type (*e.g.*, 2,089) are not comparable with the figures for 1901 for the particular headings against which they appear, but serve to furnish approximately comparable figures for groups of occupations. There are, however, reasons, either in the somewhat different constitution of similar headings at the different Censuses or in the manner in which persons were described (more accurately in 1901 than in previous Censuses), which affect to some extent, though not very seriously as a rule, the value of the figures for comparative purposes. The fact that a considerable number of persons, who in 1881 and 1891 would have been returned under the indefinite term of "Labourer," "Mechanic," &c., were in 1901 described more precisely, affects not only the numbers under such indefinite headings but also those under some definite headings, such as "Bricklayers' Labourers," "Erectors, Fitters, Turners," &c. (*See* the remarks on pp. 89 and 90 in the Report.) In 1901 many of the headings relate to Makers only, while in 1881 and 1891 similar headings would include both Makers and Dealers; these cases are distinguished thus, †. The figures for 1881 include children under 10 years of age who were returned as occupied, but the numbers were so small that their inclusion may be disregarded.

| MALES | | | | | | | | | Ref. No. | OCCUPATIONS. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings adopted in 1901. | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | | | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | I. GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. National Government.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 44,200 | 64,941 | 42,403 | 1,932 | 4,633 | 72 | 46,132 | 69,574 | 42,475 | 1 | Civil Service (Officers and Clerks) .. | 14,312 | 9,875 | 4,353 | 56 | 133 | 51 | 14,256 | 9,742 | 4,302 |
| | | 50,180 | | | 7,684 | | | 57,864 | 2 | Civil Service (Messengers, &c.) .. | 1,762 | | | 65 | | | 1,097 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Local Government.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 32,503 | 39,921 | 44,904 | | | | 32,508 | 39,921 | 44,904 | 3 | Police .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | |
| 17,933 | 19,710 | 26,337 | 35 | 55 | 107 | 17,968 | 19,765 | 26,444 | 4 | Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers | 10,426 | 5,165 | 3,017 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 10,414 | 5,152 | 3,012 |
| | | | | | | | | | | II. DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. Army (at Home).* | | | | | | | | | |
| 78,261 | 12,969 | 13,115 | 335 | 351 | 418 | 78,596 | 12,969 | 13,115 | 5 | Army Officers (Effective and Retired) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | 78,158 | 99,289 | | | | | 78,509 | 99,707 | 6 | Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port).* | | | | | | | | | |
| 28,270 | 34,818 | 4,779 | 182 | 177 | 18 | 28,452 | 34,995 | 4,797 | 7 | Officers of the Navy and Marines (Effective and Retired) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | 50,521 | | | 98 | | | 50,619 | 8 | Men of the Navy and Marines .. .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | | | | | | | | | III. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Clerical.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 21,663 | 24,232 | 25,235 | . | . | . | 21,663 | 24,232 | 25,235 | 9 | Clergymen (Established Church) .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2,089 | 2,511 | 2,849 | . | . | . | 2,089 | 2,511 | 2,849 | 10 | Roman Catholic Priests (*a*) .. .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 9,734 | 10,057 | 11,572 | . | . | . | 9,734 | 10,057 | 11,572 | 11 | Ministers, Priests, of other religious bodies | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 2,961 | 5,115 | 5,292 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2,965 | 5,119 | 5,293 | 12 | Missionaries, Scripture Readers, Itinerant Preachers | 4,803 | 4,194 | 1,660 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4,802 | 4,192 | 1,657 |
| ? | ? | 239 | | | | ? | ? | 239 | 13 | Monks, Nuns, Sisters of Charity ... | 6,219 | 4,678 | 3,795 | . | 9 | 11 | 6,219 | 4,669 | 3,784 |
| 4,469 | 5,894 | 5,653 | 113 | 176 | 68 | 4,582 | 6,070 | 5,721 | 14 | Church, Chapel, Cemetery—Officers, &c | 485 | 1,781 | 1,707 | . | 3 | . | 485 | 1,778 | 1,707 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Legal.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 17,386 | 19,978 | 20,998 | | | | 17,386 | 19,978 | 20,998 | 15 | Barristers, Solicitors .. .. .. | | | | | | | | | |
| 23,549 | 26,244 | 32,705 | 953 | 1,130 | 1,361 | 24,502 | 27,374 | 34,066 | 16 | Law Clerks .. .. .. .. .. | 367 | 168 | 100 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 362 | 163 | 99 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | III. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Medical.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 15,091 | 18,936 | 22,486 | . | . | . | 15,091 | 18,936 | 22,486 | 17 | Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners | 212 | 101 | 25 | . | . | . | 212 | 101 | 25 |
| 3,538 | 4,562 | 5,149 | 45 | 66 | 20 | 3,583 | 4,628 | 5,169 | 18 | Dentists (including Assistants) .. | 140 | 345 | . | . | 47 | . | 140 | 298 | . |
| 7,485 | 3,191 | 2,938 | 26 | . | . | 7,511 | 3,191 | 2,938 | 19 | Veterinary Surgeons (*b*) .. .. .. | 3 | 2 | | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | |
| . | 600 | 1,092 | . | 1 | . | . | 601 | 1,092 | 20 | Midwives .. .. .. .. | 3,055 | 53,057 | 2,846 | . | 54 | . | 3,055 | 53,003 | 2,846 |
| 7,943 | 3,457 | 3,350 | 21 | 30 | 8 | 7,964 | 3,487 | 3,358 | 21 | Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants | 64,214 | | 35,239 | 5 | | 23 | 64,209 | | 35,216 |
| | | | | | | | | | 22 | Subordinate Medical Service (*c*) .. | 1,360 | 887 | | 6 | 5 | | 1,354 | 882 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Teaching.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 44,181 | 49,072 | 57,829 | 1,893 | 1,556 | 846 | 46,074 | 50,628 | 58,675 | 23 | Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers | 171,670 | 144,393 | 122,846 | 4,006 | 5,932 | 5,236 | 167,864 | 138,461 | 117,610 |
| 1,755 | 3,574 | 3,201 | 7 | 18 | 23 | 1,762 | 3,592 | 3,224 | 24 | Others concerned in Teaching .. .. | 1,203 | 1,981 | 1,149 | . | 5 | 5 | 1,203 | 1,977 | 1,144 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5. *Literary and Scientific.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,627 | 7,473 | 9,807 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 5,644 | 7,485 | 9,811 | 25 | Authors, Editors, Journalists; Reporters, Shorthand Writers (*d*) | 1,249 | 787 | 467 | . | 1 | 1 | 1,249 | 786 | 466 |
| 1,170 | 1,891 | 3,171 | 16 | 26 | 5 | 1,186 | 1,920 | 3,176 | 26 | Persons engaged in Scientific Pursuits | 66 | 42 | 14 | . | . | . | 66 | 42 | 14 |
| 945 | 1,526 | 1,437 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 950 | 1,530 | 1,441 | 27 | Others connected with Literature, &c. | 636 | 465 | 133 | . | 1 | . | 636 | 464 | 133 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6. *Engineers and Surveyors.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,391 | 9,580 | 11,052 | 24 | 25 | . | 9,415 | 9,605 | 11,052 | 28 | Civil and Mining Engineers .. .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 5,349 | 5,798 | 6,410 | 45 | 38 | 4 | 5,394 | 5,836 | 6,414 | 29 | Land, House, Ship—Surveyors .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | | | | | | | | | 7. *Art, Music, Drama.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,003 | 9,185 | 10,201 | 96 | 85 | 49 | 9,099 | 9,250 | 10,250 | 30 | Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (artists) | 3,699 | 3,032 | 1,960 | 18 | 21 | 13 | 3,681 | 3,011 | 1,947 |
| 6,875 | 7,779 | 10,775 | 23 | 44 | . | 6,898 | 7,823 | 10,775 | 31 | Architects .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 19 | | | | | 6 | 19 | |
| 5,231 | 7,909 | 10,980 | 121 | 193 | 168 | 5,352 | 8,102 | 11,148 | 32 | Photographers .. .. .. .. | 3,851 | 2,469 | 1,309 | 84 | 68 | 37 | 3,767 | 2,411 | 1,272 |
| 13,977 | 19,262 | 20,429 | 193 | 233 | 176 | 14,170 | 19,495 | 20,605 | 33 | Musicians, Music Masters, Singers (*e*) | 22,844 | 19,111 | 11,376 | 94 | 182 | 131 | 22,550 | 18,929 | 11,245 |
| 2,180 | 3,586 | 5,994 | 17 | 39 | 50 | 2,197 | 3,625 | 6,044 | 34 | Actors .. .. .. .. .. | 6,443 | 5,696 | 2,388 | 173 | 131 | 84 | 6,270 | 5,565 | 2,304 |
| 1,098 | 1,968 | 5,372 | 13 | 29 | 99 | 1,111 | 1,997 | 5,471 | 35 | Art, Music, Theatre—Service, &c. (*e*) .. | 1,369 | 496 | 281 | 44 | 14 | 6 | 1,325 | 482 | 275 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8. *Exhibitions, Games, &c.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,243 | 7,725 | 11,890 | 234 | 370 | 626 | 4,477 | 8,095 | 12,516 | 36 | Performers, Showmen; Exhibition, Games—Service | 948 | 1,000 | 566 | 32 | 74 | 53 | 916 | 926 | 513 |
| | | | | | | | | | | IV. DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Domestic Indoor Service.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 51,421 | 51,636 | 15,466 | 4,841 | 6,891 | 787 | 56,262 | 58,527 | 16,253 | 37 | Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses (*f*) | 45,711 | 1,386,167 | 1,230,406 | 1,007 | 107,167 | 98,190 | 44,704 | 1,279,000 | 1,132,216 |
| | | 42,294 | | | 5,599 | | | 47,893 | 38 | Other Domestic Indoor Servants (*f*) .. | 1,295,072 | | | 63,795 | | | 1,221,277 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Domestic Outdoor Service.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 39 | Domestic Coachmen, Grooms (*see* No. 70) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 40 | Domestic Gardeners (*see* No. 93) .. | | | | | | | | | |
| 12,548 | 13,654 | 16,456 | 87 | 160 | 221 | 12,633 | 13,814 | 16,677 | 41 | Gamekeepers .. .. .. .. | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Other Service.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,787 | 5,072 | 6,667 | 66 | 115 | 98 | 2,853 | 5,187 | 6,765 | 42 | College, Club—Service .. .. .. | 1,680 | 2,340 | 599 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1,678 | 2,331 | 596 |
| 4,253 | 6,870 | 10,590 | 17 | 82 | 63 | 4,270 | 6,952 | 10,653 | 43 | Hospital and Institution Service .. | 26,341 | 15,501 | 11,538 | 248 | 102 | 22 | 26,093 | 15,399 | 11,504 |
| 3,548 | 9,065 | 17,285 | 18 | 39 | 5 | 3,566 | 9,104 | 17,290 | 44 | Caretakers; Office, Park, Lodge, Gate, &c., Keepers (not Government) | 13,314 | 11,030 | 5,049 | 2 | 17 | 20 | 13,312 | 11,013 | 5,029 |
| 2,846 | 4,881 | 6,885 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 2,875 | 4,910 | 6,900 | 45 | Cooks (not Domestic) .. .. .. | 8,615 | 9,222 | 1,753 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8,614 | 9,213 | 1,752 |
| | | | | | | | | | 46 | Charwomen .. .. .. .. | 111,841 | 104,808 | 92,474 | 465 | 298 | 170 | 111,376 | 104,512 | 92,304 |
| 3,321 | 6,743 | 8,698 | 87 | 169 | 178 | 3,408 | 6,912 | 8,874 | 47 | Laundry and Washing Service .. | 196,141 | 185,246 | 176,970 | 2,424 | 1,707 | 1,518 | 193,717 | 183,539 | 175,452 |
| 1,454 | 2,623 | 9,290 | 227 | 194 | 345 | 1,681 | 2,817 | 9,635 | 48 | Others engaged in Service .. .. | 1,971 | 922 | 293 | 123 | 18 | 4 | 1,848 | 904 | 289 |

(*a*) Comparable figures may be obtained by including the Males returned under Heading No. 13 in 1901.
(*b*) The numbers for 1891 include Farriers, who in 1891 and 1901 were referred to Heading No. 128.
(*c*) The numbers for 1891 include Medical Students, who in 1891 and 1901 were referred to Heading No 382.
(*d*) In 1891 Shorthand Clerks were included under this heading; in 1891 and 1901 they were referred to No. 56.

(*e*) Approximately comparable figures may be obtained by amalgamating Headings Nos. 33 and 35.
(*f*) The Males in 1901 include Hotel—Porters, Boots, Knifemen, Platemen, Polishers, but not in 1881 or in 1891. The Females in 1891 include Daughters and other relatives returned as "Housekeeper," "Helping at Home," &c. who were referred to Heading No. 382 in both 1881 and 1901.

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND and WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | Reference Numbers. | Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings adopted in 1901. | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | V. COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Merchants, Agents, and Accountants.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,287 | 8,372 | 5,132 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 10,308 | 8,391 | 5,133 | 49 | Merchants (commodity undefined) .. | 18 | 69 | 51 | . | . | . | 18 | 69 | 51 |
| 30 601 | 36,173 | 41,086 | 96 | 115 | 22 | 30,697 | 36,288 | 41,108 | 50 | Brokers, Agents, Factors.. .. .. | 1,279 | 765 | 511 | 2 | . | 2 | 1,277 | 765 | 509 |
| 3,145 | 3,803 | 1,908 | 11 | 18 | 5 | 3,156 | 3,821 | 1,913 | 51 | Salesmen, Buyers (not otherwise described) | 549 | 985 | 1,439 | . | 11 | 2 | 549 | 974 | 1,437 |
| 35,447 | 43,897 | 63,940 | 31 | 23 | . | 35,478 | 43,890 | 63,940 | 52 | Commercial Travellers.. .. .. | 382 | 165 | . | . | . | . | 382 | 165 | . |
| 11,493 | 7,923 | 9,026 | 24 | 7 | . | 11,517 | 7,930 | 9,026 | 53 | Accountants (*a*) .. .. .. .. | 2 | 50 | 89 | . | . | . | 2 | 50 | 89 |
| 9,995 | 11,714 | 13,932 | 21 | 26 | 2 | 10,016 | 11,740 | 13,934 | 54 | Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, House Agents | 86 | 90 | 59 | . | . | 1 | 86 | 90 | 58 |
| 360 | 1,463 | 1,871 | . | 1 | 9 | 360 | 1,464 | 1,880 | 55 | Officers of Commercial Company, Guild, Society, &c. | 190 | 160 | . | 1 | 1 | . | 189 | 159 | . |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Commercial or Business Clerks.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 169,275 | 221,044 | 298,001 | 6,193 | 8,326 | 9,888 | 175,468 | 229,370 | 307,889 | 56 | Commercial or Business Clerks (*b*) .. | 55,784 | 17,859 | 5,989 | 1,339 | 432 | 130 | 54,445 | 17,427 | 5,859 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Dealers in Money.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 15,932 | 20,765 | 30,036 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 15,966 | 20,793 | 30,069 | 57 | Bankers; Bank—Officials, Clerks .. | 223 | 92 | 89 | 1 | . | . | 222 | 92 | 89 |
| 601 | 969 | 978 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 604 | 990 | 980 | 58 | Bill Discounters, Brokers, Finance Agents | 56 | 16 | . | . | . | . | 56 | 16 | . |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Insurance.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 14,730 | 30,723 | 20,812 | 91 | 135 | 218 | 14,821 | 30,858 | 21,030 | 59 | Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance—Officials, Clerks, &c. | 931 | 579 | 247 | 9 | 7 | . | 922 | 572 | 247 |
| | | 33,971 | | | 12 | | | 33,983 | 60 | Insurance Agents .. .. .. .. | 444 | | | . | | | 444 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *On Railways.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 22,831 | 39,816 | 65,976 | 25 | 192 | 159 | 22,856 | 40,008 | 66,135 | 62 | Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers (*c*) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 10,225 | 12,892 | 20,827 | 71 | . | 1 | 10,296 | 12,892 | 20,828 | 63 | Railway Guards .. .. .. .. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | | | | | | | | | 66 | Platelayers, Gangers, Packers (*see* No. 201) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 67 | Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers (*see* No. 201) | | | | | | | | | |
| 6,019 | 8,896 | 13,894 | 15 | 60 | 60 | 6,034 | 8,956 | 13,954 | 65 | Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men .. | 265 | . | 171 | 1 | . | 3 | 264 | . | 168 |
| 97,831 | 79,856 | 24,793 | 1,743 | 1,122 | 203 | 99,574 | 80,978 | 24,996 | 64 | Signalmen .. .. .. .. .. | 745 | 598 | 477 | . | 6 | 1 | 745 | 592 | 476 |
| | 42,264 | 79,946 | | 827 | 1,520 | | 43,091 | 81,466 | 68 | Railway Porters and Servants (*d*) .. | 431 | 251 | | 3 | 7 | | 428 | 244 | |
| | | 66,538 | | | 1,572 | | | 68,110 | 61 | Railway Officials or Clerks .. . | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,743 | 11,006 | 12,479 | 32 | 21 | . | 8,775 | 11,027 | 12,479 | 69 | VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES—*cont.* 2. *On Roads.* Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab-Proprietors | 397 | 344 | 245 | . | . | 1 | 397 | 344 | 244 |
| 142,074 | 172,736 | 74,130<br>111,350<br>11,881 | 2,404 | 3,528 | 1,225<br>2,115<br>93 | 144,478 | 176,259 | 75,355<br>113,465<br>11,974 | 70 | *No. 39. Domestic Coachmen, Grooms* .. Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen (*e*) | . | 134 | 44 | . | 2 | 2 | . | 132 | 42 |
| 121,880 | 164,698 | 284,999 | 2,751 | 4,585 | 7,301 | 124,611 | 169,283 | 272,300 | • 72<br>71 | Omnibus Service .. .. .. .. Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm) | 8<br>660 | 973 | 731 | .<br>. | 20 | 3 | 8<br>660 | 953 | 728 |
| 2,591 | 6,723 | 17,996 | 53 | 148 | 176 | 2,844 | 6,871 | 18,172 | 73 | Tramway Service .. .. .. .. | 72 | 35 | 6 | . | 1 | . | 72 | 34 | 6 |
| — | — | 623 | — | — | — | — | — | 623 | 74 | Motor Car Drivers.. .. .. .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1,543 | 1,556 | 1,434 | 17 | 20 | 18 | 1,560 | 1,576 | 1,462 | 75 | Others on Roads .. .. .. .. | 49 | 104 | 401 | . | . | 4 | 49 | 104 | 397 |
| 105,145 | 105,904 | 97,065 | 890 | 1,541 | 396 | 106,035 | 107,445 | 97,461 | 76 | 3. *On Seas, Rivers, and Canals.* Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas | 420 | 389 | 386 | . | 1 | 2 | 420 | 388 | 384 |
| 29,108 | 30,016 | 29,344 | 762 | 832 | 474 | 29,870 | 30,848 | 29,818 | 77 | Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen .. | 382 | 648 | 353 | 14 | 37 | 32 | 348 | 611 | 321 |
| 4,525 | 5,105 | 4,141 | 31 | 26 | 9 | 4,556 | 5,131 | 4,150 | 78 | Navigation Service (on shore) .. | 60 | 96 | 141 | . | 1 | . | 60 | 95 | 141 |
| 42,379 | 54,746<br>8,856 | 88,360<br>11,377 | 194 | 250<br>115 | 271<br>133 | 42,573 | 54,996<br>8,771 | 88,631<br>11,510 | 79<br>80 | 4. *In Docks, Harbours, and Lighthouses.* Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers .. Harbour, Dock, Wharf, Lighthouse-Officials and Servants | 1<br>7 | 119 | 70 | .<br>1 | . | . | 1<br>7 | 118 | 70 |
| 27,461 | 24,297 | 14,724 | 385 | 262 | 148 | 27,847 | 24,559 | 14,872 | 81 | 5. *In Storage, Porterage, and Messages.* Warehousemen (*f*) .. .. .. | 1,101 | 2,945 | 4,179 | 47 | 79 | 122 | 1,054 | 2,866 | 4,057 |
| 13,376 | 17,998 | 25,782 | 347 | 427 | 341 | 13,723 | 18,426 | 26,123 | 82 | Coalheavers; Coal—Porters, Labourers | | 57 | | | 2 | | | 55 | |
| 84,417 | 97,384 | 106,301 | 45,144 | 78,169 | 74,195 | 129,561 | 175,553 | 180,496 | 83 | Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government) | 4,991 | 3,536 | 1,610 | 3,029 | 2,246 | 888 | 1,962 | 1,290 | 722 |
| 6,597 | 10,128 | 13,182 | 617 | 471 | 881 | 7,214 | 10,599 | 13,563 | 84 | Telegraph, Telephone—Service .. | 9,256 | 4,356 | 2,228 | 113 | 117 | 59 | 9,143 | 4,239 | 2,169 |
| 208,308 | 201,872 | 202,745 | 21 | 46 | 6 | 203,329 | 201,918 | 202,751 | 85 | VII. AGRICULTURE. 1. *On Farms, Woods, and Gardens.* Farmers, Graziers .. .. .. .. | 21,548 | 21,692 | 20,614 | | 1 | 2 | 21,548 | 21,691 | 20,612 |
| 75,042 | 67,122 | 83,410 | 155 | 165 | 5,755 | 75,197 | 67,287 | 89,165 | 86 | Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned) | 18,618 | ? | ? | 793 | ? | ? | 17,825 | ? | ? |
| 19,378 | 18,194 | 22,623 | 4 | 11 | | 19,377 | 18,205 | 22,623 | 87 | Farm Bailiffs, Foremen .. .. .. | 39 | | | | | | 39 | | |
| 21,903 | 20,687 | 24,404 | 941 | 886 | 950 | 22,844 | 21,573 | 25,354 | 88 | Shepherds .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | • | • | • | • | • | 12 | • | • |
| 740,554 | 670,261 | 73,686<br>146,978<br>325,474 | 67,054 | 64,723 | 7,616<br>7,399<br>22,598 | 807,608 | 734,984 | 81,302<br>154,377<br>348,072 | (*g*) 89<br>90<br>91 | Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Cattle<br>Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses<br>Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise distinguished | 3,797<br>5<br>8,149 | • 24,150 | • 40,346 | 76<br>1<br>308 | • 1,340 | • 2,054 | 3,721<br>4<br>7,841 | • 22,810 | • 38,292 |
| 8,030 | 9,275 | 11,909 | 121 | 173 | 125 | 8,151 | 9,448 | 12,034 | 92 | Woodmen .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 141,956 | 169,174 | 86,835<br>119,169 | 3,186 | 5,116 | 2,065<br>3,956 | 145,142 | 174,290 | 87,900<br>123,125 | 93 | *No. 40. Domestic Gardeners* .. .. Gardeners (not Domestic); Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists | 36<br>5,104 | 5,046 | 3,143 | 104 | 157 | 68 | 36<br>5,000 | 4,889 | 3,075 |
| 4,190 | 4,575 | 6,452 | 32 | 33 | 28 | 4,222 | 4,608 | 6,480 | 94 | Agricultural Machines—Proprietors, Attendants | 65 | 67 | 38 | . | . | . | 65 | 67 | 38 |
| 2,429 | 1,772 | 5,610 | 29 | 16 | 147 | 2,458 | 1,788 | 5,757 | 95 | Others engaged in or connected with Agriculture | 226 | 90 | 75 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 223 | 83 | 72 |
| 28,595 | 24,388 | 28,484 | 807 | 557 | 241 | 29,402 | 24,895 | 28,725 | 96 | VIII. FISHING. 1. *In Fishing.* Fishermen (*h*) .. .. .. .. | 166 | 330 | 294 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 163 | 313 | 276 |

• The usual order of the occupational headings, as shown by the Reference Numbers, has been departed from in this instance.

(*a*) In 1881 all persons returned as Accountants were classed to this heading, but in 1891 and 1901 cases in which the term "Accountant" appeared to signify only Bookkeeper or Accountant's Clerk were referred to Heading No. 56.

(*b*) *See* Note (*a*), and also Note (*d*) on page 257.

(*c*) Railway Engine Cleaners, included here in 1891 and 1901, were in 1881 referred to Heading No. 68.

(*d*) *See* Note (*c*).

(*e*) *See* Note (*b*) on page 269.

(*f*) Figures not comparable, as the heading includes Warehousemen (undefined).

(*g*) It is advisable for purposes of comparison to amalgamate headings 86-91, but excluding from No. 86 the males under 15 years and all the females, the latter having been referred to Heading No. 382 in both 1881 and 1891.

(*h*) In 1881 all Fishermen who were present in England and Wales at the date of the Census, and all those who came into Port during the succeeding 14 days, were included under this heading; in 1891 and 1901, however, only those Fishermen who were either enumerated on the night of the Census, or came into Port the next day, were included in the Returns.

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND and WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | Reference Numbers. | Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings adopted in 1901.[1] | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | IX. IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Mines.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 355,363 | 482,526 | 402,776<br>159,287<br>47,339 | 23,801 | 31,318 | 6,753<br>19,628<br>5,206 | 378,664 | 513,843 | 409,529<br>178,915<br>52,545 | 97<br>98<br>99 | Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers ..<br>Coal and Shale Mine—Other Workers below ground<br>Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above ground | .<br>. | 3,267 | 3,099 | .<br>. | 249 | 148 | .<br>2,522 | 3,018 | 2,951 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2,665 | | | 143 | | | | | |
| 25,153 | 17,823 | 16,765 | 726 | 335 | 243 | 25,879 | 18,158 | 17,008 | 101 | Ironstone Miners .. .. .. .. | 5 | 73 | 231 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 71 | 216 |
| 3,601 | 1,088 | 771 | 199 | 44 | 18 | 3,800 | 1,130 | 789 | 102 | Copper Miners .. .. .. .. | 6 | 18 | 267 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 12 | 239 |
| 9,528 | 9,055 | 6,324 | 971 | 615 | 253 | 10,499 | 9,670 | 6,577 | 103 | Tin Miners .. .. .. .. .. | 381 | 1,279 | 1,903 | 16 | 158 | 267 | 365 | 1,121 | 1,636 |
| 10,599 | 5,609 | 4,328 | 423 | 114 | 47 | 11,022 | 5,723 | 4,375 | 104 | Lead Miners .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 27 | 204 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 26 | 193 |
| 1,982 | 2,342 | 2,419 | 79 | 59 | 38 | 2,061 | 2,401 | 2,457 | 105 | Miners in other (*or undefined*) Minerals | 3 | 28 | 41 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 40 |
| 3,562 | 5,950 | 4,787<br>2,662 | 10 | 41 | 2<br>18 | 3,572 | 5,991 | 4,789<br>2,680 | 106<br>107 | Mine—Owners, Agents, Managers ..<br>Other Mine Service .. .. | 13<br>. | 29 | 30 | .<br>. | 2 | . | 13 | 27 | 30 |
| 24,240 | 27,787 | 7,764<br>23,540 | 236 | 368 | 139<br>73 | 24,476 | 28,155 | 7,903<br>25,613 | *100<br>108 | Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers ..<br>Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers .. | 291<br>1,040 | 1,571 | 1,310 | 8<br>4 | 13 | 15 | 283<br>1,036 | 1,558 | 1,295 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Quarries.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 34,978† | 35,944 | 54,826 | 744† | 869 | 951 | 35,717† | 36,813 | 55,756 | 109 | Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers .. | 9 | . | . | . | . | . | 9 | . | . |
| 15,622† | 13,341 | 15,756 | 418† | 422 | 308 | 16,040† | 13,763 | 16,064 | 110 | Slate—Quarriers, Workers .. .. | 3 | . | 32† | . | . | 1† | 3 | . | 31† |
| 3,167† | 2,624 | 2,850 | 103† | 87 | 67 | 3,270† | 2,711 | 2,917 | 111 | Limeburners .. .. .. .. | 11 | . | 39† | . | . | . | 11 | . | 39† |
| 5,170† | 5,850 | 10,035 | 238† | 246 | 223 | 5,408† | 5,896 | 10,258 | 112 | Clay, Sand, Gravel, Chalk—Labourers | 21 | . | 141† | 1 | . | 3† | 20 | . | 138† |
| 447† | 720 | 1,581 | 18† | 29 | 44 | 465† | 749 | 1,625 | 113 | Other Workers in Products of Quarries | 472 | . | 304† | 24 | . | 17† | 448 | . | 287† |
| ? | 2,032 | 2,375 | ? | 6 | 4 | ? | 2,038 | 2,379 | 114 | Dealers in Stone, Slate, &c. .. .. | 81 | 77 | ? | . | 1 | ? | 81 | 76 | ? |
| | | | | | | | | | | X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES (*a*) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Iron and Steel Manufacture.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 115 | Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) | *See* Nos. 148-150 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 116 | Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 117 | Steel Smelting and Founding | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Manufacture of Other, Mixed, or Unspecified Metals.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 118 | Tinplate Manufacture (*see* No. 156) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 119 | Copper Manufacture (*see* No. 157) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 120 | Lead Manufacture (*see* No. 158) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 121 | Zinc Manufacture (*see* No. 159) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 122 | Brass, Bronze—Manufacture (*see* No. 160) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 123 | Manufacture of other or unspecified Metals (*see* No. 161) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Engineering, and Machine Making.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 6,881 | 6,066 | 5,246 | 59 | 47 | 39 | 6,940 | 6,112 | 5,285 | 125 | Millwrights .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 1 | . | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | . |
| | | | | | | | | | 126 | Ironfounders (*see* Nos. 148-150) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 127 | Brassfounders (*see* No. 160) | | | | | | | | | |
| 118,100 | 136,542 | 134,414 | 2,188 | 2,082 | 2,338 | 120,288 | 139,524 | 136,752 | 128 | Blacksmiths, Strikers (*b*) .. .. | 316 | 500 | 388 | . | 6 | 3 | 316 | 494 | 385 |
| 63,657 | 85,818 | 156,392 | 1,006 | 1,692 | 2,781 | 64,663 | 87,510 | 159,173 | 129 | Erectors, Fitters, Turners (*c*) .. .. | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . |
| | | | | | | | | | * 130 | Brass Finishers (*see* No. 160) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 131 | Coppersmiths (*see* No. 157) | | | | | | | | | |
| 25,564 | 35,783 | 45,414 | 606 | 943 | 1,018 | 26,170 | 36,726 | 46,432 | 133 | Boiler Makers .. .. .. .. | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . |
| | | 28,219 | | | 658 | | | 28,877 | 132 | Metal Machinists .. .. .. .. | 211 | 2,465 | 1,763 | 10 | 199 | 104 | 201 | 2,266 | 1,659 |
| 61,738 | 75,770 | 11,827 | 1,538 | 2,390 | 265 | 63,276 | 78,160 | 12,092 | 124 | Patternmakers .. .. .. .. | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| | | 97,947 | | | 1,838 | | | 99,785 | 134 | Other or undefined Engine and Machine Makers (*d*) | 1,302 | | | 125 | | | 1,179 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES (a)—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *4. Tools.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8,995† | 11,636† | 15,886 | 177† | 356† | 509 | 9,162† | 11,992† | 16,395 | 135 | Tool Makers .. .. .. .. | 481 | 266† | 191† | 36 | 16† | 6† | 445 | 250† | 185† |
| 7,506† | 7,225† | 6,166 | 255† | 378† | 284 | 7,761† | 7,603† | 6,450 | 136 | File Makers .. .. .. .. | 1,718 | 1,646† | 1,206† | 114 | 130† | 55† | 1,604 | 1,516† | 1,151† |
| 1,982† | 1,955† | 2,240 | 34† | 52† | 57 | 2,016† | 2,007† | 2,297 | 137 | Saw Makers .. .. .. .. | 155 | 126† | 100† | 3 | 4† | 1† | 152 | 122† | 99† |
| 16,006† | 17,059† | 14,706 | 645† | 675† | 520 | 16,651† | 17,734† | 15,226 | 138 | Cutlers and Scissors Makers .. .. | 2,527 | 2,258† | 1,583† | 223 | 178† | 99† | 2,304 | 2,080† | 1,484† |
| 2,419† | 2,263† | 1,988 | 196† | 193† | 107 | 2,615† | 2,456† | 2,096 | 139 | Needle, Pin—Makers .. .. .. | 2,506 | 2,264† | 2,569† | 221 | 146† | 189† | 2,285 | 2,118† | 2,380† |
| 213† | 276† | 401 | 7† | 20† | 28 | 220† | 296† | 429 | 140 | Steel Pen Makers .. .. .. .. | 3,626 | 3,000† | 2,503† | 261 | 156† | 93† | 3,365 | 2,841† | 2,410† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *5. Types, Dies, Medals, Coins.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,077† | 1,194† | 1,238 | 60† | 120† | 49 | 1,137† | 1,314† | 1,287 | 141 | Type-Cutters, Founders .. .. | 183 | 55† | 32† | 39 | 1† | 1† | 144 | 54† | 31† |
| 1,435† | 1,791† | 2,306 | 53† | 55† | 68 | 1,486† | 1,844† | 2,274 | 142 | Die, Seal, Coin, Medal-Makers .. | 137 | 83† | 53† | 11 | 7† | 3† | 126 | 76† | 50† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *6. Arms.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7,339† | 8,995† | 9,863 | 183† | 188† | 138 | 7,522† | 9,183† | 10,001 | 141 | Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers .. | 188 | 215† | 219† | 10 | 8† | 4† | 178 | 207† | 215† |
| 182† | 254† | 396 | 4† | 1† | 4 | 186† | 255† | 402 | 141 | Sword, Bayonet—Makers, Cutlers .. | 6 | 9† | 4† | . | 1† | . | 6 | 8† | 4† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *7. Miscellaneous Metal Trades.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12,632 | | | 110 | | | 12,742 | | *No. 115. Pig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)* | 3 | | | . | | | 3 | | | |
| | | 41,236 | | | 1,186 | | | 42,422 | | *No. 116. Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills* | 2 | | | . | | | 2 | | | |
| 193,119 | 193,315 | 30,178 | 5,667 | 6,538 | 560 | 198,786 | 199,853 | 30,738 | (c) | *No. 117. Steel Smelting and Founding* .. | . | 2,553 | 1,891 | 17 | 155 | 72 | 322 | 2,398 | 1,819 |
| | | 97,345 | | | 2,872 | | | 100,217 | | *No. 126. Ironfounders* .. .. .. | 339 | | | 7 | | | 215 | | | |
| | | 5,754 | | | 285 | | | 5,989 | 148 | Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers | 222 | | | 38 | | | 1,004 | | | |
| | | 3,111 | | | 67 | | | 3,178 | 149 | Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass) .. | 1,042 | | | . | | | . | | | |
| | | 18,647 | | | 481 | | | 19,128 | 150 | Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable | . | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,160 | 4,905 | 3,044 | 443 | 222 | 119 | 9,603 | 5,127 | 3,163 | 145 | Nail Manufacture .. .. .. .. | 2,604 | 4,816 | 9 138 | 115 | 156 | 344 | 2,489 | 4,660 | 8,794 |
| 5,160† | 6,184 | 7,032 | 513† | 609 | 695 | 5,673† | 6,793 | 7,727 | (d) 146 | Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers | 4,454 | 3,259 | 2,344† | 311 | 198 | 112† | 4,143 | 3,061 | 2,252† |
| 3,860 | 4,319 | 4,556 | 178 | 216 | 201 | 4,088 | 4,535 | 4,757 | 147 | Anchor, Chain—Manufacture .. .. | 1,911 | 1,841 | 991 | 147 | 137 | 63 | 1,764 | 1,704 | 928 |
| 8,574† | 9,677 | 12,955 | 348† | 519 | 676 | 8,722† | 10,196 | 13,631 | 151 | Wire—Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers | 1,802 | 979 | 521† | 126 | 86 | 31† | 1,676 | 893 | 490† |
| | | | | | | | | | 152 | Lock, Key—Makers .. } *See* | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 153 | Gas Fittings Makers .. } Nos. 198 & 199 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,441† | 2,962 | 2,145 | 100† | 149 | 99 | 2,541† | 3,111 | 2,244 | 154 | Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Makers | 987 | 714 | 503† | 46 | 57 | 25† | 941 | 657 | 478† |
| 4,801† | 4,781 | 11,073 | 190† | 195 | 305 | 4,791† | 4,978 | 11,378 | 155 | White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers | 5,152 | 1,803 | 838† | 429 | 131 | 44† | 4,723 | 1,672 | 794† |
| 30,672† | 36,917 | 12,280 | 1,720† | 2,785 | 818 | 32,392† | 39,702 | 13,048 | | *No. 118. Tinplate Manufacture* .. .. | 1,967 | 6,538 | 4,531† | 87 | 564 | 345† | 1,880 | 5,974 | 4,186† |
| | | 21,107 | | | 993 | | | 22,100 | 156 | Tinplate Goods Makers .. .. | 5,376 | | | 552 | | | 4,824 | | |
| | | 4,365 | | | 72 | | | 4,437 | | *No. 119. Copper Manufacture* .. .. | 9 | | | . | | | 9 | | |
| 7,104† | 8,252 | 4,651 | 194† | 234 | 92 | 7,298† | 8,486 | 4,743 | | *No. 131. Coppersmiths* .. .. .. | 1 | 52 | 50† | 3 | 2 | 2† | 1 | 50 | 48† |
| | | 1,260 | | | 37 | | | 1,297 | 157 | Copper Workers .. .. .. | 44 | | | | | | 41 | | |
| 2,291† | 2,072 | 1,340 | 36† | 137 | 23 | 2,319† | 2,209 | 1,363 | | *No. 120. Lead Manufacture* .. .. | 15 | 222 | 141† | 25 | 16 | . | 15 | 206 | 141† |
| | | 1,255 | | | 61 | | | 1,316 | 158 | Leaden Goods Makers .. .. | 249 | | | | | | 224 | | |
| | | 661 | | | 6 | | | 667 | | *No. 121. Zinc Manufacture* .. .. | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 2,199† | 3,298 | 1,406 | 42† | 79 | 33 | 2,241† | 3,377 | 1,441 | 159 | Zinc Workers .. .. .. .. | 8 | 171 | 24† | 1 | 5 | 2† | 7 | 166 | 22† |
| | | 94 | | | 4 | | | 98 | | *No. 122. Brass, Bronze—Manufacture* .. | . | | | | | | | | |
| | | 16,125 | | | 514 | | | 16,639 | | *No. 127. Brassfounders* .. .. .. | 440 | | | 31 | | | 409 | | |
| 25,867† | 33,078 | 15,823 | 1,035† | 1,699 | 445 | 26,892† | 34,777 | 16,268 | | *No. 130. Brass Finishers* .. .. .. | 145 | 2,054 | 982† | 11 | 130 | 59† | 134 | 1,924 | 923† |
| | | 10,827 | | | 623 | | | 11,450 | 160 | Brass, Bronze—Workers .. .. .. | 4,298 | | | 286 | | | 4,012 | | |
| | | 576 | | | 10 | | | 586 | | *No. 123. Manufacture of other or unspecified Metals* | 4 | | | . | | | 4 | | |
| 7,271† | 11,440 | 34,944 | 293† | 534 | 1,416 | 7,564† | 11,974 | 36,360 | 161 | Other Metal Workers .. .. .. | 10,100 | 4,250 | 3,789† | 774 | 317 | 207† | 9,526 | 3,933 | 3,582† |

* The usual order of the occupational headings, as shown by the Reference Numbers, has been departed from in this instance.

(a) The classification has been remodelled as regards Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances since 1891. The comparative figures set out against the various headings are the best that can be given, but it should be specially noted that the numbers are affected not only by the changes in classification, which are set out in Table 33, but also by the more accurate and definite return of occupations in the Census Schedules in 1901, which admitted of greater precision in the process of classification. Thus the advance in the number of Male Erectors, Fitters, Turners, from 87,510 in 1891 to 159,173 in 1901, for example, is doubtlessly in part gained at the expense of other headings in this Order or of the indefinite headings in Order XXII.

(b) The figures for 1881 and 1891 include Whitesmiths, who in 1901 were referred to No. 161. Whitesmiths were shown separately in 1881 when the numbers were as follow:—

| | Total. | Under 15. | Above 15. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males .. .. | 8,212 | 172 | 8,040 |
| Females .. .. | 41 | 1 | 40 |

(c) *See* Note (a).

(d) *See* Note (c) on page 265.

(e) Approximately comparable figures may be obtained by the addition of Headings numbered 126 and 161 (together with No. 123).

# TABLE. 34.—ENGLAND and WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | Reference Numbers. | Orders; Sub Orders; Headings adopted in 1901. | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | X. METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES (*a*)—*cont.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 8. *Ships and Boats.* (*b*) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 21,738 | | | 378 | | | 22,616 | 162 | Ship—Platers, Rivetters, &c. .. .. | . | | | . | | | | | |
| | | 2,284 | | | 17 | | | 2,301 | 163 | Other Workers in Iron .. .. .. | . | | | . | | | | | |
| 53,012 | 68,192 | 27,002 | 965 | 1,372 | 361 | 53,967 | 69,564 | 27,363 | 164 | Shipwrights .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 177 | 113 | . | 7 | 3 | 11 | 170 | 110 |
| | | 2,643 | | | 14 | | | 2,657 | 165 | Other Workers in Wood .. .. | . | | | . | | | | | |
| | | 31,199 | | | 388 | | | 31,587 | 166 | Others in Ship and Boat Building .. | 102 | | | 1 | | | 101 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 9. *Vehicles* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,020† | 10,228† | 27,447 | 39† | 737† | 1,090 | 1,059† | 10,965† | 28,537 | 167 | Cycle and Motor Manufacture.. .. | 2,929 | 559† | 131 | 198 | 51† | 1† | 2,731 | 508† | 12† |
| 30,724 | 37,243 | 22,817 | 538 | 738 | 461 | 31,262 | 37,981 | 23,278 | 168 | Railway—Coach, Waggon Makers .. | 21 | 323 | 274 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 20 | 307 | 270 |
| | | 29,670 | | | 447 | | | 30,117 | 169 | Coach, Carriage—Makers .. .. | 112 | | | 2 | | | 110 | | |
| 28,232 | 27,345 | 28,349 | 403 | 491 | 495 | 28,635 | 27,836 | 28,844 | 170 | Wheelwrights .. .. .. .. | 79 | 114 | 97 | . | 2 | 1 | 79 | 112 | 96 |
| 1,879 | 3,375 | 4,182 | 26 | 98 | 125 | 1,905 | 3,473 | 4,307 | 171 | Others in construction of Vehicles .. | 254 | 208 | 63 | 21 | 21 | 3 | 233 | 187 | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 10. *Dealers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 14,915 | 19,530 | 25,540 | 299 | 543 | 556 | 15,214 | 20,073 | 26,096 | 172 | Ironmongers; Hardware — Dealers, Merchants | 2,110 | 1,371 | 906 | 52 | 18 | 12 | 2,058 | 1,353 | 894 |
| ? | 817 | 5,132 | ? | 4 | 57 | ? | 821 | 5,189 | 173 | Other Dealers in Metals, Machines, &c. | 1,075 | 86 | ? | 17 | 2 | ? | 1,058 | 84 | ? |
| | | | | | | | | | | XI. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Precious Metals and Jewellery.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 20,024† | 19,845† | 22,912 | 938† | 717† | 818 | 20,962† | 20,562† | 23,730 | 174 | Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers .. | 5,170 | 3,426† | 3,753† | 543 | 287† | 259† | 4,627 | 3,139† | 3,494† |
| 2,580† | 2,718† | 2,273 | 80† | 68† | 57 | 2,660† | 2,786† | 2,330 | 175 | Lapidaries and other Workers .. | 1,579 | 2,070† | 2,257† | 114 | 168† | 157† | 1,465 | 1,902† | 2,100† |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Watches and Scientific Instruments.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 22,166† | 21,996† | 19,888 | 410† | 489† | 362 | 22,576† | 22,485† | 20,248 | 176 | Watchmakers, Clockmakers .. .. | 1,746 | 1,363† | 775† | 165 | 100† | 43† | 1,581 | 1,263† | 732† |
| 3,329† | 4,385† | 5,288 | 56† | 107† | 132 | 3,385† | 4,492† | 5,420 | 177 | Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians | 534 | 350† | 220† | 40 | 21† | 11† | 494 | 329† | 209† |
| 2,459† | 11,907† | 46,261 | 37† | 228† | 767 | 2,496† | 12,135† | 47,028 | 178 | Electrical Apparatus Makers .. .. | 2,490 | 469† | 26† | 157 | 55† | 5† | 2,333 | 414† | 21† |
| | | 2,855 | | | 33 | | | 2,888 | | *No. 355. Electricity Supply* .. .. | 27 | | | 1 | | | 26 | | |
| 2,332† | 3,068† | 4,088 | 59† | 136† | 111 | 2,391† | 3,205† | 4,199 | 179 | Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers | 462 | 429† | 195† | 45 | 44† | 10† | 417 | 385† | 185† |
| 1,161† | 1,487† | 3,148 | 20† | 29† | 119 | 1,181† | 1,516† | 3,267 | 180 | Surgical Instrument Makers .. .. | 1,222 | 520† | 330† | 110 | 28† | 12† | 1,112 | 492† | 318† |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Musical Instruments.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 8,842† | 11,875† | 13,519 | 166† | 299† | 228 | 9,008† | 12,174† | 13,747 | 181 | Musical Instrument Makers .. .. | 342 | 449† | 241† | 20 | 31† | 8† | 322 | 418† | 233† |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Tackle for Sports and Games.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,857† | 3,742† | 3,851 | 108† | 202† | 175 | 2,965† | 3,944† | 4,026 | 182 | Fishing Tackle, Toy, Game Apparatus—Makers | 2,411 | 2,832† | 1,899† | 238 | 171† | 71† | 2,173 | 2,661† | 1,828† |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5. *Dealers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| ? | ? | 3,835 | ? | ? | 20 | ? | ? | 3,855 | 183 | Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches | 906 | ? | ? | 10 | ? | ? | 896 | ? | ? |
| ? | ? | 2,851 | ? | ? | 30 | ? | ? | 2,881 | 184 | Dealers in Instruments, Toys, &c. .. | 1,843 | ? | ? | 50 | ? | ? | 1,793 | ? | ? |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | **XII. BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION. (c)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. House Building, &c.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30,352 | 37,303 | 40,114 | 212 | 318 | 73 | 30,564 | 37,621 | 40,187 | 185 | Builders | 177 | 194 | 135 | · | · | · | 177 | 194 | 135 |
| | | 27,176 | | | 260 | | | 27,446 | 186 | Builders' Labourers | | | | · | | | | | |
| 231,963 | 217,103 | 266,488 | 3,054 | 3,558 | 4,172 | 235,017 | 220,661 | 270,660 | 187 | Carpenters, Joiners | 53 | 348 | 216 | · | 9 | 6 | 53 | 339 | 210 |
| 128,375 | 128,777 | 115,141 | 1,680 | 1,603 | 854 | 126,055 | 130,380 | 115,995 | 188 | Bricklayers | 4 | 66 | 85 | · | · | 5 | 4 | 66 | 80 |
| | | 98,744 | | | 1,035 | | | 97,779 | 189 | Bricklayers' Labourers | | | | · | | | | | |
| 95,877 | 83,125 | 72,265 | 1,555 | 1,469 | 727 | 97,432 | 84,594 | 73,012 | 190 | Masons | 42 | 123 | 108 | · | 1 | 4 | 42 | 122 | 104 |
| | | 22,535 | | | 484 | | | 23,019 | 191 | Masons' Labourers | | | | · | | | | | |
| 7,366 | 6,689 | 9,844 | 103 | 100 | 152 | 7,469 | 6,789 | 9,796 | 192 | Slaters, Tilers | 3 | · | 14 | · | · | 1 | 3 | · | 13 |
| | | 31,023 | | | 279 | | | 31,301 | 193 | Plasterers | 3 | 183 | 136 | · | · | 1 | 3 | 183 | 135 |
| 32,415 | 28,849 | 6,772 | 562 | 376 | 81 | 32,977 | 29,225 | 6,853 | 194 | Plasterers' Labourers | | | | · | | | | | |
| | | 6,366 | | | 71 | | | 6,437 | 195 | Paperhangers, Whitewashers | 99 | | | 1 | | | 98 | | |
| 98,242 | 121,194 | 158,222 | 1,434 | 1,925 | 1,979 | 99,676 | 123,119 | 160,201 | 196 | Painters, Decorators, Glaziers | 186 | 710 | 454 | · | 23 | 10 | 186 | 687 | 444 |
| 35,951 | 44,941 | 63,195 | 1,209 | 1,706 | 1,729 | 37,160 | 46,647 | 64,924 | 197 | Plumbers | 115 | 226 | 240 | · | 5 | 4 | 115 | 221 | 236 |
| 12,157 | | 16,101 | 263 | | 227 | 12,420 | | 16,328 | 198 | Gasfitters | 7 | | 147 | 90 | 44 | 15 | 7 | | 132 |
| | 19,169 | 1,893 | | 634 | 89 | | 19,803 | 1,982 | | *No. 153. Gas Fittings Makers* | 1,190 | 505 | | | | | 1,100 | 551 | |
| 7,038 | | 1,228 | 304 | | 28 | 7,342 | | 1,256 | 199 | Locksmiths, Bellhangers | 2 | | 352 | 46 | | 14 | 2 | | 338 |
| | | 4,716 | | | 211 | | | 4,927 | | *No. 152. Lock, Key—Makers* | 593 | | | | | | 547 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Other Works of Construction, and Roads.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,173 | 1,981 | 573 | 9 | 14 | · | 1,182 | 1,995 | 573 | 200 | Railway, Canal, Harbour, &c., Contractors | 3 | · | · | · | · | · | 3 | · | · |
| | | 41,418 | | | 227 | | | 41,645 | 201 | Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers | · | | | · | | | · | | |
| 58,512 | 72,090 | 46,825 | 335 | 516 | 35 | 58,847 | 72,606 | 46,860 | | *No. 66. Platelayers, Gangers, Packers* | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · | · |
| | | 29,360 | | | 202 | | | 29,562 | | *No. 67. Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers)* | · | | | · | | | · | | |
| 1,457 | 1,101 | 2,914 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1,460 | 1,105 | 2,918 | 202 | Well, Mine—Sinkers, Borers (*d*) | 1 | · | · | · | · | · | 1 | · | · |
| 1,324 | 1,646 | 2,173 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1,326 | 1,655 | 2,174 | 203 | Road — Contractors, Surveyors, Inspectors | 6 | · | · | · | · | · | 6 | · | · |
| 14,960 | 21,279 | 50,157 | 147 | 165 | 213 | 15,097 | 21,444 | 50,370 | 204 | Paviours, Road Labourers | 1 | · | · | · | · | · | 1 | · | · |
| | | | | | | | | | | **XIII. WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 50,921 | | 50,795 | 840 | | 1,108 | 51,761 | | 51,903 | 205 | Cabinet Makers | 757 | | 7,985 | 74 | | 153 | 683 | | 7,832 |
| | 76,367 | 16,598 | | 1,850 | 346 | | 78,217 | 16,944 | * 207 | Upholsterers | 8,877 | 13,144 | | 286 | 512 | | 8,591 | 12,632 | |
| 7,915 | | 16,210 | 168 | | 397 | 8,083 | | 16,607 | 206 | French Polishers | 4,326 | | 2,029 | 260 | | 78 | 4,066 | | 1,951 |
| 4,975 | | 17,444 | 48 | | 99 | 5,023 | | 17,543 | 213 | Furniture, &c., Dealers | 3,223 | | 955 | 24 | | 8 | 2,199 | | 947 |
| 2,765† | 4,396† | 6,845 | 50† | 59† | 85 | 2,815† | 4,455† | 6,930 | 208 | House and Shop Fittings Makers | 449 | 306† | 206† | 32 | 13† | 7† | 417 | 293† | 199† |
| 1,882 | 2,393 | 2,858 | 19 | 33 | 33 | 1,701 | 2,426 | 2,891 | 209 | Undertakers; Funeral Furniture Makers | 279 | 300 | 192 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 265 | 285 | 187 |
| 10,706 | 11,389 | 13,624 | 186 | 329 | 345 | 10,894 | 11,718 | 13,969 | 210 | Wood Carvers; Carvers and Gilders | 770 | 505 | 358 | 52 | 27 | 19 | 718 | 478 | 339 |
| 8,819† | 9,462 | 9,366 | 198† | 398 | 260 | 9,017† | 9,860 | 9,626 | 211 | Willow, Cane, Rush — Workers; Basket Makers | 1,894 | 2,469 | 2,525† | 73 | 162 | 123† | 1,821 | 2,307 | 2,402† |
| 1,047 | 1,438 | 2,165 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1,051 | 1,445 | 2,169 | 212 | Dealers in Works of Art | 464 | 247 | 109 | 9 | 11 | 1 | 455 | 236 | 108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Wood and Bark.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 24,356 | 22,759 | 31,489 | 356 | 522 | 826 | 24,712 | 23,281 | 32,315 | 214 | Sawyers | 10 | | | · | | | 10 | | |
| 2,558 | 2,373 | 2,203 | 61 | 61 | 25 | 2,919 | 2,437 | 2,228 | 215 | Lath, Wooden Fence, Hurdle—Makers | 4 | 13 | 18 | · | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 17 |
| | | 9,257 | | | 428 | | | 9,683 | 216 | Wood Turners | 525 | | | 50 | | | 466 | | |
| 10,823 | 11,918 | 9,018 | 559 | 770 | 503 | 11,382 | 12,688 | 9,521 | 217 | Wooden Box, Packing Case—Makers (*e*) | 1,702 | 1,912 | 2,595 | 108 | 177 | 213 | 1,594 | 1,735 | 2,382 |
| 18,331 | 16,809 | 15,527 | 265 | 334 | 222 | 18,596 | 17,143 | 15,749 | 218 | Coopers; Hoop—Makers, Benders | 30 | 69 | 103 | · | 1 | 1 | 30 | 68 | 102 |
| 1,683† | 1,819 | 1,512 | 58† | 120 | 74 | 1,741† | 1,739 | 1,588 | 219 | Cork, Bark—Cutters, Workers | 503 | 383 | 187† | 44 | 22 | 9† | 459 | 361 | 178† |
| 11,758 | 6,942 | 14,314 | 309 | 533 | 604 | 12,067 | 7,475 | 14,918 | 220 | Other Workers in Wood | 1,535 | 1,233 | 1,018 | 90 | 70 | 74 | 1,445 | 1,163 | 944 |
| | 8,046 | 8,388 | | 75 | 30 | | 8,121 | 8,418 | 221 | Timber, Wood, Cork, Bark—Merchants, Dealers | 245 | 261 | | 4 | 7 | | 241 | 254 | |

* The usual order of the occupational headings, as shown by the Reference Numbers, has been departed from in this instance.

(*a*) *See* Note (*a*) on page 261.

(*b*) Ship Chandlers are included in the figures for 1881, but not for 1891 or 1901. In 1891, when they were shown separately, only 727 males and 49 females were so returned.

(*c*) Some of the headings in this Order are seriously affected for purposes of comparison by persons in such occupations having been indefinitely classified simply as "Labourers" in previous Censuses. (*See* General Note at head of Table).

(*d*) It is possible that Mine Sinkers have been more completely separated from Miners in 1901 than at previous Censuses.

(*e*) The figures for 1881 and 1891 do not include Packing Case Makers. Further, it cannot be ascertained with certainty how persons returned indefinitely as "Box Makers," without specification of the material used, were classified at the Census of 1881; in 1891 and 1901, however, undefined "Box Makers" were, if males, referred to No. 217, and, if females, to No. 267.

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND and WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | Reference Numbers. | Orders : Sub-Orders ; Headings adopted in 1901. | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | **XIV. BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 44,652† | 38,152 | 57,660 | 2,685† | 2,870 | 3,196 | 47,337† | 41,022 | 60,856 | 222 | Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers (*a*) | 3,071 | 2,666 | 2,738† | 61 | 78 | 75† | 3,010 | 2,588 | 2,663† |
| 3,538† | 5,329 | 9,506 | 96† | 103 | 140 | 3,634† | 5,432 | 9,646 | 223 | Plaster, Cement—Manufacture | 15 | | 46† | | | 1† | 15 | | 45† |
| 26,315 | 31,881 | 35,810 | 2,404 | 2,947 | 2,188 | 28,719 | 34,828 | 37,998 | 224 | Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture (*a*) | 24,477 | 21,772 | 17,877 | 2,063 | 2,375 | 1,833 | 22,414 | 19,397 | 16,044 |
| | | 4,856 | | | 401 | | | 5,257 | 225 | Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture .. | 320 | | | 23 | | | 297 | | |
| 18,762 | 21,865 | 9,632 | 1,176 | 2,190 | 959 | 19,938 | 24,055 | 10,591 | 226 | Glass Bottle Manufacture .. .. | 748 | 2,105 | 1,692 | 63 | 104 | 62 | 685 | 2,001 | 1,630 |
| | | 11,284 | | | 586 | | | 11,870 | 227 | Other Workers in Glass Manufacture | 1,295 | | | 53 | | | 1,242 | | |
| 4,210 | 4,653 | 6,101 | 50 | 70 | 46 | 4,260 | 4,723 | 6,147 | 228 | Brick, Cement, Pottery, Glass—Dealers (*b*) | 3,222 | 2,524 | 1,921 | 48 | 29 | 22 | 3,174 | 2,495 | 1,899 |
| | | | | | | | | | | **XV. CHEMICALS, OIL, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &C.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. Colouring Matter.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,636† | 3,813† | 5,457 | 79† | 125† | 156 | 2,715† | 3,938† | 5,613 | 229 | Dye Paint, Ink, Blacking—Manufacture | 1,290 | 607† | 546† | 152 | 38† | 17† | 1,138 | 569† | 529† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Explosives and Matches.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 638† | 1,311† | 3,008 | 19† | 28† | 76 | 657† | 1,339† | 3,084 | 230 | Gunpowder, Guncotton, Explosive Substance—Manufacture | 506 | 222† | 122† | 34 | 9† | 3† | 472 | 213† | 119† |
| | | 3,418 | | | 195 | | | 3,613 | 231 | Cartridge, Fireworks, Explosive Article—Manufacture (*c*) | 3,766 | 3,313† | 1,887† | 283 | 278† | 133† | 3,503 | 3,035† | 1,754† |
| 845† | 1,506† | 476 | 105† | 242† | 65 | 950† | 1,748† | 541 | 232 | Lucifer Match Manufacture .. .. | 1,865 | | | 159 | | | 1,706 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *3. Salt, Drugs, and other Chemicals and Compounds.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,799† | 2,794† | 2,682 | 24† | 71† | 46 | 2,823† | 2,865† | 2,728 | 233 | Salt Makers .. .. .. .. .. | 280 | 130† | 159† | 27 | 22† | 9† | 253 | 108† | 156† |
| 12,844 | 19,392 | 13,359 | 199 | 316 | 249 | 12,843 | 19,708 | 13,608 | 234 | Manufacturing Chemists .. .. | 3,907 | 1,775 | 1,128 | 261 | 124 | 62 | 3,646 | 1,651 | 1,066 |
| 2,115 | | 9,571 | 28 | | 114 | 2,143 | | 9,685 | 235 | Alkali Manufacture (*d*) .. .. .. | 20 | | 7 | 3 | | | 17 | | 7 |
| 19,014 | 21,387 | 24,911 | 275 | 427 | 432 | 19,289 | 21,814 | 25,343 | 236 | Chemists, Druggists .. .. .. | 3,105 | 1,563 | 728 | 187 | 100 | 21 | 2,918 | 1,463 | 707 |
| | | | | | | | | | | *4. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,379† | 3,754 | 5,355 | 49† | 42 | 45 | 4,428† | 3,796 | 5,400 | 237 | Oil Millers, Oil Cake Makers .. .. | 77 | 62 | 102† | 1 | 2 | | 76 | 60 | 102† |
| 2,914† | 2,422 | 2,129 | 99† | 113 | 82 | 3,013† | 2,535 | 2,211 | 238 | Candle, Grease—Manufacture .. .. | 295 | 290 | 222† | 27 | 4 | 11† | 268 | 286 | 211† |
| 1,976† | 2,625 | 4,187 | 71† | 259 | 347 | 2,047† | 2,884 | 4,534 | 239 | Soap—Boilers, Makers .. .. .. | 2,403 | 875 | 279† | 158 | 90 | 11† | 2,245 | 785 | 268† |
| 1,154† | 861 | 1,617 | 14† | 17 | 18 | 1,168† | 878 | 1,635 | 240 | Manure Manufacture .. .. .. | 43 | 53 | 55† | 1 | 1 | | 42 | 52 | 55† |
| 3,394† | 6,146 | 7,399 | 123† | 320 | 274 | 3,517† | 6,466 | 7,673 | 241 | India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers | 4,591 | 4,146 | 1,448† | 345 | 267 | 127† | 4,246 | 3,879 | 1,321† |
| 1,170† | | 3,290 | 63† | | 244 | 1,233† | | 3,474 | 242 | Waterproof Goods Makers .. .. | 2,778 | | 350† | 205 | | 7† | 2,573 | | 343† |
| 1,227† | 2,203† | 2,214 | 50† | 59† | 55 | 1,277† | 2,262† | 2,269 | 243 | Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers .. | 808 | 532† | 281† | 49 | 22† | 6† | 757 | 510† | 275† |
| 4,142 | 6,507 | 7,859 | 115 | 240 | 230 | 4,257 | 6,747 | 8,089 | 244 | Oil and Colourmen (*e*) .. .. .. | 610 | 716 | 381 | 9 | 24 | 5 | 601 | 692 | 376 |
| ? | ? | 2,409 | ? | ? | 29 | ? | ? | 2,438 | 245 | Other Dealers in Sub-Orders 1, 2, and 4 | 420 | ? | ? | 24 | ? | ? | 396 | ? | ? |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | **XVI. SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. Skins and Leather.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4,573† | 5,573† | 5,758 | 110† | 121† | 118 | 4,683† | 5,694† | 5,876 | 246 | Furriers, Skinners (*f*) .. .. .. | 3,855 | 4,318† | 3,465† | 88 | 110† | 110† | 3,767 | 4,208† | 3,355† |
| 10,007† | 10,114† | 9,405 | 150† | 165† | 132 | 10,157† | 10,279† | 9,537 | 247 | Tanners (*g*) .. .. .. .. .. | 71 | 69† | 91† | 3 | 5† | 4† | 68 | 64† | 87† |
| 19,041† | 22,097† | 23,079 | 381† | 554† | 541 | 19,422† | 22,661† | 23,620 | 248 | Curriers; Leather Goods Makers (*h*) | 5,743 | 3,185† | 1,930† | 581 | 296† | 124† | 5,162 | 2,889† | 1,806† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Saddlery and Harness.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 21,286† | 23,800† | 25,237 | 545† | 778† | 717 | 21,831† | 24,578† | 25,954 | 249 | Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers.. | 4,730 | 2,913† | 2,035† | 471 | 264† | 87† | 4,259 | 2,679† | 1,948† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *3. Hair and Feathers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,202† | 9,193† | 8,847 | 405† | 492† | 412 | 9,607† | 9,685† | 9,259 | 250 | Brush, Broom—Makers; Hair, Bristle—Workers | 7,005 | 6,167† | 5,928† | 387 | 325† | 262† | 6,618 | 5,842† | 5,666† |
| 423† | 440† | 452 | 6† | 20† | 6 | 429† | 460† | 458 | 251 | Quill, Feather—Dressers.. .. .. | 3,372 | 2,368† | 2,089† | 222 | 205† | 154† | 3,150 | 2,163† | 1,935† |
| | | | | | | | | | | *4. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers.* | | | | | | | | | |
| ? | ? | 5,339 | ? | ? | 28 | ? | ? | 5,367 | 252 | Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers | 494 | ? | ? | 11 | ? | ? | 483 | ? | ? |
| | | | | | | | | | | **XVII. PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *1. Paper and Stationery.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,660 | 11,151 | 14,408 | 692 | 863 | 951 | 10,352 | 12,014 | 15,359 | 253 | Paper Manufacture (*i*) .. .. .. | 8,851 | 8,029 | 8,277 | 541 | 549 | 453 | 8,310 | 7,480 | 7,824 |
| 1,584 | 1,924 | 1,885 | 238 | 210 | 147 | 1,822 | 2,134 | 2,032 | 254 | Paper Stainers .. .. .. .. | 387 | 403 | 445 | 40 | 30 | 22 | 347 | 373 | 423 |
| 153 | 262 | 352 | 22 | 27 | 18 | 175 | 289 | 370 | 256 | Envelope Makers .. .. .. .. | 3,143 | 2,458 | 1,933 | 357 | 219 | 175 | 2,786 | 2,239 | 1,758 |
| 1,095 | 1,808 | 2,974 | 92 | 313 | 336 | 1,187 | 2,121 | 3,310 | 257 | Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers (*j*) .. | 25,209 | 17,178 | 8,718 | 2,507 | 1,742 | 771 | 22,702 | 15,436 | 7,947 |
| 2,381 | 3,650 | 4,283 | 84 | 182 | 245 | 2,465 | 3,832 | 4,528 | 258 | Other Workers in Paper, &c. .. .. | 2,799 | 1,543 | 725 | 256 | 186 | 75 | 2,543 | 1,357 | 650 |
| 10,996 | 14,045 | 12,367 | 362 | 516 | 285 | 11,348 | 14,561 | 12,652 | 259 | Stationers, Law Stationers (*k*) .. .. | 9,883 | 9,970 | 5,774 | 380 | 462 | 230 | 9,303 | 9,508 | 5,544 |
| | | 4,238 | | | 143 | | | 4,381 | 265 | Stationery Manufacture .. .. .. | 4,698 | | | 381 | | | 4,317 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *2. Prints and Books.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 54,679 | 75,962 | 91,817 | 4,409 | 5,997 | 4,671 | 59,088 | 81,959 | 96,488 | 260 | Printers (*l*) .. .. .. .. .. | 9,693 | 4,527 | 2,202 | 1,382 | 665 | 314 | 8,311 | 3,862 | 1,888 |
| 6,214 | 8,914 | 10,342 | 194 | 310 | 340 | 6,408 | 9,224 | 10,682 | 261 | Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers | 1,043 | 467 | 313 | 132 | 42 | 30 | 911 | 425 | 283 |
| 9,137 | 11,014 | 12,245 | 368 | 473 | 419 | 9,505 | 11,487 | 12,664 | 262 | Bookbinders .. .. .. .. .. | 19,323 | 14,249 | 10,592 | 1,568 | 1,235 | 767 | 17,655 | 13,014 | 9,825 |
| 9,421 | 10,967 | 11,721 | 257 | 399 | 514 | 9,678 | 11,366 | 12,235 | 263 | Publishers, Booksellers (*m*) .. .. | 2,553 | 2,210 | 1,672 | 38 | 51 | 52 | 2,515 | 2,159 | 1,640 |
| 4,031 | 7,208 | 12,767 | 355 | 338 | 589 | 4,388 | 7,546 | 13,356 | 264 | Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers | 3,718 | 2,252 | 1,129 | 64 | 51 | 20 | 3,654 | 2,201 | 1,109 |

* The usual order of the occupational headings, as shown by the Reference Numbers has been departed from in this instance.

(*a*) Owing to the transfer in 1901 of Terra Cotta Makers from No. 224 to No 222, it is advisable to amalgamate the two headings for purposes of comparison.
(*b*) The figures for 1881 and 1891 relate only to Pottery and Glass Dealers.
(*c*) In 1881 Torpedo Makers were included under this heading; in 1891 and 1901 they were referred to Engineering and Machine Making, Order X., Sub-order 3.
(*d*) It is probable that Alkali Manufacturers were more completely separated from other Manufacturing Chemists in 1901 than in 1881.
(*e*) In 1891 and 1901 Oil Merchants and Dealers were included under this heading; in 1881 they were referred to No. 237.
(*f*) *See* Note (*g*).
(*g*) The figures for 1881 and 1891 include Fellmongers, who in 1901 were referred to Nos. 246, 247, 248, and 252, according to the application of the term in various districts.
(*h*) *See* Note (*g*).
(*i*) In 1881 Paper Dealers were included under this heading; in 1891 and 1901 they were referred to No. 259.
(*j*) *See* Note (*f*) on page 263.
(*k*) *See* Note (*i*).
(*l*) *See* Note (*m*).
(*m*) A few Music Printers, referred to "Printer" in 1891 and 1901, are included in the numbers for 1881.

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND and WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | Reference Numbers. | Orders: Sub-Orders; Headings adopted in 1901. | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | XVIII. TEXTILE FABRICS. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Cotton and Flax.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12,510 | | | 1,330 | | | 13,840 | 265 | Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes | 46,135 | | | 4,115 | | | 42,020 | | |
| | | 53,795 | | | 10,332 | | | 64,127 | 266 | Cotton—Spinning Processes .. .. | 31,553 | | | 5,537 | | | 29,016 | | |
| 156,971 | 176,991 | 16,308 | 28,439 | 36,240 | 1,971 | 185,410 | 213,231 | 18,279 | 267 | Cotton—Winding, Warping, &c., Processes | 64,742 | 332,784 | 302,367 | 4,177 | 19,166 | 38,903 | 60,565 | 283,618 | 263,464 |
| | | 59,324 | | | 6,806 | | | 66,130 | 268 | Cotton—Weaving Processes .. .. | 175,158 | | | 20,377 | | | 154,781 | | |
| | | 31,202 | | | 3,320 | | | 34,522 | 269 | Cotton—Workers in other processes, or undefined | 11,645 | | | 1,908 | | | 9,737 | | |
| 2,734† | 3,030 | 1,996 | 277† | 190 | 64 | 3,011† | 3,220 | 2,060 | 270 | Fustian Manufacture .. .. .. | 3,552 | 4,962 | 5,176† | 289 | 451 | 528† | 3,263 | 4,511 | 4,648† |
| 3,951† | 2,368 | 1,072 | 261† | 206 | 74 | 4,212† | 2,574 | 1,146 | 271 | Flax, Linen, Manufacture .. .. | 3,347 | 5,502 | 7,853† | 236 | 484 | 582† | 3,111 | 5,108 | 7,271† |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Wool and Worsted.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 4,468 | | | 27 | | | 4,495 | 272 | Wool—Sorting Processes.. .. .. | 483 | | | 26 | | | 457 | | |
| | | 8,317 | | | 190 | | | 8,507 | 273 | Wool—Combing Processes .. .. | 5,542 | | | 92 | | | 5,450 | | |
| | | 11,851 | | | 7,278 | | | 19,129 | 274 | Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes | 35,782 | | | 9,461 | | | 26,321 | | |
| 85 013 | 90 732 | 20,331 | 12,625 | 16,505 | 968 | 97,638 | 107,237 | 21,319 | 275 | Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes | 67,067 | 135,097 | 124,733 | 2,243 | 19,531 | 15,396 | 64,824 | 115,566 | 109,337 |
| | | 32,316 | | | 1,905 | | | 34,221 | 276 | Wool and Worsted—Workers in other processes, or undefined | 13,195 | | | 966 | | | 12,209 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Silk.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,431 | | | 428 | | | 1,859 | 277 | Silk—Spinning Processes .. .. | 8,381 | | | 1,071 | | | 7,310 | | |
| 17,176 | 14,372 | 4,540 | 1,533 | 1,863 | 211 | 18,709 | 16,235 | 4,751 | 278 | Silk—Weaving Processes .. .. | 13,165 | 32,562 | 41,886 | 763 | 3,678 | 3,631 | 12,402 | 28,884 | 38,255 |
| | | 3,477 | | | 293 | | | 3,770 | 279 | Silk—Workers in other processes, or undefined | 2,921 | | | 363 | | | 2,558 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,024† | 1,036 | 807 | 157† | 162 | 98 | 1,181† | 1,198 | 905 | 280 | Hemp, Jute, Cocoa Fibre -Manufacture | 1,845 | 2,333 | 2,397† | 145 | 203 | 224† | 1,700 | 2,130 | 2,073† |
| 8,313† | 6,979 | 5,970 | 1,345† | 1,393 | 911 | 9,658† | 8,372 | 6,881 | 281 | Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers .. .. | 3,239 | 2,369 | 2,093† | 211 | 150 | 154† | 3,028 | 2,219 | 1,939† |
| 1,727† | 2,094 | 2,136 | 73† | 100 | 105 | 1,800† | 2,194 | 2,241 | 282 | Mat Makers .. .. .. .. .. | 848 | 548 | 479† | 65 | 44 | 39† | 783 | 504 | 450† |
| 1,393† | 1,477 | 2,264 | 38† | 72 | 61 | 1,431† | 1,549 | 2,325 | 283 | Canvas, Sailcloth, Sacking, Net, &c. —Manufacture | 6,052 | 3,360 | 3,552† | 186 | 112 | 142† | 5,866 | 3,248 | 3,390† |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5. *Mixed or Unspecified Materials.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 18,236 | 17,365 | 13,230 | 626 | 835 | 663 | 18,862 | 18,200 | 13,893 | 284 | Hosiery Manufacture .. .. .. | 34,481 | 30,887 | 21,510 | 3,098 | 3,118 | 1,402 | 31,383 | 27,769 | 20,108 |
| 10,612† | 12,393 | 12,051 | 747† | 657 | 581 | 11,359† | 13,050 | 12,632 | 285 | Lace Manufacture .. .. .. .. | 23,807 | 21,716 | 32,785† | 1,620 | 1,643 | 2,803† | 22,187 | 20,073 | 29,982† |
| 646† | 664 | 831 | 18† | 37 | 38 | 664† | 701 | 869 | 286 | Other Weavers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.(*a*) | 849 | 1,092 | 617† | 36 | 206 | 82† | 813 | 886 | 535† |
| | | 143 | | | 5 | | | 148 | 287 | Other Workers of Mixed Cotton, Wool, &c.(*a*) | 150 | | | 13 | | | 137 | | |
| 8,645 | 8,724 | 6,740 | 596 | 711 | 410 | 9,241 | 9,435 | 7,150 | 288 | Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture .. | 7,862 | 7,408 | 5,295 | 620 | 964 | 531 | 7,062 | 6,444 | 4,764 |
| 4,090† | 5,008† | 3,279 | 249† | 307† | 242 | 4,339† | 5,315† | 3,521 | 289 | Fancy Goods (Textile), Small Ware, &c., Manufacture (*b*) | 17,115 | 18,968† | 16,215† | 1,294 | 1,422† | 850† | 15,821 | 17,546† | 15,365† |
| 2,179 | 729 | 461 | 51 | 39 | 22 | 2,230 | 768 | 483 | 290 | Weavers (undefined) .. .. .. | 908 | 1,523 | 2,611 | 54 | 57 | 139 | 854 | 1,466 | 2,472 |
| 4,250 | 2,395 | 1,030 | 1,447 | 484 | 234 | 5,697 | 2,879 | 1,264 | 291 | Factory Hands (Textile), undefined .. | 1,558 | 4,365 | 7,817 | 198 | 545 | 968 | 1,360 | 3,820 | 6,849 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | **XVIII. TEXTILE FABRICS—*cont.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ***6. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, &c.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36,340 | 36,570 | 9,285 | 2,525 | 3,062 | 944 | 38,865 | 39,632 | 10,229 | 292 | Textile Bleachers .. .. .. .. | 2,791 | 7,115 | 5,934 | 245 | 877 | 691 | 2,546 | 6,238 | 5,243 |
| | | 10,779 | | | 1,047 | | | 11,826 | 293 | Textile Printers .. .. .. .. | 1,266 | | | 160 | | | 1,106 | | |
| | | 23,628 | | | 608 | | | 24,236 | 294 | Textile Dyers .. .. .. .. | 2,566 | | | 104 | | | 2,492 | | |
| | | 4,960 | | | 218 | | | 5,178 | 295 | Textile Calenderers, Finishers, &c. .. | 1,907 | | | 190 | | | 1,717 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ***7. Dealers.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52,143 | 58,869 | 65,719 | 1,438 | 1,902 | 1,501 | 53,581 | 60,671 | 67,220 | 296 | Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers .. | 68,437 | 46,347 | 28,781 | 1,843 | 1,218 | 564 | 66,594 | 45,129 | 28,217 |
| 14,040 | 12,503 | 22,892 | 166 | 71 | 127 | 14,206 | 12,574 | 23,019 | 297 | Other Dealers in Textile Fabrics .. | 2,053 | 714 | 621 | 63 | 22 | 10 | 1,990 | 692 | 611 |
| | | | | | | | | | | **XIX. DRESS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | ***1. Dress.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,879† | 3,333† | 479 | 122† | 92† | 14 | 3,001† | 3,425† | 493 | 298 | Straw Plait Manufacture .. .. | 1,354 | 14,959† | 27,983† | 34 | 769† | 1,939† | 1,320 | 14,190† | 28,044† |
| | | 3,322 | | | 56 | | | 3,378 | 299 | Straw Hat, Bonnet, Manufacture .. | 9,530 | | | 194 | | | 9,326 | | |
| | | 6,302 | | | 332 | | | 6,634 | 300 | Felt Hat Manufacture .. .. .. | 4,716 | | | 316 | | | 4,400 | | |
| 13,148† | 15,583† | 5,270 | 469† | 780† | 164 | 13,617† | 16,363† | 5,434 | 301 | Makers of other Hats, Caps, &c. .. | 7,205 | 12,585† | 9,072† | 502 | 1,009† | 769† | 6,703 | 11,576† | 8,303† |
| | | 3,744 | | | 66 | | | 3,815 | 303 | Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c., Dealers (*c*) | 1,936 | | | 42 | | | 1,894 | | |
| | | 468 | | | 4 | | | 472 | 302 | Milliners (*d*) .. .. .. .. .. | 48,759 | 415,961† | 357,995† | 2,064 | 17,403† | 9,170† | 46,675 | 398,558† | 348,825† |
| 2,886† | 4,343† | 1,004 | 51† | 127† | 13 | 2,937† | 4,470† | 1,017 | 306 | Dressmakers (*d*) .. .. .. .. | 340,582 | | | 11,888 | | | 328,694 | | |
| | | 1,261 | | | 60 | | | 1,321 | 307 | Staymakers (*d*) .. .. .. .. | 12,273 | | | 652 | | | 11,621 | | |
| 1,338 | 2,089 | 3,952 | 41 | 64 | 87 | 1,379 | 3,153 | 4,039 | 308 | Shirt Makers, Seamstresses (*d*) .. | 83,627 | 74,421 | 89,389 | 3,125 | 2,323 | 1,792 | 80,502 | 72,098 | 87,597 |
| | | | | | | | | | | *No. 378. Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined). Females only (d)* | 825 | | | 47 | | | 778 | | |
| 105,855 | 116,278 | 117,131 | 1,813 | 3,218 | 2,414 | 107,668 | 119,496 | 119,545 | 304 | Tailors (*d*) .. .. .. .. .. | 117,640 | 89,234 | 52,930 | 6,358 | 5,133 | 1,620 | 111,282 | 84,091 | 51,360 |
| | | 17,323 | | | 376 | | | 17,701 | 305 | Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers) (*d*) .. | 4,406 | | | 56 | | | 4,350 | | |
| 2,177† | 1,872 | 1,200 | 109† | 77 | 40 | 2,286† | 1,949 | 1,240 | 309 | Button Makers .. .. .. .. | 2,944 | 3,107 | 4,121† | 313 | 304 | 209† | 2,651 | 2,803 | 3,912† |
| 2,137† | 2,637† | 2,356 | 126† | 119† | 77 | 2,243† | 2,756† | 2,433 | 310 | Glove Makers .. .. .. .. | 7,753 | 9,199† | 13,261† | 356 | 469† | 725† | 7,398 | 8,730† | 12,536† |
| 4,792 | 5,572 | 6,672 | 87 | 105 | 114 | 4,879 | 5,677 | 6,782 | 311 | Hosiers, Haberdashers (*d*) .. .. | 1,841 | 6,804 | 4,686 | 38 | 352 | 187 | 1,803 | 6,452 | 4,499 |
| | | 168,723 | | | 6,083 | | | 174,806 | 312 | Boot, Shoe—Makers .. .. .. | 43,775 | | | 4,018 | | | 39,757 | | |
| | | 2,718 | | | 281 | | | 2,999 | 313 | Slipper Makers .. .. .. .. | 1,349 | 46,141 | 35,746 | 201 | 4,577 | 2,357 | 1,148 | 41,564 | 33,389 |
| 183,089 | 193,308 | 6,016 | 5,244 | 9,340 | 260 | 188,313 | 202,648 | 6,276 | 314 | Patten, Clog—Makers .. .. .. | 52 | | | 2 | | | 50 | | |
| | | 13,813 | | | 410 | | | 14,223 | 315 | Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers .. | 7,063 | | | 182 | | | 7,481 | | |
| 705† | 700† | 470 | 15† | 22† | 4 | 720† | 722† | 474 | 316 | Artificial Flower Makers .. .. | 2,664 | 4,436† | 4,461† | 110 | 502† | 228† | 2,554 | 3,934† | 4,233† |
| 13,545 | 22,554 | 31,839 | 630 | 1,509 | 2,072 | 14,165 | 24,063 | 33,911 | 317 | Wig Makers, Hairdressers .. .. | 1,745 | 1,274 | 768 | 42 | 36 | 19 | 1,703 | 1,238 | 749 |
| 3,922† | 5,100 | 4,773 | 198† | 277 | 162 | 4,118† | 5,377 | 4,935 | 318 | Umbrella, Parasol, Stick—Makers .. | 4,607 | 4,500 | 4,112† | 282 | 269 | 288† | 4,325 | 4,231 | 3,824† |
| 960 | 1,521 | 651 | 18 | 67 | 39 | 984 | 1,588 | 690 | 319 | Other Workers in Dress .. .. .. | 1,116 | 3,203 | 1,918 | 71 | 48 | 14 | 1,045 | 3,155 | 1,904 |
| | | 1,999 | | | 16 | | | 2,015 | 320 | Other Dealers in Dress (*e*) .. .. | 3,414 | | | 20 | | | 3,394 | | |

* The usual order of the occupational headings, as shown by the Reference Numbers, has been departed from in this instance.

(*a*) The numbers given for 1881 and 1891 include Shawl Manufacture

(*b*) In 1901 Dealers were entirely excluded from this heading; in 1891 Dealers in Fancy Goods (Textile) were included, and in 1881 the Dealers were not in any way separated from the Makers.

(*c*) For purposes of comparison the Male Dealers under this heading are taken as being engaged in selling the manufactures included under Nos. 300 and 301, and the Females are taken as being Milliner Shopkeepers and Assistants who, if the classification as to Makers and Dealers had not been altered, would have been referred to No. 302.

(*d*) Owing to the numerous changes in classification the figures or groups of figures under the headings marked (*c*) are scarcely comparable. Fairer comparison may be made by grouping together headings 302, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, and 311, with the addition in the case of Females only of headings 303 and 378.

(*e*) Dealers in Gloves, Buttons, Artificial Flowers, Umbrellas, Parasols, Sticks, included in 1901, and, with the exception of those in Gloves and Artificial Flowers, in 1891, but not in 1881.

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. | | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | Reference Numbers. | Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings adopted in 1901. | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | XX. FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Food.* | | | | | | | | | |
| ? | ? | 530 | ? | ? | 38 | ? | ? | 568 | 321 | Creamery Workers .. .. .. | 364 | ? | ? | 21 | ? | ? | 343 | ? | ? |
| 20,242 | 27,732 | 33,004 | 1,120 | 2,162 | 2,334 | 21,362 | 29,894 | 35,338 | 322 | Milksellers, Dairymen .. .. .. | 5,563 | 5,745 | 4,443 | 120 | 185 | 136 | 5,443 | 5,560 | 4,307 |
| 15,073 | 15,747 | 3,486 | 208 | 270 | 37 | 15,281 | 16,017 | 3,523 | 323 | Provision Curers .. .. .. | 849 | 5,160 | 5,682 | 16 | 58 | 80 | 833 | 5,102 | 5,602 |
| | | 16,353 | | | 157 | | | 16,510 | 324 | Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers | 4,372 | | | 23 | | | 4,349 | | |
| 76,082 | 90,944 | 3,562 | 2,124 | 2,673 | 15 | 78,206 | 93,617 | 3,577 | 325 | Slaughterers .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 5,304 | 3,496 | | 90 | 39 | 3 | 5,214 | 3,457 |
| | | 102,190 | | | 2,975 | | | 105,165 | 326 | Butchers, Meat Salesmen .. .. | 3,850 | | | 19 | | | 3,831 | | |
| 18,107 | 25,027 | 2,228 | 310 | 595 | 29 | 18,417 | 25,622 | 2,255 | 327 | Fish Curers.. .. .. .. .. | 608 | 4,089 | 3,080 | 3 | 84 | 56 | 605 | 4,005 | 3,024 |
| | | 28,316 | | | 430 | | | 28,746 | 328 | Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers | 3,521 | | | 48 | | | 3,473 | | |
| 31,807 | 32,430 | 22,548 | 538 | 550 | 282 | 32,345 | 32,980 | 22,830 | 329 | Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture .. | 775 | 1,426 | 1,083 | 44 | 29 | 10 | 731 | 1,397 | 1,073 |
| | | 15,353 | | | 133 | | | 15,486 | 330 | Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers | 971 | | | 27 | | | 944 | | |
| | | 68,661 | | | 3,114 | | | 71,775 | 331 | Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers .. | 4,974 | | | 344 | | | 4,630 | | |
| 73,067 | 88,243 | 30,155 | 2,815 | 3,959 | 247 | 75,882 | 92,202 | 30,402 | 332 | Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers) .. | 41,795 | 38,522 | 20,684 | 788 | 1,400 | 519 | 41,012 | 37,122 | 20,165 |
| | | 5,904 | | | 328 | | | 6,232 | 334 | Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers .. | 15,899 | | | 1,204 | | | 14,695 | | |
| 2,910 | 3,365 | 2,310 | 41 | 134 | 68 | 2,951 | 3,499 | 2,378 | 333 | Sugar Refiners (*a*) .. .. .. .. | 58 | 234 | 119 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 52 | 226 | 115 |
| 99,800 | 129,627 | 2,209 | 3,596 | 5,950 | 172 | 103,396 | 135,577 | 2,381 | 335 | Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers .. .. | 5,220 | 46,279 | 28,422 | 462 | 969 | 399 | 4,758 | 45,310 | 28,023 |
| | | 145,014 | | | 6,170 | | | 151,184 | 336 | Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers | 42,385 | | | 516 | | | 41,869 | | |
| 23,230 | 29,554 | 39,735 | 529 | 908 | 965 | 22,759 | 30,462 | 40,700 | 337 | Greengrocers, Fruiterers.. .. .. | 11,927 | 10,501 | 6,955 | 193 | 231 | 131 | 11,734 | 10,270 | 6,724 |
| 4,169† | 5,725† | 8,811 | 156† | 256† | 388 | 4,325† | 5,981† | 9,199 | 338 | Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture | 2,169 | 710† | 337† | 39 | 14† | 9† | 2,130 | 696† | 328† |
| 789† | 1,149† | 1,922 | 36† | 114† | 84 | 825† | 1,263† | 2,006 | 339 | Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers | 2,184 | 1,249† | 684† | 157 | 93† | 28† | 2,027 | 1,156† | 656† |
| 454 | 437 | 3,602 | . | 2 | 16 | 454 | 439 | 3,618 | 340 | Other Dealers in Food .. .. .. | 266 | 5 | 14 | 1 | . | 1 | 265 | 5 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Tobacco.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,816 | 12,544 | 7,113 | 343 | 546 | 411 | 11,159 | 13,090 | 7,524 | 341 | Tobacco Manufacture .. .. .. | 19,972 | 15,880 | 8,575 | 2,309 | 1,747 | 796 | 17,663 | 14,133 | 7,779 |
| | | 10,079 | | | 121 | | | 10,200 | 342 | Tobacconists .. .. .. .. .. | 6,670 | | | 143 | | | 6,527 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Makers of Spirituous Drinks.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,429 | 9,003 | 9,555 | 44 | 47 | 40 | 9,473 | 9,050 | 9,595 | 343 | Maltsters .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 38 | 58 | : | 1 | : | 12 | 37 | 58 |
| 24,034 | 25,627 | 27,358 | 162 | 291 | 464 | 24,196 | 25,918 | 27,822 | 344 | Brewers .. .. .. .. .. | 97 | 304 | 371 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 95 | 300 | 367 |
| | | | | | | | | | 345 | Distillers; Spirit Manufacture (*see* No. 352). | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,488 | 7,425 | 11,869 | 21 | 30 | 1 | 5,509 | 7,455 | 11,870 | 346 | Coffee, Eating House—Keepers .. | 7,243 | 4,080 | 2,664 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 7,237 | 4,063 | 2,634 |
| 4,482 | 6,002 | 6,543 | 4 | 2 | | 4,486 | 6,004 | 6,543 | 347 | Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers .. | 43,527 | 45,174 | 32,890 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 43,525 | 45,155 | 32,875 |
| 70,199 | 66,947 | 76,207 | 53 | 42 | 3 | 70,252 | 66,989 | 76,210 | 348 | Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beersellers, Cider Dealers (*b*) | 23,705 | 28,630 | 16,437 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 23,704 | 28,618 | 16,425 |
| 5,620 | 8,443 | 13,456 | 138 | 330 | 622 | 5,758 | 8,773 | 14,078 | 349 | Cellarmen .. .. .. .. .. | 1,216 | 894 | 286 | 45 | 29 | 6 | 1,271 | 795 | 280 |
| 34,785 | 45,216 | 28,871 | 1,038 | 1,148 | 254 | 35,823 | 46,364 | 28,625 | 350 | Barmen .. .. .. .. .. | 27,707 | 44,319 | 26,487 | 159 | 873 | 694 | 27,548 | 43,446 | 25,793 |
| | | 18,528 | | | 328 | | | 18,849 | 351 | Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service (*c*) | 21,106 | | | 276 | | | 20,830 | | |
| 7,481 | 7,317 | 8,378 | 36 | 78 | 18 | 7,467 | 7,395 | 8,396 | 352 | Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents .. | 424 | 488 | 422 | 1 | 3 | . | 423 | 485 | 422 |
| | | 698 | | | 8 | | | 706 | | *No.* 345. *Distillers; Spirit Manufacture* | 6 | | | 1 | | | 5 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | XXI.—GAS, WATER, AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY, AND SANITARY SERVICE. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Gas, Water, Electricity.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 18,471 | 30,627 | 46,940 | 64 | 102 | 88 | 18,535 | 30,729 | 47,028 | 353 | Gas Works Service .. .. .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 2,506 | 3,799 | 5,672 | 12 | 20 | 29 | 2,517 | 3,819 | 5,701 | 354 | Waterworks Service .. .. .. | 1 | 4 | 8 | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | 355 | Electricity Supply (*see* No. 178) .. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Sanitary Service.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,341 | 2,167 | 7,159 | 22 | 27 | 30 | 1,363 | 2,194 | 7,189 | 356 | Drainage and Sanitary Service .. | | 6 | | | 1 | | | 5 | |
| 2,844 | 3,904 | 8,331 | 50 | 80 | 147 | 2,894 | 4,074 | 8,478 | 357 | Scavengers, Crossing Sweepers .. | 110 | 152 | 174 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 109 | 148 | 171 |
| | | | | | | | | | | XXII. OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *About Animals.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,706 | 5,291 | 5,328 | 23 | 25 | 14 | 5,729 | 5,313 | 5,342 | 358 | Cattle, Sheep, Pig—Dealers, Salesmen | 19 | 36 | 25 | . | . | . | 19 | 36 | 25 |
| 2,551 | 2,779 | 2,805 | 35 | 45 | 33 | 2,586 | 2,824 | 2,838 | 359 | Drovers .. .. .. .. | | 2 | | | . | | | 2 | |
| 1,085 | 1,800 | 1,037 | 71 | 90 | 28 | 1,156 | 1,890 | 1,065 | 360 | Dog, Bird, Animal—Keepers, Dealers | 102 | 458 | 212 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 101 | 454 | 210 |
| 1,785 | 2,049 | 933 | 42 | 33 | 11 | 1,827 | 2,082 | 944 | 361 | Knackers; Catsmeat Dealers .. .. | 136 | 152 | 89 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 133 | 144 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Sundry Specified Industries.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,676† | 1,433† | 1,314 | 27† | 51† | 33 | 1,703† | 1,484† | 1,347 | 362 | Tobacco Pipe, Snuff-Box, &c., Makers | 670 | 687† | 738† | 30 | 26† | 21† | 610 | 661† | 717† |
| 2,222† | 2,008 | 1,651 | 72† | 82 | 46 | 2,294† | 2,090 | 1,697 | 363 | Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise-shell—Workers | 375 | 444 | 326† | 35 | 34 | 19† | 340 | 410 | 307† |
| 1,230† | 1,441 | 3,246 | 82† | 87 | 151 | 1,312† | 1,528 | 3,397 | 364 | Floor Cloth, Oil Cloth—Manufacture | 94 | 78 | 2† | 6 | 4 | | 88 | 74 | 22† |
| 1,331 | 1,107 | 935 | 28 | 39 | 29 | 1,359 | 1,146 | 964 | 365 | Japanners .. .. .. .. .. | 1,632 | 1,685 | 1,539 | 72 | 74 | 71 | 1,560 | 1,611 | 1,468 |
| 6,644 | 7,648 | 6,770 | 96 | 99 | 31 | 6,740 | 7,747 | 6,801 | 366 | Chimney Sweepers .. .. .. | 54 | 85 | 77 | | | | 54 | 85 | 77 |
| 1,856 | 2,208 | 2,554 | 32 | 49 | 18 | 1,888 | 2,257 | 2,572 | 367 | Rag—Gatherers, Dealers .. .. | 1,831 | 1,813 | 1,403 | 51 | 52 | 54 | 1,780 | 1,761 | 1,349 |
| 7,495 | 7,883 | 2,851 | 174 | 175 | 59 | 7,669 | 8,058 | 2,910 | 368 | Other Workers in Sundry Industries | 554 | 400 | 261 | 52 | 24 | 16 | 502 | 376 | 245 |
| | | 1,103 | | | 13 | | | 1,116 | 369 | Other Dealers in Sundry Industries.. | 68 | | | 1 | | | 67 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Makers and Dealers (General or Undefined).* (*d*) | | | | | | | | | |
| 28,419 | 27,184 | 22,928 | 669 | 800 | 611 | 29,088 | 27,984 | 23,539 | 370 | General (or undefined) Shopkeepers, Dealers | 28,037 | 25,624 | 25,772 | 656 | 692 | 436 | 27,381 | 24,932 | 25,336 |
| 7,215 | 9,007 | 9,940 | 466 | 779 | 829 | 7,681 | 9,786 | 10,769 | 371 | Pawnbrokers .. .. .. .. | 1,761 | 1,683 | 1,378 | 103 | 85 | 34 | 1,658 | 1,618 | 1,344 |
| 28,445 | 39,818 | 43,722 | 1,006 | 2,569 | 3,219 | 29,451 | 42,387 | 46,941 | 372 | Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers | 14,398 | 16,562 | 17,960 | 191 | 294 | 340 | 14,207 | 16,258 | 17,620 |
| 9,848 | 10,215 | 6,622 | 50 | 88 | 24 | 9,898 | 10,303 | 6,646 | 373 | Contractors, Manufacturers, Managers, Superintendents (undefined) | 594 | 896 | 579 | . | 4 | 2 | 594 | 892 | 577 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Mechanics and Labourers (General or Undefined).* (*d*) | | | | | | | | | |
| 543,779 | 581,047 | 405,014 | 13,097 | 13,081 | 4,759 | 556,876 | 594,128 | 409,773 | 374 | General (or undefined) Labourers .. | 305 | 1,947 | 2,893 | 3 | 95 | 95 | 302 | 1,852 | 2,798 |
| 65,643 | 81,268 | 105,351 | 494 | 788 | 969 | 66,137 | 82,056 | 106,320 | 375 | Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 30,452 | 49,638 | 16,635 | 2,150 | 2,623 | 695 | 32,602 | 52,266 | 17,330 | 376 | Artizans, Mechanics, Apprentices (undefined) | 890 | 6,301 | 3,014 | 90 | 760 | 400 | 819 | 5,541 | 2,614 |
| 15,438 | 28,063 | 22,514 | 1,469 | 1,980 | 1,149 | 16,907 | 28,043 | 23,663 | 377 | Factory Labourers (undefined) .. | 9,149 | 10,117 | 4,238 | 924 | 1,223 | 468 | 8,225 | 8,894 | 3,770 |
| 4,464 | 8,369 | 4,864 | 181 | 400 | 178 | 4,645 | 8,769 | 5,042 | 378 | Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined). *Males only. See* No. 308 for Females. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | XXIII. WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 192,941 | 262,175 | | . | . | | 192,941 | 262,175 | 379 | Retired from Business (not Army, Navy, Church, Medicine) | 81,635 | 68,496 | | | . | | 81,635 | 68,496 | |
| 473,890 | 20,988 | 25,567 | 1,081,069 | . | . | 1,554,759 | 20,988 | 25,567 | 380 | Pensioners .. .. .. .. .. | 1,142 | 2,799 | 6,589,704 | . | . | 1,187,587 | 1,142 | 2,799 | 5,403,117 |
| | 97,379 | 93,381 | | 87 | . | | 97,466 | 93,381 | 381 | Living on own means .. .. .. | 361,996 | 409,097 | | . | 256 | | 361,996 | 408,841 | |
| | 282,595 | 290,305 | | 1,191,562 | 1,305,765 | | 1,474,157 | 1,596,160 | 382 | Others aged 10 years and upwards (including Students) (*e*) | 8,573,061 | 7,085,918 | | 1,469,413 | 1,350,259 | | 7,103,618 | 5,685,650 | |

* The usual order of the occupational headings, as shown by the Reference Numbers, has been departed from in this instance.

(*a*) The figures are affected for purposes of comparison by Sugar Boilers (undefined) having been included under this heading in 1881 and 1891, whereas in 1901 they were more correctly classified under No. 334.
(*b*) In comparing the numbers under this heading it is advisable to take the aggregate of males and females.
(*c*) Ostlers at Inns are included in the figures for 1881; in 1891 and 1901 they were referred to No. 70.
(*d*) *See* General Note at head of Table.
(*e*) *See* Notes (*c*) and (*f*) on page 267 and (*g*) on page 269.

## TABLE 35.—UNITED KINGDOM.—OCCUPATIONS (CONDENSED LIST) of the INHABITANTS (PERSONS, MALES, and per MILLION of such POPULATION ENGAGED in

**The figures for 1901 stand first in each case and are printed in Ionic type, those**

NOTE.—The classification of the occupations of the people, which was almost identical throughout the Kingdom in 1881, was modified in England and Wales and in and Wales are based upon those in Table 34, while the figures for Scotland and Ireland have been brought into line as closely as possible with those for England another in order to obtain approximately comparative figures, but in no case have the figures for a heading been divided in order to make an exact comparison and "Others" have been inserted to make up the various Orders as shown in the Table, but in some cases an increase or decrease in the figures under these headings may

| OCCUPATIONS. | POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | |
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| TOTAL OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED | 32,335,350 | 25,323,844 | 3,446,323 | 3,565,183 | 15,537,120 | 12,134,259 | 1,656,081 | 1,746,780 | 16,798,230 | 13,189,585 | 1,790,242 | 1,818,403 |
| | 28,825,124 | 22,053,857 | 3,045,662 | 3,725,605 | 13,859,820 | 10,591,967 | 1,446,209 | 1,821,644 | 14,965,304 | 11,461,890 | 1,599,453 | 1,903,961 |
| | *26,058,353* | *19,306,179* | *2,774,958* | *3,977,216* | *12,553,486* | *9,313,666* | *1,313,267* | *1,926,553* | *13,504,867* | *9,992,513* | *1,461,691* | *2,050,663* |
| RETIRED OR UNOCCUPIED | 14,074,204 | 10,995,117 | 1,463,511 | 1,615,576 | 2,585,934 | 1,977,283 | 264,893 | 343,758 | 11,488,270 | 9,017,834 | 1,198,618 | 1,271,818 |
| | 12,280,225 | 9,301,862 | 1,297,925 | 1,680,438 | 2,396,434 | 1,785,552 | 242,300 | 368,582 | 9,883,791 | 7,516,310 | 1,055,625 | 1,311,856 |
| | *11,160,469* | *8,144,463* | *1,198,060* | *1,817,946* | *2,177,505* | *1,554,759* | *220,688* | *402,058* | *8,982,964* | *6,589,704* | *977,372* | *1,415,888* |
| ENGAGED IN OCCUPATIONS | 18,261,146 | 14,328,727 | 1,982,812 | 1,949,607 | 12,951,186 | 10,156,976 | 1,391,188 | 1,403,022 | 5,309,960 | 4,171,751 | 591,624 | 546,585 |
| | 16,544,899 | 12,751,995 | 1,747,737 | 2,045,167 | 11,463,386 | 8,806,415 | 1,203,909 | 1,453,062 | 5,081,513 | 3,945,580 | 543,828 | 592,105 |
| | *14,897,884* | *11,161,716* | *1,576,898* | *2,159,270* | *10,375,981* | *7,758,907* | *1,092,579* | *1,524,495* | *4,521,903* | *3,402,809* | *484,319* | *634,775* |
| I. GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY. | 253,865 | 198,187 | 21,397 | 34,281 | 221,149 | 171,687 | 19,194 | 30,268 | 32,716 | 26,500 | 2,203 | 4,013 |
| | 192,396 | 144,300 | 18,485 | 29,611 | 172,989 | 129,260 | 16,657 | 27,072 | 19,407 | 15,040 | 1,828 | 2,539 |
| | *145,560* | *103,978* | *13,216* | *28,366* | *135,734* | *96,808* | *12,065* | *27,061* | *9,826* | *7,170* | *1,151* | *1,505* |
| 1. National Government | 146,491 | 116,413 | 13,606 | 16,472 | 126,541 | 100,339 | 11,470 | 13,732 | 20,950 | 16,074 | 2,136 | 2,740 |
| | 101,259 | 79,449 | 11,351 | 10,459 | 87,766 | 69,574 | 9,560 | 8,632 | 13,493 | 9,875 | 1,791 | 1,827 |
| | *65,892* | *50,485* | *7,963* | *8,144* | *59,431* | *46,132* | *6,258* | *7,041* | *6,461* | *4,353* | *1,005* | *1,103* |
| 2. Local Government. Police .. .. .. | 62,437 | 44,904 | 5,240 | 12,293 | 62,437 | 44,904 | 5,240 | 12,293 | — | — | — | — |
| | 58,715 | 39,921 | 4,813 | 13,981 | 58,715 | 39,921 | 4,813 | 13,981 | — | — | — | — |
| | *53,186* | *33,508* | *3,879* | *16,779* | *53,184* | *33,508* | *3,877* | *16,779* | *2* | — | *2* | — |
| Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers | 44,937 | 36,870 | 2,551 | 5,516 | 33,171 | 26,444 | 2,484 | 4,243 | 11,766 | 10,426 | 67 | 1,273 |
| | 32,422 | 24,930 | 2,321 | 5,171 | 26,508 | 19,765 | 2,284 | 4,459 | 5,914 | 5,165 | 37 | 712 |
| | *26,502* | *20,985* | *2,074* | *3,443* | *23,139* | *17,968* | *1,930* | *3,241* | *3,363* | *3,017* | *144* | *202* |
| II. DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY. | 203,993 | 168,238 | 8,057 | 27,698 | 203,993 | 168,238 | 8,057 | 27,698 | — | — | — | — |
| | 165,354 | 126,473 | 7,588 | 31,293 | 165,354 | 126,473 | 7,588 | 31,293 | — | — | — | — |
| | *146,177* | *107,048* | *6,906* | *32,223* | *146,177* | *107,048* | *6,906* | *32,223* | — | — | — | — |
| 1. Army (at Home) .. | 144,544 | 112,822 | 6,401 | 25,321 | 144,544 | 112,822 | 6,401 | 25,321 | — | — | — | — |
| | 127,717 | 91,478 | 6,873 | 29,366 | 127,717 | 91,478 | 6,873 | 29,366 | — | — | — | — |
| | *113,306* | *78,596* | *5,620* | *29,089* | *113,306* | *78,596* | *5,620* | *29,089* | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port) | 59,449 | 55,416 | 1,656 | 2,377 | 59,449 | 55,416 | 1,656 | 2,377 | — | — | — | — |
| | 37,637 | 34,995 | 715 | 1,927 | 37,637 | 34,995 | 715 | 1,927 | — | — | — | — |
| | *32,872* | *28,452* | *1,286* | *3,134* | *32,872* | *28,452* | *1,286* | *3,134* | — | — | — | — |
| III. PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES. | 733,582 | 606,260 | 71,607 | 55,715 | 382,537 | 311,618 | 40,576 | 30,343 | 351,045 | 294,642 | 31,031 | 25,372 |
| | 617,472 | 507,870 | 56,031 | 53,571 | 330,118 | 265,167 | 34,808 | 30,143 | 287,354 | 242,703 | 21,223 | 23,428 |
| | *515,469* | *418,440* | *46,636* | *50,393* | *292,229* | *230,799* | *31,135* | *30,295* | *223,240* | *187,641* | *15,501* | *20,098* |
| Clergymen, Priests, Ministers(a) | 51,665 | 39,895 | 5,333 | 6,437 | 51,665 | 39,895 | 5,333 | 6,437 | — | — | — | — |
| | 48,029 | 36,800 | 4,957 | 6,272 | 48,029 | 36,800 | 4,957 | 6,272 | — | — | — | — |
| | *44,111* | *33,486* | *4,370* | *6,255* | *44,111* | *33,486* | *4,370* | *6,255* | — | — | — | — |
| Barristers, Solicitors.. | 27,184 | 20,998 | 3,970 | 2,216 | 27,184 | 20,998 | 3,970 | 2,216 | — | — | — | — |
| | 25,169 | 19,978 | 3,111 | 2,080 | 25,169 | 19,978 | 3,111 | 2,080 | — | — | — | — |
| | *21,951* | *17,386* | *2,442* | *2,123* | *21,951* | *17,386* | *2,442* | *2,123* | — | — | — | — |
| Law Clerks .. .. | 42,339 | 34,433 | 5,660 | 2,246 | 41,902 | 34,066 | 5,628 | 2,208 | 437 | 367 | 32 | 38 |
| | 34,483 | 27,540 | 4,694 | 2,249 | 34,296 | 27,374 | 4,694 | 2,228 | 187 | 166 | — | 21 |
| | *31,068* | *24,802* | *3,922* | *2,344* | *30,962* | *24,502* | *3,922* | *2,538* | *106* | *100* | — | *6* |
| Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners | 27,884 | 22,698 | 2,965 | 2,221 | 27,592 | 22,486 | 2,905 | 2,201 | 292 | 212 | 60 | 20 |
| | 23,925 | 19,037 | 2,595 | 2,293 | 23,812 | 18,936 | 2,583 | 2,293 | 113 | 101 | 12 | — |
| | *19,464* | *15,116* | *1,878* | *2,470* | *19,435* | *15,091* | *1,874* | *2,470* | *29* | *25* | *4* | — |
| Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants, Subordinate Medical Service (b) | 85,023 | 73,079 | 8,557 | 3,387 | 5,975 | 4,450 | 207 | 1,318 | 79,048 | 68,629 | 8,350 | 2,069 |
| | 65,448 | 58,032 | 4,012 | 3,394 | 5,933 | 4,088 | 170 | 1,675 | 59,515 | 53,944 | 3,852 | 1,719 |
| | *53,585* | *45,849* | *5,101* | *2,635* | *12,270* | *7,964* | *2,382* | *1,924* | *41,315* | *37,885* | *2,719* | *711* |
| Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers | 275,591 | 230,345 | 24,768 | 20,478 | 73,875 | 58,675 | 7,534 | 7,666 | 201,716 | 171,670 | 17,234 | 12,812 |
| | 236,194 | 195,021 | 20,109 | 21,064 | 65,817 | 50,628 | 7,144 | 8,045 | 170,377 | 144,393 | 12,965 | 13,019 |
| | *207,553* | *168,920* | *17,415* | *21,218* | *61,539* | *46,074* | *7,003* | *8,462* | *146,014* | *122,846* | *10,412* | *12,756* |
| Literary and Scientific | 18,608 | 16,379 | 1,350 | 969 | 16,485 | 14,428 | 1,243 | 814 | 2,213 | 1,951 | 107 | 155 |
| | 14,136 | 12,229 | 1,119 | 788 | 12,686 | 10,935 | 1,031 | 720 | 1,450 | 1,294 | 88 | 68 |
| | *9,756* | *8,394* | *849* | *513* | *9,016* | *7,780* | *750* | *486* | *740* | *614* | *99* | *27* |
| Civil and Mining Engineers; Surveyors | 21,050 | 17,466 | 2,197 | 1,387 | 21,050 | 17,466 | 2,197 | 1,387 | — | — | — | — |
| | 18,309 | 15,441 | 1,550 | 1,318 | 18,308 | 15,441 | 1,549 | 1,318 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | *17,650* | *14,809* | *1,411* | *1,430* | *17,650* | *14,809* | *1,411* | *1,430* | — | — | — | — |
| Art, Music, Drama; Exhibitions, Games, &c. | 132,544 | 115,769 | 12,134 | 4,641 | 87,723 | 76,809 | 8,049 | 2,865 | 44,821 | 38,960 | 4,085 | 1,776 |
| | 102,181 | 88,210 | 9,652 | 4,319 | 67,658 | 58,387 | 6,463 | 2,808 | 34,523 | 29,823 | 3,189 | 1,511 |
| | *70,924* | *61,164* | *6,189* | *3,571* | *50,477* | *43,304* | *4,499* | *2,674* | *20,447* | *17,860* | *1,690* | *897* |
| Others .. .. .. | 51,604 | 35,198 | 4,073 | 11,733 | 29,066 | 22,345 | 3,510 | 3,231 | 22,518 | 12,853 | 1,163 | 8,502 |
| | 40,598 | 35,582 | 4,222 | 9,794 | 28,410 | 22,600 | 3,106 | 2,704 | 21,188 | 12,982 | 1,116 | 7,090 |
| | *39,407* | *28,714* | *3,059* | *7,634* | *24,818* | *20,403* | *2,482* | *1,933* | *14,589* | *8,311* | *577* | *5,701* |

* The numbers for 1881 for the three Divisions, in 1891 for Scotland and Ireland, and in 1901 for Ireland include

(a) The numbers for England and Wales include 239 Monks in 1901

(b) The numbers for 1881 and those for Ireland in 1891 and 1901

'EMALES, AGED TEN YEARS and UPWARDS) of the UNITED KINGDOM and of its THREE DIVISIONS, and PROPORTIONS he SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS; 1881, 1891 and 1901.

**or 1891 second and in French type, and those for 1881 third and in Italic type.**

cotland in 1891 and considerably altered in 1901. In Ireland, however, the classification adopted in 1881 was adhered to in 1891 and 1901. The figures for England nd Wales. The changes in classification have necessitated the grouping of several occupational headings and the transference of headings from one group to hus in some instances the figures for 1891 for Scotland differ from those given in Table 1 of the Appendix to the Scotch Report. The numbers under the headings ften be balanced by a decrease or increase under the definite headings in the same Order.

| PROPORTION PER MILLION OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | TOTAL OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED. |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | |
| *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,000,000* | |
| 435,268 | 434,180 | 424,659 | 453,154 | 166,436 | 162,950 | 159,952 | 196,795 | 683,898 | 683,709 | 669,528 | 699,415 | RETIRED OR UNOCCUPIED. |
| 426,025 | 421,779 | 426,155 | 451,051 | 172,905 | 168,576 | 167,541 | 202,335 | 660,447 | 655,765 | 659,991 | 689,014 | |
| *428,288* | *421,858* | *431,740* | *457,090* | *173,458* | *166,933* | *168,045* | *208,693* | *665,165* | *659,464* | *668,658* | *690,454* | |
| 564,742 | 565,820 | 575,341 | 546,846 | 833,564 | 837,050 | 840,048 | 803,205 | 316,102 | 316,291 | 330,472 | 300,585 | ENGAGED IN OCCUPATIONS. |
| 573,975 | 578,221 | 573,845 | 548,949 | 827,095 | 831,424 | 832,459 | 797,665 | 339,553 | 344,235 | 340,009 | 310,986 | |
| *571.712* | *578,142* | *568,260* | *542,910* | *826,542* | *833,067* | *831,955* | *791,307* | *334,835* | *340,536* | *331,342* | *309,546* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | I. |
| 7,851 | 7,826 | 6,209 | 9,615 | 14,234 | 14,149 | 11,590 | 17,328 | 1,948 | 2,009 | 1,231 | 2,207 | GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY. |
| 6,675 | 6,543 | 6,069 | 7,948 | 12,481 | 12,204 | 11,518 | 14,861 | 1,297 | 1,312 | 1,143 | 1,334 | |
| *5,586* | *5,386* | *4,763* | *7,132* | *10,812* | *10,373* | *9,187* | *14,046* | *728* | *738* | *787* | *636* | |
| 4,530 | 4,597 | 3,949 | 4,620 | 8,060 | 8,269 | 6,926 | 7,861 | 1,248 | 1,219 | 1,194 | 1,507 | 1. National Government. |
| 3,513 | 3,603 | 3,727 | 2,807 | 6,332 | 6,569 | 6,611 | 4,739 | 902 | 861 | 1,120 | 960 | |
| *2,529* | *2,615* | *2,818* | *2,048* | *4,734* | *4,954* | *4,765* | *3,655* | *479* | *436* | *687* | *537* | |
| 1,931 | 1,773 | 1,520 | 3,448 | 4,019 | 3,701 | 3,164 | 7,038 | — | — | — | — | 2. Local Government. |
| 2,037 | 1,810 | 1,580 | 3,753 | 4,236 | 3,769 | 3,328 | 7,674 | — | — | — | — | Police. |
| *2,040* | *1,884* | *1,398* | *4,218* | *4,235* | *3,490* | *2,952* | *8,709* | — | — | *1* | — | |
| 1,380 | 1,476 | 740 | 1,547 | 2,135 | 2,179 | 1,500 | 2,429 | 700 | 790 | 37 | 700 | Municipal, Parish, and other Local or County Officers. |
| 1,125 | 1,130 | 762 | 1,388 | 1,913 | 1,866 | 1,579 | 2,448 | 395 | 451 | 23 | 374 | |
| *1,017* | *1,087* | *747* | *866* | *1,843* | *1,929* | *1,470* | *1,682* | *249* | *302* | *99* | *99* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | II. |
| 6,309 | 6,643 | 2,338 | 7,769 | 13,129 | 13,865 | 4,865 | 15,857 | — | — | — | — | DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY. |
| 5,736 | 5,735 | 2,491 | 8,399 | 11,930 | 11,940 | 5,247 | 17,178 | — | — | — | — | |
| *5,610* | *5,545* | *2,489* | *8,102* | *11,644* | *11,494* | *5,259* | *16,726* | — | — | — | — | |
| 4,470 | 4,455 | 1,857 | 7,102 | 9,308 | 9,298 | 3,865 | 14,496 | — | — | — | — | 1. Army (At Home). |
| 4,430 | 4,148 | 2,256 | 7,882 | 9,214 | 8,616 | 4,753 | 16,120 | — | — | — | — | |
| *4,349* | *4,071* | *2,026* | *7,314* | *9,025* | *8,439* | *4,280* | *15,099* | — | — | — | — | |
| 1,839 | 2,188 | 481 | 667 | 3,826 | 4,567 | 1,000 | 1,361 | — | — | — | — | 2. Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port). |
| 1,306 | 1,587 | 235 | 517 | 2,716 | 3,304 | 494 | 1,058 | — | — | — | — | |
| *1,261* | *1,474* | *463* | *788* | *2,619* | *3,055* | *979* | *1,627* | — | — | — | — | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | III. |
| 22,687 | 23,940 | 20,778 | 15,628 | 24,621 | 25,681 | 24,501 | 17,371 | 20,898 | 22,339 | 17,333 | 13,953 | PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS AND THEIR SUBORDINATE SERVICES. |
| 21,421 | 23,029 | 18,397 | 14,379 | 23,818 | 25,035 | 24,068 | 16,547 | 19,201 | 21,175 | 13,269 | 12,305 | |
| *19,781* | *21,674* | *16,806* | *12,670* | *23,279* | *24,781* | *23,708* | *15,725* | *16,530* | *18,778* | *10,605* | *9,801* | |
| 1,598 | 1,575 | 1,547 | 1,806 | 3,325 | 3,288 | 3,220 | 3,685 | — | — | — | — | Clergymen, Priests, Ministers (*a*). |
| 1,666 | 1,669 | 1,628 | 1,683 | 3,465 | 3,474 | 3,428 | 3,443 | — | — | — | — | |
| *1,693* | *1,734* | *1,575* | *1,573* | *3,514* | *3,595* | *3,328* | *3,247* | — | — | — | — | |
| 841 | 839 | 1,152 | 622 | 1,750 | 1,780 | 2,397 | 1,269 | — | — | — | — | Barristers, Solicitors. |
| 873 | 906 | 1,021 | 558 | 1,816 | 1,886 | 2,151 | 1,142 | — | — | — | — | |
| *842* | *901* | *880* | *534* | *1,749* | *1,867* | *1,859* | *1,102* | — | — | — | — | |
| 1,309 | 1,360 | 1,612 | 630 | 2,607 | 2,807 | 3,398 | 1,264 | 26 | 28 | 18 | 21 | Law Clerks. |
| 1,196 | 1,249 | 1,541 | 604 | 2,474 | 2,584 | 3,246 | 1,223 | 12 | 14 | — | 11 | |
| *1,192* | *1,274* | *1,413* | *640* | *2,466* | *2,631* | *2,986* | *1,317* | *8* | *10* | — | *3* | |
| 862 | 896 | 860 | 623 | 1,776 | 1,853 | 1,754 | 1,280 | 17 | 16 | 34 | 11 | Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners. |
| 830 | 863 | 852 | 615 | 1,718 | 1,788 | 1,786 | 1,259 | 8 | 9 | 8 | — | |
| *747* | *783* | *677* | *621* | *1,548* | *1,620* | *1,427* | *1,282* | *2* | *3* | *3* | — | |
| 2,629 | 2,885 | 2,483 | 950 | 385 | 367 | 125 | 755 | 4,706 | 5,203 | 4,664 | 1,138 | Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants, Subordinate Medical Service. |
| 2,271 | 2,631 | 1,321 | 911 | 428 | 386 | 118 | 919 | 3,977 | 4,706 | 2,408 | 903 | |
| *2,056* | *2,375* | *1,838* | *663* | *977* | *855* | *1,814* | *999* | *3,059* | *3,791* | *1,860* | *347* | |
| 9,593 | 9,096 | 7,188 | 5,748 | 4,755 | 4,836 | 4,549 | 4,388 | 12,009 | 13,016 | 9,625 | 7,045 | Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers (*b*). |
| 8,194 | 8,843 | 6,603 | 5,654 | 4,749 | 4,780 | 4,939 | 4,417 | 11,384 | 12,598 | 8,106 | 6,837 | |
| *7,966* | *8,760* | *6,877* | *5,333* | *4,903* | *4,947* | *5,333* | *4,393* | *10,813* | *12,294* | *7,123* | *6,221* | |
| 578 | 647 | 392 | 272 | 1,061 | 1,189 | 751 | 466 | 132 | 148 | 60 | 85 | Literary and Scientific. |
| 490 | 555 | 367 | 212 | 915 | 1,032 | 713 | 395 | 97 | 113 | 55 | 36 | |
| *374* | *435* | *306* | *129* | *718* | *856* | *571* | *259* | *55* | *61* | *68* | *13* | |
| 651 | 690 | 697 | 389 | 1,355 | 1,429 | 1,327 | 794 | — | — | — | — | Civil and Mining Engineers; Surveyors. |
| 635 | 700 | 509 | 354 | 1,321 | 1,458 | 1,371 | 724 | — | — | — | — | |
| *677* | *767* | *608* | *380* | *1,406* | *1,590* | *1,074* | *742* | — | — | — | — | |
| 4,100 | 4,572 | 3,521 | 1,302 | 5,645 | 6,331 | 4,861 | 1,640 | 2,668 | 2,954 | 2,262 | 977 | Art, Music, Drama; Exhibitions, Games, &c. |
| 3,545 | 4,000 | 3,169 | 1,159 | 4,882 | 5,513 | 4,468 | 1,541 | 2,307 | 2,602 | 1,994 | 794 | |
| *2,722* | *3,168* | *2,930* | *898* | *4,021* | *4,660* | *3,496* | *1,388* | *1,514* | *1,787* | *1,156* | *437* | |
| 1,596 | 1,390 | 1,356 | 3,291 | 1,872 | 1,841 | 2,119 | 1,850 | 1,340 | 974 | 650 | 4,676 | Others. |
| 1,721 | 1,613 | 1,386 | 2,629 | 2,050 | 2,134 | 2,148 | 1,484 | 1,416 | 1,133 | 698 | 3,724 | |
| *1,512* | *1,487* | *1,102* | *1,919* | *1,977* | *2,191* | *1,890* | *1,003* | *1,090* | *832* | *395* | *2,780* | |

ccupied children under 10 Years of Age, but the numbers are so small that their inclusion may be disregarded.

nd an unknown number in 1891 and 1881.

nclude Medical Students, otherwise referred to Order XXIII.

TABLE 35.—UNITED KINGDOM.—OCCUPATIONS (CONDENSED LIST) of the INHABITANTS (PERSONS, MALES, and per MILLION of such POPULATION ENGAGED in

**The figures for 1901 stand first in each case and are printed in Ionic type, these**

| OCCUPATIONS. | POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | |
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| **IV. DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES (excluding Domestic Outdoor Service).** | **2,199,517** | **1,814,949** | **182,330** | **202,238** | **143,792** | **124,263** | **7,867** | **11,662** | **2,055,725** | **1,690,686** | **174,463** | **190,576** |
| | 2,238,746 | 1,809,645 | 193,772 | 235,329 | 117,029 | 94,409 | 6,435 | 16,185 | 2,121,717 | 1,715,236 | 187,337 | 219,144 |
| | *2,022,102* | *1,593,685* | *154,812* | *273,605* | *101,220* | *74,915* | *4,752* | *21,553* | *1,920,882* | *1,518,770* | *150,060* | *252,052* |
| Domestic Indoor Service (*a*) | 1,717,217 | 1,394,929 | 146,788 | 175,500 | 76,063 | 64,146 | 3,089 | 8,828 | 1,641,154 | 1,330,783 | 143,699 | 166,672 |
| | 1,824,395 | 1,444,694 | 168,506 | 211,095 | 75,341 | 58,527 | 3,621 | 13,193 | 1,748,954 | 1,386,167 | 164,885 | 197,902 |
| | *1,673,147* | *1,286,868* | *136,098* | *250,381* | *77,469* | *56,262* | *3,255* | *17,952* | *1,595,678* | *1,230,406* | *132,843* | *232,429* |
| Hospital and Institution Service | 45,081 | 36,994 | 4,210 | 3,877 | 12,974 | 10,653 | 1,262 | 1,059 | 32,107 | 26,341 | 2,948 | 2,818 |
| | 27,658 | 21,453 | 2,603 | 2,602 | 8,586 | 6,952 | 844 | 790 | 19,072 | 15,501 | 1,759 | 1,812 |
| | *20,036* | *15,796* | *1,846* | *2,394* | *5,399* | *4,270* | *542* | *587* | *14,637* | *11,526* | *1,304* | *1,807* |
| Charwomen .. .. | 126,696 | 111,841 | 8,035 | 6,820 | — | — | — | — | 126,696 | 111,841 | 8,035 | 6,820 |
| | 116,133 | 104,808 | 5,805 | 5,520 | — | — | — | — | 116,133 | 104,808 | 5,805 | 5,520 |
| | *99,528* | *92,474* | *2,549* | *4,505* | — | — | — | — | *99,528* | *92,474* | *2,549* | *4,505* |
| Laundry and Washing Service | 236,328 | 205,015 | 18,141 | 13,172 | 9,638 | 8,874 | 511 | 253 | 226,690 | 196,141 | 17,630 | 12,919 |
| | 218,121 | 192,158 | 13,579 | 12,384 | 7,328 | 6,912 | 307 | 109 | 210,793 | 185,246 | 13,272 | 12,275 |
| | *205,353* | *180,078* | *12,324* | *12,951* | *3,601* | *3,408* | *145* | *48* | *201,752* | *176,670* | *12,179* | *12,903* |
| Others (*b*) .. .. | 74,195 | 66,170 | 5,156 | 2,869 | 45,117 | 40,590 | 3,005 | 1,522 | 29,078 | 25,580 | 2,151 | 1,347 |
| | 52,539 | 45,532 | 3,279 | 3,728 | 25,774 | 22,018 | 1,663 | 2,093 | 26,765 | 23,514 | 1,616 | 1,635 |
| | *24,038* | *18,669* | *1,995* | *3,374* | *14,751* | *10,975* | *810* | *2,966* | *9,287* | *7,694* | *1,185* | *408* |
| **V. COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS.** | **712,465** | **590,629** | **82,513** | **39,323** | **631,933** | **530,685** | **66,454** | **34,794** | **80,532** | **59,944** | **16,059** | **4,529** |
| | 504,143 | 416,365 | 58,589 | 29,189 | 476,709 | 395,535 | 53,594 | 27,580 | 27,434 | 20,830 | 4,995 | 1,609 |
| | *386,101* | *316,865* | *45,854* | *23,382* | *374,369* | *308,391* | *43,551* | *22,427* | *11,732* | *8,474* | *2,303* | *955* |
| 1. Merchants, Agents, and Accountants. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merchants, Salesmen, Buyers (commodity undefined) | 12,080 | 7,613 | 1,032 | 3,135 | 10,331 | 7,046 | 662 | 2,623 | 1,749 | 567 | 370 | 812 |
| | 17,936 | 13,266 | 2,385 | 2,285 | 15,681 | 12,212 | 1,711 | 1,758 | 2,255 | 1,054 | 674 | 527 |
| | *21,831* | *14,964* | *3,278* | *3,599* | *18,961* | *13,464* | *2,459* | *3,038* | *2,870* | *1,490* | *819* | *561* |
| Agents, Commercial Travellers, Accountants, Auctioneers, &c. | 157,820 | 131,627 | 16,954 | 9,239 | 153,377 | 129,688 | 16,715 | 8,974 | 2,443 | 1,939 | 239 | 265 |
| | 121,148 | 102,542 | 11,512 | 7,094 | 119,735 | 101,312 | 11,487 | 6,936 | 1,413 | 1,230 | 25 | 158 |
| | *104,081* | *88,727* | *10,100* | *5,254* | *103,311* | *88,068* | *10,078* | *5,165* | *770* | *659* | *22* | *89* |
| 2. Commercial or Business Clerks | 439,972 | 363,673 | 53,910 | 22,389 | 365,352 | 307,889 | 38,511 | 18,952 | 74,620 | 55,784 | 15,399 | 3,437 |
| | 300,615 | 247,229 | 36,868 | 16,518 | 277,565 | 229,370 | 32,584 | 15,611 | 23,050 | 17,859 | 4,284 | 907 |
| | *219,816* | *181,457* | *26,659* | *11,700* | *212,067* | *175,468* | *25,204* | *11,395* | *7,749* | *5,989* | *1,455* | *305* |
| 3. Dealers in Money .. | 39,078 | 31,328 | 5,053 | 2,697 | 38,795 | 31,049 | 5,051 | 2,695 | 283 | 279 | 2 | 2 |
| | 28,716 | 21,891 | 4,439 | 2,386 | 28,603 | 21,783 | 4,439 | 2,381 | 113 | 108 | — | 5 |
| | *23,027* | *16,659* | *3,999* | *2,369* | *22,937* | *16,570* | *3,998* | *2,369* | *90* | *89* | *1* | — |
| 4. Insurance .. .. | 63,515 | 56,388 | 5,564 | 1,563 | 62,078 | 56,013 | 5,515 | 1,550 | 1,437 | 1,375 | 49 | 13 |
| | 35,728 | 31,417 | 3,385 | 906 | 35,125 | 30,858 | 3,373 | 894 | 603 | 579 | 12 | 12 |
| | *17,346* | *15,068* | *1,818* | *460* | *17,093* | *14,821* | *1,812* | *460* | *253* | *247* | *6* | — |
| **VI. CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES (*c*).** | **1,497,629** | **1,266,758** | **159,616** | **71,255** | **1,470,229** | **1,247,933** | **151,539** | **70,757** | **27,400** | **18,825** | **8,077** | **498** |
| | 1,194,691 | 1,001,852 | 125,086 | 67,753 | 1,174,270 | 987,267 | 119,805 | 67,198 | 20,421 | 14,585 | 5,281 | 555 |
| | *951,279* | *793,249* | *97,176* | *60,854* | *936,602* | *782,207* | *94,082* | *60,313* | *14,677* | *11,042* | *3,094* | *541* |
| 1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers) | 322,273 | 276,930 | 33,616 | 11,727 | 320,514 | 275,489 | 33,394 | 11,631 | 1,759 | 1,441 | 222 | 96 |
| | 222,668 | 186,774 | 26,284 | 9,610 | 221,647 | 185,925 | 26,197 | 9,525 | 1,021 | 849 | 87 | 85 |
| | *166,836* | *139,408* | *18,556* | *8,272* | *165,507* | *138,760* | *18,497* | *8,250* | *729* | *648* | *59* | *22* |
| 2. On Roads. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen; Domestic — Coachmen, Grooms; Omnibus Service | 223,390 | 200,802 | 15,521 | 13,067 | 229,380 | 200,794 | 15,519 | 13,067 | 10 | 8 | 2 | — |
| | 206,499 | 176,393 | 13,149 | 16,957 | 206,365 | 176,259 | 13,149 | 16,957 | 134 | 134 | — | — |
| | *168,534* | *144,522* | *11,433* | *12,579* | *168,490* | *144,478* | *11,433* | *12,579* | *44* | *44* | — | — |
| Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm) | 325,753 | 272,960 | 39,259 | 13,534 | 325,030 | 272,300 | 39,207 | 13,523 | 723 | 660 | 52 | 11 |
| | 204,169 | 170,256 | 26,527 | 7,386 | 203,131 | 169,283 | 26,491 | 7,357 | 1,038 | 973 | 36 | 29 |
| | *157,939* | *125,342* | *21,737* | *10,160* | *156,445* | *124,611* | *21,704* | *10,130* | *794* | *731* | *33* | *30* |
| Others .. .. .. | 41,549 | 33,214 | 4,868 | 3,437 | 40,917 | 32,726 | 4,829 | 3,362 | 632 | 518 | 39 | 75 |
| | 25,413 | 19,956 | 2,518 | 2,939 | 24,811 | 19,473 | 2,495 | 2,843 | 602 | 483 | 23 | 96 |
| | *17,371* | *13,631* | *1,855* | *1,885* | *16,438* | *12,979* | *1,842* | *1,817* | *933* | *652* | *213* | *68* |
| 3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals | 163,237 | 132,271 | 20,551 | 10,415 | 162,223 | 131,429 | 20,423 | 10,371 | 1,014 | 842 | 128 | 44 |
| | 176,851 | 144,557 | 19,641 | 12,653 | 175,577 | 143,424 | 19,543 | 12,610 | 1,274 | 1,133 | 98 | 43 |
| | *173,003* | *141,341* | *17,175* | *14,487* | *171,995* | *140,461* | *17,096* | *14,438* | *1,008* | *880* | *79* | *49* |
| 4. In Docks, Harbours, &c. | 115,645 | 100,149 | 10,859 | 4,837 | 115,627 | 100,141 | 10,857 | 4,829 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| | 76,106 | 63,886 | 7,898 | 4,322 | 75,982 | 63,767 | 7,897 | 4,318 | 124 | 119 | 1 | 4 |
| | *50,729* | *42,843* | *5,261* | *2,825* | *50,649* | *42,573* | *5,258* | *2,818* | *80* | *70* | *3* | *7* |
| 5. In Storage, Porterage, and Messages. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government) | 221,211 | 185,487 | 23,993 | 11,731 | 211,330 | 180,496 | 19,248 | 11,586 | 9,881 | 4,991 | 4,745 | 145 |
| | 211,406 | 179,089 | 20,492 | 11,825 | 204,088 | 175,553 | 16,945 | 11,590 | 7,318 | 3,536 | 3,547 | 235 |
| | *155,811* | *131,171* | *16,666* | *7,974* | *151,629* | *129,581* | *14,293* | *7,775* | *4,182* | *1,610* | *2,373* | *199* |
| Others .. .. .. | 78,571 | 64,915 | 11,149 | 2,507 | 65,208 | 54,558 | 8,262 | 2,388 | 13,363 | 10,357 | 2,887 | 119 |
| | 71,579 | 60,941 | 8,577 | 2,061 | 62,669 | 53,583 | 7,088 | 1,998 | 8,910 | 7,358 | 1,489 | 63 |
| | *62,356* | *55,191* | *4,493* | *2,672* | *55,449* | *48,784* | *4,159* | *2,506* | *6,907* | *6,407* | *334* | *166* |

(*a*) In England and Wales, the Females for 1891 and the Males for 1901 respectively, are not comparable with those for the other Censuses.
(*b*) The numbers in Ireland for 1881 are exclusive of 139,092 females classified as "Others in Service." As these were in almost all cases, wives
(*c*) Including Domestic—Coachmen, Grooms and excluding Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers.

EMALES, AGED TEN YEARS and UPWARDS) of the UNITED KINGDOM and of its THREE DIVISIONS, and PROPORTIONS e SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS; 1881, 1891 and 1901—*continued.*

r 1891 second and in French type, and those for 1881 third and in Italic type.

| PROPORTION PER MILLION OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | IV. |
| 68,022 | 71,670 | 52,906 | 56,726 | 9,255 | 10,241 | 4,750 | 6,676 | 122,377 | 128,183 | 97,452 | 104,804 | DOMESTIC OFFICES OR SERVICES (excluding Domestic Outdoor Service). |
| 77,666 | 82,056 | 63,622 | 63,165 | 8,444 | 8,913 | 4,450 | 8,885 | 141,776 | 149,647 | 117,126 | 115,099 | |
| *77,599* | *82,548* | *55,789* | *68,793* | *8,063* | *8,044* | *3,618* | *11,187* | *142,236* | *151,991* | *102,662* | *122,912* | |
| 53,106 | 55,084 | 42,593 | 49,236 | 4,896 | 5,287 | 1,864 | 5,054 | 97,698 | 100,897 | 80,267 | 91,857 | Domestic Indoor Service.(*a*) |
| 63,287 | 65,508 | 55,326 | 56,660 | 5,436 | 5,525 | 2,504 | 7,242 | 116,868 | 120,938 | 103,089 | 103,942 | |
| *64,208* | *66,846* | *49,045* | *62,954* | *6,171* | *6,042* | *2,478* | *9,317* | *118,155* | *123,134* | *90,883* | *113 343* | |
| 1,394 | 1,461 | 1,222 | 1,087 | 835 | 878 | 762 | 606 | 1,911 | 1,997 | 1,647 | 1,550 | Hospital and Institution Service. |
| 960 | 1,018 | 855 | 698 | 619 | 656 | 584 | 434 | 1,274 | 1,352 | 1,100 | 952 | |
| *769* | *818* | *665* | *602* | *430* | *458* | *413* | *305* | *1,084* | *1,153* | *892* | *881* | |
| 3,918 | 4,416 | 2,331 | 1,913 | — | — | — | — | 7,542 | 8,479 | 4,488 | 3,751 | Charwomen. |
| 4,029 | 4,752 | 1,906 | 1,482 | — | — | — | — | 7,760 | 9,144 | 3,629 | 2,899 | |
| *3,819* | *4,790* | *919* | *1,133* | — | — | — | — | *7,370* | *9,254* | *1,744* | *2,197* | |
| 7,309 | 8,096 | 5,264 | 3,695 | 620 | 731 | 309 | 145 | 13,495 | 14,871 | 9,848 | 7,105 | Laundry and Washing Service. |
| 7,567 | 8,713 | 4,458 | 3,324 | 529 | 653 | 212 | 60 | 14,086 | 16,162 | 8,298 | 6,447 | |
| *7,381* | *9,327* | *4,441* | *3,256* | *287* | *366* | *110* | *25* | *14,939* | *17,680* | *8,332* | *6,292* | |
| 2,295 | 2,613 | 1,496 | 805 | 2,904 | 3,345 | 1,815 | 871 | 1,731 | 1,939 | 1,202 | 741 | Others. (*b*) |
| 1,823 | 2,065 | 1,077 | 1,001 | 1,860 | 2,079 | 1,150 | 1,149 | 1,788 | 2,051 | 1,010 | 859 | |
| *922* | *967* | *719* | *848* | *1,175* | *1,178* | *617* | *1,540* | *688* | *770* | *811* | *199* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | V. |
| 22,034 | 23,323 | 23,942 | 11,030 | 40,672 | 43,734 | 40,127 | 19,919 | 4,794 | 4,545 | 8,970 | 2,491 | COMMERCIAL OCCUPATIONS. |
| 17,490 | 18,879 | 19,237 | 7,835 | 34,395 | 37,343 | 37,058 | 15,140 | 1,833 | 1,817 | 3,123 | 845 | |
| *14,817* | *16,413* | *16,524* | *5,879* | *29,822* | *33,112* | *33,162* | *11,641* | *869* | *848* | *1,576* | *466* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1. Merchants, Agents, and Accountants. |
| 374 | 301 | 299 | 963 | 665 | 580 | 400 | 1,502 | 104 | 43 | 207 | 447 | Merchants, Salesmen, Buyers (commodity undefined). |
| 622 | 602 | 783 | 613 | 1,131 | 1,153 | 1,183 | 965 | 151 | 92 | 421 | 277 | |
| *838* | *775* | *1,181* | *905* | *1,510* | *1,446* | *1,872* | *1,577* | *213* | *149* | *560* | *274* | |
| 4,881 | 5,198 | 4,919 | 2,592 | 10,000 | 10,688 | 10,093 | 5,137 | 145 | 147 | 134 | 146 | Agents, Commercial Travellers, Accountants, Auctioneers, &c. |
| 4,203 | 4,650 | 3,780 | 1,904 | 8,639 | 9,565 | 7,943 | 3,808 | 94 | 107 | 16 | 83 | |
| *3,994* | *4,596* | *3,640* | *1,321* | *8,930* | *9,466* | *7,674* | *2,681* | *57* | *66* | *15* | *43* | |
| 13,606 | 14,360 | 15,644 | 6,281 | 23,515 | 25,373 | 23,254 | 10,850 | 4,442 | 4,230 | 8,601 | 1,890 | 2. Commercial or Business Clerks. |
| 10,430 | 11,209 | 12,106 | 4,435 | 20,027 | 21,655 | 22,531 | 8,569 | 1,540 | 1,558 | 2,678 | 476 | |
| *8,435* | *9,399* | *9,607* | *2,941* | *16,893* | *18,840* | *19,192* | *5,914* | *573* | *599* | *996* | *149* | |
| 1,309 | 1,237 | 1,466 | 756 | 2,497 | 2,559 | 3,050 | 1,543 | 17 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 3. Dealers in Money. |
| 996 | 993 | 1,457 | 640 | 2,064 | 2,057 | 3,069 | 1,307 | 8 | 9 | — | 3 | |
| *884* | *863* | *1,441* | *596* | *1,827* | *1,779* | *3,044* | *1,230* | *7* | *9* | *1* | — | |
| 1,964 | 2,227 | 1,614 | 438 | 3,995 | 4,534 | 3,390 | 887 | 86 | 104 | 27 | 7 | 4. Insurance. |
| 1,239 | 1,425 | 1,111 | 243 | 2,534 | 2,913 | 2,332 | 491 | 40 | 51 | 8 | 6 | |
| *666* | *780* | *655* | *116* | *1,362* | *1,591* | *1,380* | *239* | *19* | *25* | *4* | — | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | VI. |
| 46,316 | 50,023 | 46,315 | 19,986 | 94,627 | 102,844 | 91,505 | 40,507 | 1,631 | 1,427 | 4,512 | 274 | CONVEYANCE OF MEN, GOODS, AND MESSAGES. (*c*) |
| 41,446 | 45,428 | 41,070 | 18,186 | 84,725 | 93,209 | 82,841 | 36,889 | 1,365 | 1,272 | 3,302 | 291 | |
| *36,506* | *41,088* | *35,019* | *15,301* | *74,609* | *83,985* | *71,640* | *31,306* | *1,087* | *1,105* | *2,117* | *264* | |
| 9,967 | 10,935 | 9,754 | 3,289 | 20,629 | 22,703 | 20,164 | 6,659 | 105 | 109 | 124 | 53 | 1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers). |
| 7,725 | 8,469 | 8,630 | 2,579 | 15,993 | 17,554 | 18,114 | 5,229 | 68 | 74 | 54 | 45 | |
| *6,379* | *7,221* | *6,887* | *2,080* | *13,184* | *14,899* | *14,085* | *4,282* | *54* | *65* | *40* | *11* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2. On Roads. |
| 7,094 | 7,929 | 4,504 | 3,665 | 14,763 | 16,548 | 9,371 | 7,480 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | Coachmen Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen; Domestic — Coachmen, Grooms; Omnibus Service. |
| 7,164 | 7,998 | 4,317 | 4,552 | 14,889 | 16,641 | 9,092 | 9,309 | 9 | 12 | — | — | |
| *6,468* | *7,486* | *4,190* | *3,163* | *13,422* | *15,513* | *8,706* | *6,529* | *3* | *4* | — | — | |
| 10,075 | 10,779 | 11,391 | 3,797 | 20,920 | 22,441 | 23,675 | 7,741 | 43 | 50 | 29 | 6 | Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm). |
| 7,083 | 7,720 | 8,710 | 1,982 | 14,656 | 15,982 | 18,319 | 4,039 | 69 | 85 | 23 | 15 | |
| *6,034* | *6,492* | *7,834* | *2,555* | *12,462* | *13,379* | *16,596* | *5,258* | *59* | *73* | *23* | *15* | |
| 1,285 | 1,313 | 1,413 | 964 | 2,633 | 2,607 | 2,916 | 1,926 | 38 | 39 | 22 | 41 | Others. |
| 882 | 905 | 827 | 789 | 1,790 | 1,838 | 1,725 | 1,561 | 40 | 42 | 14 | 50 | |
| *667* | *706* | *668* | *474* | *1,309* | *1,394* | *1,250* | *943* | *69* | *65* | *146* | *33* | |
| 5,048 | 5,223 | 5,963 | 2,921 | 10,441 | 10,801 | 12,332 | 5,937 | 60 | 64 | 71 | 24 | 3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals. |
| 6,135 | 6,555 | 6,449 | 3,397 | 12,668 | 13,541 | 13,513 | 6,922 | 85 | 99 | 61 | 23 | |
| *6,639* | *7,391* | *6,189* | *3,642* | *13,701* | *15,081* | *13,018* | *7,494* | *76* | *88* | *54* | *24* | |
| 3,576 | 3,955 | 3,093 | 1,367 | 7,442 | 8,258 | 6,435 | 2,765 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4. In Docks, Harbours, &c. |
| 2,640 | 2,897 | 2,593 | 1,160 | 5,482 | 6,020 | 5,460 | 2,370 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 2 | |
| *1,947* | *2,209* | *1,896* | *710* | *4,035* | *4,571* | *4,004* | *1,463* | *6* | *7* | *2* | *3* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 5. In Storage, Porterage, and Messages. |
| 6,841 | 7,325 | 6,962 | 3,290 | 13,302 | 14,876 | 11,823 | 6,633 | 668 | 578 | 2,651 | 81 | Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government). |
| 7,334 | 8,121 | 6,728 | 3,174 | 14,725 | 15,574 | 11,717 | 6,361 | 490 | 309 | 2,218 | 123 | |
| *5,979* | *6,794* | *6,006* | *2,005* | *12,079* | *13,911* | *10,884* | *4,033* | *310* | *161* | *1,622* | *97* | |
| 2,130 | 2,563 | 3,236 | 703 | 4,197 | 4,496 | 4,989 | 1,367 | 796 | 785 | 1,613 | 65 | Others. |
| 2,483 | 2,763 | 2,816 | 553 | 4,522 | 5,059 | 4,901 | 1,097 | 596 | 641 | 931 | 33 | |
| *2,393* | *2,859* | *1,619* | *672* | *4,417* | *5,938* | *3,167* | *1,301* | *511* | *642* | *929* | *81* | |

and other near relatives of heads of families returned as "Housekeepers," the heading has been included with Order XXII. in this Table.

TABLE 35.—UNITED KINGDOM.—OCCUPATIONS (CONDENSED LIST) of the INHABITANTS (PERSONS, MALES, and per MILLION of such POPULATION ENGAGED in

**The figures for 1901 stand first in each case and are printed in Ionic type, these**

| OCCUPATIONS. | POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | |
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| **VII.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **AGRICULTURE (*a*) ...** | **2,262,454** | **1,197,922** | **205,007** | **859,525** | **2,109,812** | **1,158,940** | **176,816** | **774,056** | **152,642** | **38,982** | **28,191** | **85,469** |
| | 2,420,926 | 1,285,146 | 213,060 | 922,720 | 2,249,756 | 1,234,101 | 183,902 | 831,753 | 171,170 | 51,045 | 29,158 | 90,967 |
| | *2,574,031* | *1,352,544* | *240,131* | *981,356* | *2,362,331* | *1,288,328* | *188,485* | *885,518* | *211,700* | *64,216* | *51,646* | *95,838* |
| 1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers, Graziers .. | 677,061 | 224,299 | 53,395 | 399,367 | 577,177 | 202,751 | 45,573 | 328,853 | 99,904 | 21,548 | 7,822 | 70,534 |
| | 694,945 | 223,610 | 54,332 | 417,003 | 597,878 | 201,918 | 47,525 | 348,435 | 97,067 | 21,692 | 6,807 | 68,568 |
| | *721,064* | *223,943* | *56,183* | *441,928* | *633,787* | *203,329* | *48,116* | *382,342* | *87,267* | *20,614* | *7,067* | *59,586* |
| Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, or other Male Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned)(*b*) | 320,976 | 89,165 | 17,550 | 214,261 | 320,976 | 89,165 | 17,550 | 214,261 | — | — | — | — |
| | 297,099 | 67,287 | 17,081 | 212,731 | 297,099 | 67,287 | 17,081 | 212,731 | — | — | — | — |
| | *280,964* | *75,197* | *16,191* | *189,576* | *280,964* | *75,197* | *16,191* | *189,576* | — | — | — | — |
| Farm Bailiffs, Foremen (*b*) | 29,209 | 22,662 | 4,655 | 1,892 | 29,165 | 22,623 | 4,650 | 1,892 | 44 | 39 | 5 | — |
| | 23,577 | 18,205 | 3,248 | 2,124 | 23,577 | 18,205 | 3,248 | 2,124 | — | — | — | — |
| | *23,001* | *19,377* | *3,518* | *106* | *23,001* | *19,377* | *3,518* | *106* | — | — | — | — |
| Shepherds (*b*) .. .. | 40,651 | 25,366 | 9,656 | 5,629 | 40,470 | 25,354 | 9,647 | 5,469 | 181 | 12 | 9 | 160 |
| | 38,175 | 21,573 | 10,113 | 6,489 | 38,010 | 21,573 | 10,104 | 6,333 | 165 | — | 9 | 156 |
| | *40,005* | *22,844* | *10,281* | *6,880* | *39,893* | *22,844* | *10,274* | *6,775* | *112* | — | *7* | *105* |
| Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants (*b*) (*c*) | 915,534 | 595,702 | 93,590 | 226,242 | 889,728 | 583,751 | 73,794 | 212,183 | 45,806 | 11,951 | 19,796 | 14,059 |
| | 1,140,143 | 759,134 | 107,412 | 273,597 | 1,072,059 | 734,984 | 85,366 | 251,709 | 68,084 | 24,150 | 22,046 | 21,888 |
| | *1,313,167* | *847,964* | *135,966* | *329,247* | *1,192,725* | *807,808* | *91,801* | *293,316* | *120,442* | *40,346* | *44,165* | *35,931* |
| Domestic Gardeners: Gardeners (not Domestic); Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists | 245,483 | 216,165 | 19,806 | 9,512 | 239,689 | 211,025 | 19,296 | 9,368 | 5,794 | 5,140 | 510 | 144 |
| | 204,477 | 179,336 | 16,385 | 8,756 | 199,014 | 174,290 | 16,122 | 8,602 | 5,463 | 5,046 | 263 | 154 |
| | *172,560* | *148,285* | *15,336* | *8,929* | *168,846* | *145,142* | *14,934* | *8,770* | *3,704* | *3,143* | *402* | *159* |
| Others .. .. .. | 33,520 | 24,563 | 6,355 | 2,602 | 32,607 | 24,271 | 6,306 | 2,030 | 913 | 292 | 49 | 572 |
| | 22,510 | 16,001 | 4,489 | 2,020 | 22,119 | 15,844 | 4,456 | 1,819 | 391 | 157 | 33 | 201 |
| | *23,290* | *14,944* | *3,656* | *4,690* | *23,115* | *14,831* | *3,851* | *4,433* | *175* | *113* | *5* | *57* |
| **VIII.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FISHING (*d*) ...** | **61,925** | **23,891** | **27,600** | **10,434** | **61,537** | **23,725** | **27,451** | **10,361** | **388** | **166** | **149** | **73** |
| | 65,642 | 25,225 | 29,139 | 11,278 | 64,369 | 24,895 | 28,273 | 11,201 | 1,273 | 330 | 866 | 77 |
| | *71,956* | *29,696* | *31,334* | *10,926* | *68,988* | *29,402* | *28,747* | *10,839* | *2,968* | *294* | *2,587* | *87* |
| **IX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES.** | **943,880** | **805,185** | **132,183** | **6,512** | **937,482** | **800,179** | **130,838** | **6,465** | **6,398** | **5,006** | **1,345** | **47** |
| | 760,730 | 653,410 | 101,505 | 5,815 | 753,534 | 647,041 | 100,774 | 5,719 | 7,196 | 6,369 | 731 | 96 |
| | *618,629* | *528,474* | *82,134* | *8,021* | *610,342* | *520,873* | *81,546* | *7,923* | *8,287* | *7,601* | *588* | *98* |
| Coal and Shale Mine Workers | 752,626 | 643,654 | 108,109 | 863 | 748,774 | 640,989 | 106,922 | 863 | 3,852 | 2,665 | 1,187 | — |
| | 599,572 | 517,110 | 81,708 | 754 | 595,739 | 513,843 | 81,142 | 754 | 3,833 | 3,267 | 566 | — |
| | *437,872* | *381,763* | *55,265* | *844* | *434,372* | *378,864* | *54,864* | *844* | *3,500* | *3,099* | *401* | — |
| Ironstone Miners .. | 19,569 | 17,013 | 2,424 | 132 | 19,564 | 17,008 | 2,424 | 132 | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| | 21,407 | 18,231 | 2,862 | 314 | 21,333 | 18,158 | 2,861 | 314 | 74 | 73 | 1 | — |
| | *37,095* | *26,110* | *10,481* | *504* | *36,856* | *25,879* | *10,473* | *504* | *239* | *231* | *8* | — |
| Other or Undefined Miners | 15,057 | 14,593 | 214 | 250 | 14,662 | 14,198 | 214 | 250 | 395 | 395 | — | — |
| | 21,635 | 20,276 | 1,080 | 279 | 20,283 | 18,924 | 1,080 | 279 | 1,352 | 1,352 | — | — |
| | *32,081* | *29,797* | *1,767* | *497* | *29,615* | *27,382* | *1,737* | *496* | *2,446* | *2,415* | *30* | *1* |
| Stone, Slate — Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers | 90,802 | 71,832 | 14,690 | 4,280 | 90,789 | 71,820 | 14,690 | 4,279 | 13 | 12 | — | 1 |
| | 64,149 | 50,576 | 10,126 | 3,447 | 64,137 | 50,576 | 10,126 | 3,435 | 12 | — | — | 12 |
| | *67,316* | *51,789* | *10,718* | *4,809* | *67,272* | *51,757* | *10,706* | *4,809* | *44* | *32* | *12* | — |
| Others .. .. .. | 65,826 | 58,093 | 6,746 | 987 | 63,693 | 56,164 | 6,588 | 941 | 2,133 | 1,929 | 158 | 46 |
| | 53,967 | 47,217 | 5,729 | 1,021 | 52,042 | 45,540 | 5,565 | 937 | 1,925 | 1,677 | 164 | 84 |
| | *44,955* | *39,015* | *3,903* | *1,367* | *42,227* | *37,191* | *3,766* | *1,270* | *2,058* | *1,824* | *137* | *97* |
| **X.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES. (*e*) ...** | **1,475,410** | **1,228,504** | **205,727** | **41,179** | **1,410,268** | **1,167,271** | **202,136** | **40,861** | **65,142** | **61,233** | **3,591** | **318** |
| | 1,145,386 | 953,523 | 154,190 | 37,673 | 1,098,426 | 908,545 | 152,575 | 37,306 | 46,960 | 44,978 | 1,615 | 367 |
| | *978,102* | *812,915* | *130,262* | *34,925* | *938,952* | *775,095* | *129,278* | *34,579* | *39,150* | *37,820* | *984* | *346* |
| 1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements (excluding Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers) | 1,175,715 | 988,919 | 157,716 | 29,080 | 1,118,747 | 934,379 | 155,390 | 28,978 | 56,968 | 54,540 | 2,326 | 102 |
| | 930,970 | 779,972 | 122,338 | 28,660 | 887,371 | 737,832 | 121,041 | 28,498 | 43,599 | 42,140 | 1,297 | 162 |
| | *812,892* | *679,407* | *105,347* | *27,938* | *776,342* | *643,053* | *104,528* | *27,761* | *37,350* | *36,354* | *819* | *177* |
| 8. Ships and Boats .. | 127,527 | 86,637 | 34,656 | 6,234 | 127,283 | 86,524 | 34,527 | 6,232 | 244 | 113 | 129 | 2 |
| | 97,267 | 69,741 | 23,242 | 4,284 | 97,064 | 69,564 | 23,218 | 4,282 | 203 | 177 | 24 | 2 |
| | *75,358* | *54,080* | *18,492* | *2,786* | *75,222* | *53,967* | *18,470* | *2,785* | *136* | *113* | *22* | *1* |
| 9. Vehicles. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cycle and Motor Manufacture | 33,356 | 31,466 | 1,151 | 739 | 30,381 | 28,537 | 1,114 | 730 | 2,975 | 2,929 | 37 | 9 |
| | 11,728 | 11,524 | 142 | 62 | 11,162 | 10,965 | 141 | 56 | 566 | 559 | 1 | 6 |
| | *1,086* | *1,072* | *13* | *1* | *1,072* | *1,059* | *12* | *1* | *14* | *13* | *1* | — |
| Coach, Carriage, Waggon—Makers; Wheelwrights, &c. | 96,288 | 87,012 | 6,128 | 3,148 | 95,737 | 86,546 | 6,102 | 3,139 | 551 | 466 | 26 | 9 |
| | 77,267 | 69,935 | 4,497 | 2,835 | 76,613 | 69,290 | 4,492 | 2,831 | 654 | 645 | 5 | 4 |
| | *68,587* | *62,236* | *3,633* | *2,718* | *68,144* | *61,802* | *3,629* | *2,713* | *443* | *434* | *4* | *5* |
| 10. Dealers .. .. .. | 42,524 | 34,470 | 6,076 | 1,978 | 38,070 | 31,285 | 5,003 | 1,782 | 4,454 | 3,185 | 1,073 | 196 |
| | 28,154 | 22,351 | 3,971 | 1,832 | 26,216 | 20,894 | 3,683 | 1,639 | 1,938 | 1,457 | 288 | 193 |
| | *20,579* | *16,190* | *2,777* | *1,482* | *19,172* | *15,214* | *2,839* | *1,319* | *1,407* | *976* | *138* | *163* |

(*a*) Including Domestic Gardeners and excluding Farmers', Graziers'—Daughters
(*b*) The Amalgamation of the headings marked (*b*) in the case of England and
(*c*) *See* note (*b*) on page 280.
(*d*) The numbers for England and Wales in 1881 are not comparable (*see* note
(*e*) Excluding Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers.

FEMALES, AGED TEN YEARS and UPWARDS) of the UNITED KINGDOM and of its THREE DIVISIONS, and PROPORTION the SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS; 1881, 1891 and 1901—*continued.*

**for 1891 second and in French type, and those for 1881 third and in Italic type.**

| PROPORTION PER MILLION OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| 69,968 | 47,304 | 59,486 | 241,089 | 135,792 | 95,510 | 106,768 | 443,133 | 9,087 | 2,956 | 15,747 | 47,002 | VII. |
| 83,987 | 58,273 | 69,955 | 247,670 | 162,322 | 116,513 | 127,161 | 456,595 | 11,438 | 4,453 | 18,230 | 47,778 | AGRICULTURE. (*a*) |
| *98,779* | *70,058* | *86,535* | *246,744* | *188,181* | *138,327* | *143,524* | *459,639* | *15,676* | *6,426* | *35,333* | *46,735* | |
| 20,939 | 8,867 | 15,493 | 112,024 | 37,148 | 16,709 | 27,519 | 188,262 | 5,947 | 1,634 | 4,369 | 38,788 | 1. On Farms, Woods, and Gardens. |
| 24,109 | 10,139 | 17,839 | 111,929 | 43,138 | 19,063 | 32,862 | 191,274 | 6,487 | 1,893 | 4,256 | 36,013 | Farmers, Graziers. |
| *27,671* | *11,800* | *19,886* | *111,114* | *50,487* | *21,831* | *36,638* | *198,459* | *6,462* | *2,063* | *4,835* | *29,056* | |
| 9,926 | 3,521 | 5,092 | 60,098 | 20,650 | 7,348 | 10,597 | 123,661 | — | — | — | — | Farmers', Graziers'—Sons, or other Male Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned).(*b*) |
| 10,307 | 3,051 | 5,608 | 57,100 | 21,436 | 6 353 | 11,811 | 116,780 | — | — | — | — | |
| *10,788* | *3,895* | *5,835* | *47,866* | *22,381* | *8,074* | *12,389* | *98,402* | — | — | — | — | |
| 903 | 895 | 1,351 | 531 | 1,877 | 1,884 | 2,808 | 1,083 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | Farm Bailiffs, Foremen. (*b*) |
| 818 | 825 | 1,066 | 570 | 1,701 | 1,719 | 2,246 | 1,166 | — | — | — | — | |
| *883* | *1,004* | *1,268* | *27* | *1,832* | *2,080* | *2,679* | *55* | — | — | — | — | |
| 1,267 | 1,002 | 2,802 | 1,579 | 2,605 | 2,089 | 5,825 | 3,131 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 88 | Shepherds. (*b*) |
| 1,324 | 978 | 3,320 | 1,742 | 2,742 | 2,037 | 6,987 | 3,477 | 11 | — | 6 | 82 | |
| *1,535* | *1,183* | *3,706* | *1,730* | *3,178* | *2,453* | *7,823* | *3,517* | *8* | — | *5* | *51* | |
| 28,314 | 23,523 | 27,157 | 63,459 | 55,977 | 48,109 | 44,559 | 121,471 | 2,727 | 908 | 11,058 | 7,732 | Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants. (*b*) (*c*) |
| 39,554 | 34,422 | 35,268 | 73,437 | 77,350 | 69,390 | 59,026 | 138,177 | 4,549 | 2,106 | 13,783 | 11,496 | |
| *50,392* | *43,921* | *48,997* | *82,783* | *96,018* | *86,713* | *69,903* | *152,249* | *8,919* | *4,087* | *30,215* | *17,522* | |
| 7,592 | 8,536 | 5,747 | 2,668 | 15,427 | 17,391 | 11,652 | 5,363 | 345 | 390 | 265 | 79 | Domestic Gardeners; Gardeners (not Domestic); Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists. |
| 7,094 | 8,132 | 5,380 | 2,350 | 14,359 | 16,455 | 11,148 | 4,722 | 365 | 440 | 164 | 81 | |
| *6,622* | *7,681* | *5,527* | *2,245* | *13,450* | *15,584* | *11,372* | *4,552* | *274* | *315* | *276* | *78* | |
| 1,037 | 970 | 1,844 | 730 | 2,099 | 2,000 | 3,808 | 1,162 | 54 | 22 | 27 | 315 | Others. |
| 781 | 726 | 1,474 | 542 | 1,596 | 1,496 | 3,081 | 999 | 26 | 14 | 21 | 106 | |
| *894* | *774* | *1,317* | *1,179* | *1,841* | *1,592* | *2,780* | *2,405* | *13* | *11* | *3* | *28* | |
| 1,915 | 943 | 8,009 | 2,927 | 3,961 | 1,955 | 16,576 | 5,931 | 23 | 13 | 83 | 40 | VIII. |
| 2,277 | 1,144 | 9,567 | 3,027 | 4,644 | 2,350 | 19,550 | 6,149 | 85 | 29 | 541 | 40 | FISHING. (*d*) |
| *2,761* | *1,538* | *11,292* | *2,747* | *5,496* | *3,157* | *21,890* | *5,626* | *220* | *29* | *1,770* | *42* | |
| 29,190 | 31,796 | 38,355 | 1,827 | 60,338 | 65,944 | 79,005 | 3,701 | 381 | 380 | 751 | 26 | IX. |
| 26,391 | 29,628 | 33,328 | 1,561 | 54,368 | 61,088 | 69,681 | 3,139 | 481 | 556 | 457 | 50 | IN AND ABOUT, AND DEALING IN THE PRODUCTS OF, MINES AND QUARRIES. |
| *23,740* | *27,373* | *29,598* | *2,017* | *48,619* | *55,926* | *62,094* | *4,113* | *614* | *761* | *402* | *48* | |
| 23,275 | 25,418 | 31,370 | 242 | 48,193 | 52,824 | 64,564 | 494 | 229 | 203 | 663 | — | Coal and Shale Mine Workers. |
| 20,800 | 23,448 | 26,827 | 202 | 42,983 | 48,513 | 56,106 | 414 | 257 | 286 | 354 | — | |
| *16,804* | *19,774* | *19,915* | *212* | *34,801* | *40,657* | *41,776* | *438* | *260* | *310* | *274* | — | |
| 605 | 672 | 703 | 37 | 1,259 | 1,402 | 1,464 | 76 | — | — | — | — | Ironstone Miners. |
| 743 | 827 | 940 | 84 | 1,539 | 1,714 | 1,978 | 172 | 5 | 6 | — | — | |
| *1,424* | *1,358* | *3,777* | *127* | *2,936* | *2,779* | *7,975* | *262* | *18* | *23* | *5* | — | |
| 466 | 576 | 62 | 70 | 944 | 1,170 | 129 | 143 | 24 | 30 | — | — | Other or Undefined Miners. |
| 751 | 919 | 355 | 75 | 1,463 | 1,787 | 747 | 153 | 90 | 118 | — | — | |
| *1,230* | *1,543* | *637* | *125* | *2,359* | *2,940* | *1,323* | *257* | *181* | *242* | *21* | — | |
| 2,808 | 2,836 | 4,263 | 1,201 | 5,843 | 5,919 | 8,870 | 2,449 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Stone, Slate—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers. |
| 2,225 | 2,293 | 3,325 | 926 | 4,628 | 4,775 | 7,002 | 1,886 | — | — | — | 6 | |
| *2,583* | *2,683* | *3,862* | *1,209* | *5,359* | *5,557* | *8,152* | *2,497* | *3* | *3* | *8* | — | |
| 2,036 | 2,294 | 1,957 | 277 | 4,099 | 4,629 | 3,978 | 539 | 127 | 146 | 88 | 25 | Others. |
| 1,872 | 2,141 | 1,881 | 274 | 3,755 | 4,299 | 3,848 | 514 | 129 | 146 | 103 | 44 | |
| *1,699* | *2,021* | *1,407* | *344* | *3,384* | *3,993* | *2,868* | *659* | *152* | *183* | *94* | *48* | |
| 45,628 | 48,512 | 59,695 | 11,550 | 90,768 | 96,196 | 122,057 | 23,392 | 3,878 | 4,643 | 2,006 | 175 | X. |
| 39,736 | 43,236 | 50,626 | 10,112 | 79,253 | 85,777 | 105,500 | 20,479 | 3,138 | 3,924 | 1,010 | 193 | METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES. (*e*) |
| *37,535* | *42,106* | *46,942* | *8,781* | *74,796* | *83,221* | *98,440* | *17,949* | *2,899* | *3,785* | *673* | *169* | |
| 38,359 | 39,051 | 45,764 | 8,156 | 72,006 | 77,003 | 93,829 | 16,589 | 3,391 | 4,136 | 1,299 | 56 | 1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements (excluding Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers). |
| 32,297 | 35,367 | 40,167 | 7,692 | 64,025 | 69,659 | 83,696 | 15,643 | 2,913 | 3,677 | 811 | 85 | |
| *31,187* | *35,190* | *37,963* | *7,025* | *61,764* | *69,043* | *79,595* | *14,409* | *2,766* | *3,639* | *560* | *87* | |
| 3,944 | 3,421 | 10,056 | 1,749 | 8,192 | 7,131 | 20,849 | 3,568 | 15 | 9 | 72 | 1 | 8. Ships and Boats. |
| 3,374 | 3,162 | 7,631 | 1,150 | 7,003 | 6,568 | 16,054 | 2,351 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 1 | |
| *2,892* | *2,801* | *6,864* | *700* | *5,992* | *5,794* | *14,064* | *1,446* | *10* | *11* | *16* | — | |
| 1,032 | 1,243 | 334 | 207 | 1,955 | 2,352 | 673 | 418 | 177 | 222 | 21 | 5 | 9. Vehicles. |
| 407 | 523 | 47 | 17 | 805 | 1,035 | 97 | 31 | 38 | 49 | 1 | 3 | Cycle and Motor Manufacture. |
| *42* | *56* | *5* | — | *85* | *114* | *9* | *1* | *1* | *1* | *1* | — | |
| 2,978 | 3,436 | 1,778 | 883 | 6,165 | 7,132 | 3,685 | 1,797 | 30 | 35 | 15 | 5 | Coach, Carriage, Waggon—Makers; Wheelwrights, &c. |
| 2,681 | 3,171 | 1,477 | 761 | 5,528 | 6,542 | 3,106 | 1,554 | 44 | 56 | 3 | 2 | |
| *2,832* | *3,224* | *1,309* | *683* | *5,428* | *6,636* | *2,763* | *1,408* | *33* | *43* | *3* | *2* | |
| 1,315 | 1,361 | 1,763 | 555 | 2,450 | 2,578 | 3,021 | 1,020 | 265 | 241 | 599 | 108 | 10. Dealers. |
| 977 | 1,013 | 1,304 | 492 | 1,892 | 1,973 | 2,547 | 900 | 129 | 127 | 180 | 102 | |
| *782* | *835* | *1,001* | *373* | *1,527* | *1,634* | *2,009* | *685* | *89* | *91* | *94* | *80* | |

and other Female Relatives returned as assisting in the work of the Farm.
Wales would provide a fairer comparison.

(*h*) on page 259).

TABLE 35.—UNITED KINGDOM.—OCCUPATIONS (CONDENSED LIST) of the INHABITANTS (PERSONS, MALES, and per MILLION of such POPULATION ENGAGED in

**The figures for 1901 stand first in each case and are printed in Roman type, those**

| OCCUPATIONS. | POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | |
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| XI. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES (including Electricity Supply). | **168,344** | **152,353** | **12,843** | **3,148** | **148,491** | **133,619** | **11,803** | **3,069** | **19,853** | **18,734** | **1,040** | **79** |
| | 104,463 | 95,207 | 7,027 | 2,229 | 91,879 | 83,299 | 6,448 | 2,132 | 12,584 | 11,908 | 579 | 97 |
| | *84,745* | *77,320* | *5,537* | *1,888* | *74,640* | *67,624* | *5,197* | *1,825* | *10,099* | *9,696* | *340* | *63* |
| Workers and Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Precious Metals, and Jewellery | **66,369** | **59,566** | **4,937** | **1,866** | **56,467** | **50,163** | **4,494** | **1,810** | **9,902** | **9,403** | **443** | **56** |
| | 58,699 | 52,692 | 4,320 | 1,687 | 51,632 | 45,833 | 4,151 | 1,648 | 7,067 | 6,859 | 169 | 39 |
| | *58,843* | *52,983* | *4,042* | *1,818* | *51,702* | *46,198* | *3,924* | *1,580* | *6,941* | *6,785* | *118* | *38* |
| Electrical Apparatus Makers; Electricity Supply | **58,080** | **52,433** | **4,898** | **899** | **55,479** | **49,916** | **4,664** | **899** | **2,551** | **2,517** | **34** | **—** |
| | 13,504 | 12,604 | 758 | 142 | 12,959 | 12,135 | 682 | 142 | 545 | 469 | 76 | — |
| | *2,600* | *2,522* | *78* | *—* | *2,574* | *2,496* | *78* | *—* | *26* | *26* | *—* | *—* |
| Others .. .. .. | **43,945** | **40,354** | **3,208** | **383** | **36,545** | **33,540** | **2,645** | **360** | **7,400** | **6,814** | **563** | **23** |
| | 32,260 | 29,911 | 1,949 | 400 | 27,288 | 25,331 | 1,615 | 342 | 4,972 | 4,580 | 334 | 58 |
| | *23,502* | *21,815* | *1,417* | *270* | *20,370* | *18,930* | *1,195* | *245* | *3,132* | *2,885* | *222* | *25* |
| XII. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION. (*a*) | **1,335,820** | **1,128,680** | **146,163** | **60,977** | **1,333,047** | **1,126,195** | **145,893** | **60,959** | **2,773** | **2,485** | **270** | **18** |
| | 955,573 | 800,089 | 101,913 | 53,571 | 952,884 | 797,644 | 101,685 | 53,555 | 2,689 | 2,445 | 228 | 16 |
| | *926,135* | *764,911* | *107,359* | *53,865* | *924,123* | *763,024* | *107,260* | *53,839* | *2,012* | *1,887* | *99* | *26* |
| 1. House Building, &c. (including Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters, Joiners .. | **338,243** | **270,713** | **41,264** | **26,166** | **338,179** | **270,660** | **41,255** | **26,164** | **64** | **53** | **9** | **2** |
| | 276,079 | 221,009 | 31,402 | 23,668 | 275,714 | 220,661 | 31,385 | 23,668 | 365 | 348 | 17 | — |
| | *295,958* | *235,233* | *35,352* | *25,373* | *295,734* | *235,017* | *35,344* | *25,373* | *224* | *216* | *8* | — |
| Bricklayers, Bricklayers' Labourers | **359,986** | **213,778** / **130,446** | **39,449** | **6,553** / **3,380** / **2,998** | **359,914** | **213,774** / **130,380** | **39,423** | **6,553** / **3,380** / **2,998** | **72** | **4** / **66** | **26** | — / — |
| | 251,251 | *125,140* | 25,050 | | 251,043 | *125,055* | 25,031 | | 208 | *85* | 19 | — |
| Masons, Masons' Labourers | **266,293** | **96,073** / **84,717** | **32,552** | **6,553** / **7,058** | **266,080** | **96,031** / **84,594** | **32,532** | **6,553** / **7,058** | **213** | **42** / **123** | **20** | — / — |
| | | *97,540* | | *8,063* | | *97,432* | | *8,063* | | *108* | | — |
| Plasterers, Plasterers' Labourers, Paperhangers, Painters, Decorators, Glaziers | **237,333** | **205,080** | **22,306** | **9,947** | **236,850** | **204,792** | **22,119** | **9,939** | **483** | **288** | **187** | **8** |
| | 176,426 | 153,217 | 15,218 | 7,971 | 175,381 | 152,344 | 15,073 | 7,964 | 1,045 | 893 | 145 | 7 |
| | *155,887* | *133,243* | *14,824* | *7,820* | *155,237* | *132,853* | *14,769* | *7,815* | *650* | *590* | *55* | *5* |
| Others .. .. .. | **197,620** | **168,923** | **21,190** | **7,507** | **195,482** | **166,836** | **21,142** | **7,504** | **2,138** | **2,087** | **48** | **3** |
| | 132,657 | 111,875 | 15,063 | 5,719 | 131,595 | 110,860 | 15,019 | 5,716 | 1,062 | 1,015 | 44 | 3 |
| | *115,248* | *96,843* | *13,687* | *5,718* | *114,343* | *94,955* | *13,671* | *5,717* | *906* | *888* | *16* | *1* |
| 2. Other Works of Construction and Roads (including Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Platelayers, Gangers, Packers; Railway and Railway Contractors' Labourers; Navvies | **137,193** | **118,067** | **15,010** | **4,116** | **137,193** | **118,067** | **15,010** | **4,116** | **—** | **—** | **—** | **—** |
| | 86,416 | 72,606 | 9,893 | 3,917 | 86,416 | 72,606 | 9,893 | 3,917 | — | — | — | — |
| | *68,372* | *58,847* | *7,088* | *2,437* | *68,368* | *58,847* | *7,088* | *2,433* | *4* | — | — | *4* |
| Others .. .. .. | **65,445** | **56,046** | **6,844** | **2,555** | **65,429** | **56,035** | **6,844** | **2,550** | **16** | **11** | **—** | **5** |
| | 32,744 | 26,199 | 4,687 | 1,858 | 32,735 | 26,199 | 4,684 | 1,852 | 9 | — | 3 | 6 |
| | *24,377* | *19,065* | *3,856* | *1,456* | *24,361* | *19,065* | *3,856* | *1,440* | *16* | — | — | *16* |
| XIII. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS (*b*) | **307,632** | **257,592** | **39,000** | **11,040** | **276,591** | **233,000** | **33,666** | **9,925** | **31,041** | **24,592** | **5,334** | **1,115** |
| | 242,887 | 201,847 | 29,048 | 11,992 | 217,076 | 181,005 | 25,217 | 10,854 | 25,811 | 20,842 | 3,831 | 1,138 |
| | *218,645* | *180,042* | *26,060* | *12,543* | *196,560* | *161,762* | *23,474* | *11,324* | *22,085* | *18,280* | *2,586* | *1,219* |
| 1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations | **183,238** | **158,620** | **19,590** | **5,028** | **157,683** | **138,582** | **15,056** | **4,045** | **25,555** | **20,038** | **4,534** | **983** |
| | 144,289 | 125,092 | 14,520 | 4,677 | 122,940 | 108,121 | 11,087 | 3,732 | 21,349 | 16,971 | 3,433 | 945 |
| | *121,876* | *104,704* | *12,600* | *4,571* | *104,256* | *90,345* | *10,309* | *3,601* | *17,620* | *14,359* | *2,291* | *970* |
| 2. Wood and Bark (*b*) .. | **124,394** | **98,972** | **19,410** | **6,012** | **118,908** | **94,418** | **18,610** | **5,880** | **5,486** | **4,554** | **800** | **132** |
| | 98,598 | 76,755 | 14,528 | 7,315 | 94,136 | 72,884 | 14,130 | 7,122 | 4,462 | 3,871 | 398 | 193 |
| | *96,770* | *75,338* | *13,460* | *7,972* | *92,306* | *71,417* | *13,166* | *7,723* | *4,465* | *3,921* | *296* | *249* |
| XIV. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS | **189,856** | **175,513** | **12,962** | **1,381** | **152,795** | **142,365** | **9,271** | **1,159** | **37,061** | **33,148** | **3,691** | **222** |
| | 152,123 | 139,127 | 11,367 | 1,629 | 119,764 | 110,060 | 8,376 | 1,328 | 32,359 | 29,067 | 2,991 | 301 |
| | *138,775* | *128,162* | *9,130* | *1,483* | *112,144* | *103,888* | *7,041* | *1,215* | *26,631* | *24,274* | *2,089* | *268* |
| Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers; Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture | **135,618** | **126,402** | **8,635** | **581** | **105,681** | **98,854** | **6,288** | **539** | **29,937** | **27,548** | **2,347** | **42** |
| | 109,173 | 100,288 | 8,094 | 791 | 82,336 | 75,850 | 5,792 | 694 | 26,837 | 24,438 | 2,302 | 97 |
| | *103,697* | *96,671* | *6,412* | *614* | *81,472* | *76,066* | *4,846* | *570* | *22,225* | *20,605* | *1,566* | *44* |
| Glass Manufacture .. | **32,929** | **30,061** | **2,438** | **410** | **30,278** | **27,718** | **2,154** | **406** | **2,651** | **2,363** | **284** | **4** |
| | 28,568 | 26,160 | 2,048 | 360 | 26,276 | 24,055 | 1,863 | 358 | 2,292 | 2,105 | 185 | 2 |
| | *23,647* | *21,630* | *1,665* | *352* | *21,875* | *19,938* | *1,594* | *343* | *1,772* | *1,692* | *71* | *9* |
| Others .. .. .. | **21,309** | **19,050** | **1,889** | **390** | **16,836** | **15,793** | **829** | **214** | **4,473** | **3,237** | **1,060** | **176** |
| | 14,382 | 12,679 | 1,225 | 478 | 11,152 | 10,155 | 721 | 276 | 3,230 | 2,524 | 504 | 202 |
| | *11,431* | *9,861* | *1,063* | *517* | *8,797* | *7,894* | *601* | *302* | *2,634* | *1,967* | *462* | *215* |

(*a*) Including Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers; Platelayers.
(*b*) The figures in 1901 for England and Wales under the sub-

FEMALES, AGED TEN YEARS and UPWARDS) of the UNITED KINGDOM and of its THREE DIVISIONS, and PROPORTIONS the SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS; 1881, 1891 and 1901—*continued.*

**for 1891 second and in French type, and those for 1881 third and in Italic type.**

| PROPORTION PER MILLION OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XI. |
| 5,206 | 6,016 | 3,727 | 883 | 9,557 | 11,012 | 7,127 | 1,757 | 1,182 | 1,420 | 581 | 48 | PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELS, WATCHES, INSTRUMENTS, AND GAMES (including Electricity Supply). |
| 3,624 | 4,317 | 2,307 | 598 | 6,629 | 7,864 | 4,459 | 1,170 | 841 | 1,039 | 362 | 51 | |
| *3,252* | *4,005* | *1,995* | *475* | *5,946* | *7,261* | *3,957* | *947* | *748* | *970* | *253* | *31* | |
| 2,062 | 2,352 | 1,433 | 524 | 3,634 | 4,134 | 2,714 | 1,036 | 589 | 712 | 247 | 30 | Workers and Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Precious Metals, and Jewellery. |
| 2,037 | 2,389 | 1,418 | 453 | 3,725 | 4,326 | 2,870 | 904 | 473 | 598 | 106 | 20 | |
| *2,260* | *2,744* | *1,456* | *407* | *4,118* | *4,961* | *2,988* | *820* | *514* | *678* | *81* | *19* | |
| 1,795 | 2,070 | 1,363 | 262 | 3,571 | 4,114 | 2,816 | 515 | 152 | 191 | 19 | — | Electrical Apparatus Makers; Electricity Supply. |
| 468 | 572 | 249 | 38 | 935 | 1,146 | 472 | 78 | 36 | 41 | 48 | — | |
| *100* | *131* | *98* | — | *205* | *268* | *59* | — | *2* | *3* | — | — | |
| 1,369 | 1,594 | 931 | 107 | 2,352 | 2,764 | 1,507 | 206 | 441 | 517 | 315 | 13 | Others. |
| 1,119 | 1,356 | 640 | 107 | 1,969 | 2,392 | 1,117 | 188 | 332 | 400 | 208 | 31 | |
| *909* | *1,130* | *511* | *68* | *1,623* | *2,032* | *910* | *127* | *239* | *289* | *152* | *12* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XII. |
| 41,311 | 44,570 | 42,411 | 17,103 | 85,798 | 92,811 | 88,095 | 34,898 | 165 | 188 | 151 | 10 | BUILDING AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION. (*a*) |
| 33,151 | 36,279 | 33,462 | 14,379 | 68,752 | 75,307 | 70,311 | 29,399 | 180 | 213 | 143 | 8 | |
| *35,541* | *39,620* | *38,689* | *13,543* | *73,015* | *81,925* | *81,674* | *27,946* | *149* | *189* | *68* | *13* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1. House Building, &c. (including Lock, Key, and Gas Fittings Makers). |
| 10,460 | 10,890 | 12,002 | 7,339 | 21,766 | 22,306 | 24,971 | 14,979 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | Carpenters, Joiners. |
| 9,578 | 10,022 | 10,310 | 6,353 | 19,893 | 20,833 | 21,701 | 12,992 | 24 | 30 | 11 | — | |
| *11,358* | *13,184* | *12,740* | *6,379* | *23,558* | *25,934* | *26,913* | *13,171* | *17* | *22* | *5* | — | |
| | 8,442 | | 1,159 | | 17,617 | | 2,366 | | — | | — | Bricklayers, Bricklayers' Labourers. |
| | 5,915 | | 907 | | 12,309 | | 1,855 | | 6 | | — | |
| 11,132 | *6,482* | 11,447 | *754* | 23,165 | *13,427* | 23,805 | *1,556* | 4 | *9* | 15 | — | |
| 8,716 | | 8,422 | | 18,113 | | 17,723 | | 14 | | 12 | | |
| *10,219* | 3,794 | *11,731* | 1,838 | *21,196* | 7,914 | *24,772* | 3,751 | *18* | 3 | *14* | — | Masons, Masons' Labourers. |
| | 3,841 | | 1,894 | | 7,987 | | 3,875 | | 11 | | — | |
| | *5,052* | | *2,027* | | *10,461* | | *4,186* | | *11* | | — | |
| 7,340 | 8,098 | 6,472 | 2,790 | 15,244 | 16,877 | 13,356 | 5,690 | 29 | 22 | 104 | 4 | Plasterers, Plasterers' Labourers, Paperhangers, Painters, Decorators, Glaziers. |
| 6,121 | 6,948 | 4,997 | 2,140 | 12,654 | 14,383 | 10,422 | 4,372 | 70 | 78 | 90 | 4 | |
| *5,982* | *6,902* | *5,242* | *1,966* | *12,388* | *14,243* | *11,246* | *4,056* | *48* | *59* | *38* | *2* | |
| 6,113 | 6,671 | 6,149 | 2,106 | 12,582 | 13,749 | 12,766 | 4,296 | 127 | 158 | 27 | 2 | Others. |
| 4,602 | 5,073 | 4,946 | 1,535 | 9,495 | 10,456 | 10,385 | 3,138 | 71 | 88 | 28 | 2 | |
| *4,423* | *4,964* | *4,932* | *1,438* | *9,108* | *10,195* | *10,410* | *2,967* | *67* | *88* | *11* | — | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 2. Other Works of Construction and Roads (including Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, and Railway Labourers). |
| 4,243 | 4,662 | 4,355 | 1,151 | 8,830 | 9,730 | 9,064 | 2,356 | — | — | — | — | Platelayers, Gangers, Packers; Railway and Railway Contractors' Labourers; Navvies. |
| 2,998 | 3,192 | 3,248 | 1,051 | 6,235 | 6,855 | 6,841 | 2,150 | — | — | — | — | |
| *2,694* | *3,048* | *2,554* | *613* | *5,446* | *6,318* | *5,397* | *1,263* | — | — | — | 2 | |
| 2,024 | 2,213 | 1,966 | 717 | 4,211 | 4,618 | 4,133 | 1,460 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | Others. |
| 1,136 | 1,188 | 1,539 | 499 | 2,362 | 2,474 | 3,239 | 1,017 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | |
| *935* | *988* | *1,390* | *366* | *1,941* | *2,047* | *2,936* | *747* | *1* | — | — | *9* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XIII. |
| 9,514 | 10,172 | 11,316 | 3,097 | 17,802 | 19,202 | 20,329 | 5,682 | 1,848 | 1,865 | 2,979 | 613 | WOOD, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, AND DECORATIONS. (*b*) |
| 8,426 | 9,152 | 9,537 | 3,219 | 15,662 | 17,089 | 17,437 | 5,958 | 1,725 | 1,818 | 2,395 | 598 | |
| *8,391* | *9,320* | *9,391* | *3,154* | *15,658* | *17,368* | *17,875* | *5,878* | *1,635* | *1,829* | *1,769* | *594* | |
| 5,667 | 6,264 | 5,684 | 1,410 | 10,149 | 11,421 | 9,091 | 2,316 | 1,521 | 1,520 | 2,532 | 540 | 1. Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations. |
| 5,005 | 5,672 | 4,767 | 1,255 | 8,870 | 10,208 | 7,666 | 2,049 | 1,427 | 1,480 | 2,145 | 497 | |
| *4,677* | *5,424* | *4,541* | *1,149* | *8,305* | *9,700* | *7,850* | *1,869* | *1,304* | *1,437* | *1,567* | *473* | |
| 3,847 | 3,908 | 5,632 | 1,687 | 7,653 | 7,781 | 11,238 | 3,366 | 327 | 345 | 447 | 73 | 2. Wood and Bark. (*b*) |
| 3,421 | 3,480 | 4,770 | 1,964 | 6,792 | 6,881 | 9,771 | 3,909 | 298 | 338 | 249 | 101 | |
| *3,714* | *3,902* | *4,850* | *2,005* | *7,363* | *7,668* | *10,025* | *4,009* | *331* | *392* | *202* | *121* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XIV. |
| 5,871 | 6,931 | 3,761 | 387 | 9,834 | 11,732 | 5,598 | 664 | 2,206 | 2,513 | 2,062 | 122 | BRICK, CEMENT, POTTERY, AND GLASS. |
| 5,277 | 6,309 | 3,732 | 437 | 8,641 | 10,391 | 5,792 | 729 | 2,162 | 2,536 | 1,870 | 158 | |
| *5,326* | *6,638* | *3,290* | *373* | *8,933* | *11,154* | *5,361* | *631* | *1,972* | *2,429* | *1,429* | *131* | |
| 4,194 | 4,992 | 2,506 | 163 | 6,801 | 8,146 | 3,796 | 309 | 1,782 | 2,089 | 1,311 | 23 | Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-cotta—Makers; Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture. |
| 3,787 | 4,548 | 2,658 | 212 | 5,940 | 7,161 | 4,005 | 380 | 1,793 | 2,132 | 1,439 | 51 | |
| *3,980* | *5,007* | *2,311* | *164* | *6,489* | *8,165* | *3,889* | *296* | *1,646* | *2,063* | *1,071* | *21* | |
| 1,018 | 1,188 | 707 | 115 | 1,949 | 2,284 | 1,301 | 232 | 158 | 179 | 159 | 2 | Glass Manufacture. |
| 991 | 1,186 | 672 | 97 | 1,896 | 2,271 | 1,288 | 197 | 153 | 184 | 116 | 1 | |
| *907* | *1,190* | *600* | *89* | *1,743* | *2,141* | *1,214* | *178* | *131* | *169* | *49* | *4* | |
| 659 | 751 | 548 | 109 | 1,084 | 1,302 | 501 | 123 | 266 | 245 | 593 | 97 | Others. |
| 499 | 575 | 402 | 128 | 805 | 959 | 499 | 152 | 216 | 220 | 315 | 106 | |
| *439* | *511* | *379* | *130* | *701* | *848* | *468* | *157* | *195* | *197* | *309* | *106* | |

Gangers, Packers; and Railway Labourers.
Order "Wood and Bark" are relatively overstated.

# TABLE 34.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—OCCUPATIONS of MALES and FEMALES at each of the THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, and 1901—(*continued*).

| MALES. | | | | | | | | | Reference Numbers. | OCCUPATIONS. Orders; Sub-Orders; Headings adopted in 1901. | FEMALES. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Over 15. | | | Under 15. | | | Total. | | | | | Total. | | | Under 15. | | | Over 15. | | |
| 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. | | | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| | | | | | | | | | | XX. FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1. *Food.* | | | | | | | | | |
| ? | ? | 530 | ? | ? | 38 | ? | ? | 568 | 321 | Creamery Workers .. .. .. | 364 | ? | ? | 21 | ? | ? | 343 | ? | ? |
| 20,242 | 27,732 | 33,004 | 1,120 | 2,162 | 2,334 | 21,362 | 29,894 | 35,338 | 322 | Milksellers, Dairymen .. .. .. | 5,563 | 5,745 | 4,443 | 120 | 185 | 136 | 5,443 | 5,560 | 4,307 |
| 15,073 | 15,747 | 3,486 / 16,353 | 208 | 270 | 37 / 157 | 15,281 | 16,017 | 3,523 / 16,510 | 323 / 324 | Provision Curers .. .. .. .. / Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers | 849 / 4,372 | 5,160 | 5,682 | 16 / 23 | 58 | 80 | 833 / 4,549 | 5,102 | 5,602 |
| 76,062 | 90,944 | 3,562 / 102,190 | 2,124 | 2,673 | 15 / 2,975 | 78,206 | 93,617 | 3,577 / 105,165 | 325 / 326 | Slaughterers .. .. .. .. / Butchers, Meat Salesmen .. .. | 3 / 3,850 | 5,304 | 3,496 | 19 | 90 | 39 | 3 / 3,831 | 5,214 | 3,457 |
| 18,107 | 25,027 | 2,226 / 26,316 | 310 | 595 | 29 / 430 | 18,417 | 25,622 | 2,255 / 26,746 | 327 / 328 | Fish Curers.. .. .. .. / Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers | 608 / 3,521 | 4,089 | 3,080 | 3 / 48 | 84 | 56 | 605 / 3,473 | 4,005 | 3,024 |
| 31,807 | 33,430 | 22,548 / 15,353 | 538 | 550 | 282 / 133 | 32,345 | 32,980 | 22,830 / 15,486 | 329 / 330 | Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture .. / Corn, Flour, Seed—Merchants, Dealers | 775 / 971 | 1,426 | 1,083 | 44 / 27 | 29 | 10 | 731 / 944 | 1,397 | 1,073 |
| 73,067 | 88,243 | 68,661 / 30,155 / 5,904 | 2,815 | 3,959 | 3,114 / 247 / 328 | 75,882 | 92,202 | 71,775 / 30,402 / 6,232 | 331 / 332 / 334 | Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers .. / Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers) .. / Jam, Preserve, Sweet—Makers .. | 4,974 / 41,795 / 15,899 | 38,522 | 20,684 | 344 / 783 / 1,204 | 1,400 | 519 | 4,630 / 41,012 / 14,695 | 37,122 | 20,165 |
| 2,910 | 3,365 | 2,310 | 41 | 134 | 68 | 2,951 | 3,499 | 2,378 | 333 | Sugar Refiners (*a*) .. .. .. .. | 38 | 234 | 119 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 32 | 226 | 115 |
| 99,800 | 129,627 | 2,209 / 145,014 | 3,596 | 5,950 | 172 / 6,170 | 103,396 | 135,577 | 2,381 / 151,184 | 335 / 336 | Chocolate, Cocoa—Makers .. .. / Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers | 5,220 / 42,385 | 46,279 | 26,422 | 462 / 516 | 969 | 399 | 4,758 / 41,869 | 45,310 | 26,023 |
| 23,230 | 29,554 | 39,735 | 529 | 908 | 965 | 22,759 | 30,462 | 40,700 | 337 | Greengrocers, Fruiterers.. .. .. | 11,927 | 10,501 | 6,855 | 193 | 231 | 131 | 11,734 | 10,270 | 6,724 |
| 4,169† | 5,725† | 8,811 | 156† | 256† | 388 | 4,325† | 5,981† | 9,199 | 338 | Ginger Beer, Mineral Water—Manufacture | 2,169 | 710† | 337† | 39 | 14† | 9† | 2,130 | 696† | 328† |
| 780† | 1,149† | 1,922 | 36† | 114† | 84 | 825† | 1,263† | 2,006 | 339 | Mustard, Vinegar, Spice, Pickle, &c.—Makers | 2,184 | 1,249† | 684† | 157 | 93† | 28† | 2,027 | 1,156† | 656† |
| 454 | 437 | 3,602 | . | 2 | 16 | 454 | 439 | 3,618 | 340 | Other Dealers in Food .. .. .. | 266 | 5 | 14 | 1 | . | 1 | 265 | 5 | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2. *Tobacco.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 10,816 | 12,544 | 7,113 / 10,079 | 343 | 546 | 411 / 121 | 11,159 | 13,090 | 7,524 / 10,200 | 341 / 342 | Tobacco Manufacture .. .. .. / Tobacconists .. .. .. .. .. | 19,972 / 6,670 | 15,880 | 8,575 | 2,309 / 143 | 1,747 | 796 | 17,663 / 6,527 | 14,133 | 7,779 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 3. *Makers of Spirituous Drinks.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 9,429 | 9,003 | 9,555 | 44 | 47 | 40 | 9,473 | 9,050 | 9,595 | 343 | Maltsters .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 38 | 58 | 1 | 1 | . | 12 | 37 | 58 |
| 24,094 | 26,627 | 27,358 | 162 | 291 | 464 | 24,196 | 26,918 | 27,822 | 344 | Brewers .. .. .. .. .. | 97 | 394 | 371 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 95 | 390 | 367 |
| | | | | | | | | | 345 | Distillers; Spirit Manufacture (*see* No. 352). | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 4. *Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks.* | | | | | | | | | |
| 5,488 | 7,425 | 11,869 | 21 | 30 | 1 | 5,509 | 7,455 | 11,870 | 346 | Coffee, Eating House—Keepers .. | 7,243 | 4,080 | 2,664 | 6 | 17 | 30 | 7,237 | 4,063 | 2,634 |
| 4,482 | 6,002 | 6,513 | 4 | 2 | . | 4,486 | 6,004 | 6,513 | 347 | Lodging, Boarding House—Keepers .. | 43,527 | 45,174 | 32,990 | 2 | 19 | 15 | 43,525 | 45,155 | 32,975 |
| 70,199 | 66,947 | 76,207 | 53 | 42 | 3 | 70,252 | 66,989 | 76,210 | 348 | Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beersellers, Cider Dealers (*b*) | 23,705 | 28,630 | 16,437 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 23,704 | 28,618 | 16,425 |
| 5,620 | 8,443 | 13,456 | 138 | 330 | 622 | 5,758 | 8,773 | 14,078 | 349 | Cellarmen .. .. .. .. .. | 1,316 | 824 | 286 | 45 | 29 | 6 | 1,271 | 795 | 280 |
| 34,785 | 45,216 | 28,971 / 18,523 | 1,038 | 1,148 | 254 / 326 | 35,823 | 46,364 | 28,625 / 18,849 | 350 / 351 | Barmen .. .. .. .. .. / Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service (*c*) | 27,707 / 21,106 | 44,319 | 26,487 | 159 / 276 | 873 | 694 | 27,548 / 20,830 | 43,446 | 25,793 |
| 7,431 | 7,317 | 8,378 / 698 | 36 | 78 | 18 / 8 | 7,467 | 7,395 | 8,396 / 706 | 352 | Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents .. / *No. 345. Distillers; Spirit Manufacture* | 424 / 6 | 466 | 422 | 1 / 1 | 3 | . | 423 / 5 | 465 | 422 |

MALES, AGED TEN YEARS and UPWARDS) of the UNITED KINGDOM and of its THREE DIVISIONS, and PROPORTIONS SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS; 1881, 1891 and 1901—*continued.*

**1891 second and in French type, and those for 1881 third and in Italic type.**

| PROPORTION PER MILLION OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XV. |
| 4,629 | 5,080 | 5,263 | 812 | 7,610 | 8,401 | 8,224 | 1,538 | 1,871 | 2,024 | 2,524 | 115 | CHEMICALS, OIL, GREASE, SOAP, RESIN, &c. |
| 3,716 | 4,139 | 4,366 | 682 | 6,504 | 7,268 | 7,533 | 1,244 | 1,134 | 1,248 | 1,502 | 143 | |
| *3,149* | *3,629* | *3,549* | *542* | *5,813* | *6,696* | *6,578* | *1,023* | *673* | *770* | *827* | *91* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XVI. |
| 3,645 | 4,160 | 2,396 | 1,197 | 5,836 | 6,599 | 4,044 | 2,234 | 1,619 | 1,916 | 871 | 200 | SKINS, LEATHER, HAIR, AND FEATHERS. |
| 3,645 | 4,181 | 2,575 | 1,349 | 6,087 | 6,906 | 4,670 | 2,447 | 1,384 | 1,662 | 681 | 299 | |
| *3,611* | *4,230* | *2,565* | *1,333* | *6,147* | *7,100* | *4,897* | *2,391* | *1,253* | *1,555* | *470* | *340* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XVII. |
| 10,337 | 11,016 | 12,692 | 3,243 | 14,135 | 15,498 | 14,558 | 4,267 | 6,825 | 6,892 | 10,966 | 2,259 | PAPER, PRINTS, BOOKS, AND STATIONERY. |
| 9,258 | 9,968 | 11,893 | 2,901 | 13,395 | 14,778 | 15,138 | 3,973 | 5,427 | 5,524 | 8,959 | 1,876 | |
| *7,521* | *8,194* | *10,387* | *2,254* | *11,182* | *12,499* | *13,284* | *3,383* | *4,117* | *4,181* | *7,785* | *1,193* | |
| 1,140 | 1,048 | 2,852 | 142 | 1,469 | 1,433 | 3,093 | 182 | 835 | 693 | 2,630 | 103 | Paper Manufacture; Paper Stainers. |
| 1,122 | 1,024 | 3,046 | 131 | 1,379 | 1,336 | 3,202 | 180 | 885 | 736 | 2,905 | 85 | |
| *1,133* | *1,082* | *2,921* | *131* | *1,259* | *1,307* | *2,587* | *193* | *1,015* | *873* | *3,222* | *138* | |
| 3,511 | 3,765 | 4,002 | 1,246 | 2,479 | 2,751 | 2,453 | 617 | 4,469 | 4,697 | 5,435 | 1,850 | Stationers; Paper Box, Paper Bag — Makers; Stationery Manufacture; Bookbinders. |
| 3,022 | 3,279 | 3,472 | 1,135 | 2,412 | 2,687 | 2,603 | 662 | 3,587 | 3,825 | 4,259 | 1,587 | |
| *2,312* | *2,550* | *2,933* | *731* | *2,097* | *2,385* | *2,337* | *539* | *2,511* | *2,703* | *3,469* | *892* | |
| 4,289 | 4,635 | 4,475 | 1,498 | 7,988 | 8,832 | 7,143 | 2,922 | 867 | 814 | 2,006 | 131 | Printers, Lithographers. |
| 3,957 | 4,361 | 4,247 | 1,330 | 7,711 | 8,609 | 7,517 | 2,649 | 480 | 436 | 1,289 | 68 | |
| *3,146* | *3,523* | *3,466* | *1,104* | *6,232* | *7,032* | *6,429* | *2,233* | *278* | *252* | *785* | *46* | |
| 1,397 | 1,548 | 1,363 | 357 | 2,199 | 2,482 | 1,869 | 546 | 654 | 688 | 895 | 175 | Others. |
| 1,157 | 1,304 | 1,128 | 305 | 1,893 | 2,146 | 1,816 | 482 | 475 | 527 | 506 | 136 | |
| *930* | *1,039* | *1,077* | *298* | *1,594* | *1,775* | *1,931* | *488* | *313* | *353* | *309* | *118* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XVIII. |
| 45,214 | 45,625 | 56,987 | 30,912 | 38,279 | 40,561 | 39,200 | 21,553 | 51,628 | 50,284 | 73,441 | 39,903 | TEXTILE FABRICS. |
| 52,727 | 53,440 | 69,228 | 35,017 | 46,201 | 49,001 | 51,724 | 25,534 | 58,771 | 57,542 | 85,055 | 44,090 | |
| *54,907* | *56,699* | *74,237* | *32,722* | *47,999* | *51,762* | *55,329* | *24,810* | *61,328* | *61,300* | *91,225* | *40,156* | |
| 16,884 | 20,896 | 4,296 | 567 | 12,362 | 16,227 | 1,482 | 274 | 20,606 | 25,189 | 6,899 | 850 | Cotton Manufacture. |
| 19,593 | 24,757 | 5,396 | 626 | 15,566 | 20,132 | 2,244 | 360 | 23,230 | 29,033 | 8,245 | 880 | |
| *20,089* | *25,965* | *11,455* | *987* | *15,366* | *19,907* | *4,767* | *634* | *24,480* | *30,268* | *17,463* | *1,318* | |
| 3,098 | 177 | 6,839 | 20,222 | 1,921 | 94 | 3,322 | 13,281 | 4,186 | 254 | 10,092 | 28,891 | Flax, Linen, Manufacture. |
| 4,267 | 370 | 8,610 | 23,783 | 2,871 | 243 | 4,845 | 16,585 | 5,559 | 488 | 12 014 | 30,669 | |
| *4,903* | *625* | *10,354* | *19,901* | *3,350* | *452* | *6,699* | *16,080* | *5,768* | *786* | *13,644* | *24,432* | |
| 7 417 | 8,282 | 7,227 | 1,458 | 6,391 | 7,225 | 5,592 | 1,360 | 8,367 | 9,255 | 8,739 | 1,561 | Wool and Worsted Manufacture. |
| 9,770 | 10,928 | 10,795 | 1,718 | 8,972 | 10,124 | 9,831 | 1,586 | 10,509 | 11,786 | 11,666 | 1,845 | |
| *9,971* | *11,518* | *10,777* | *1,897* | *9,079* | *10,483* | *10,380* | *1,406* | *10,799* | *12,483* | *11,134* | *2,358* | |
| 1,158 | 1,376 | 703 | 53 | 710 | 855 | 340 | 55 | 1,573 | 1,855 | 1,040 | 51 | Silk Manufacture. |
| 1,842 | 2,213 | 1,315 | 80 | 1,284 | 1,533 | 957 | 97 | 2,359 | 2,841 | 1,639 | 64 | |
| *2,461* | *3,139* | *1,079* | *135* | *1,840* | *2,009* | *1,228* | *135* | *3,224* | *4,192* | *945* | *134* | |
| 1,885 | 1,910 | 3,469 | 174 | 970 | 1,145 | 623 | 82 | 2,731 | 2,614 | 6,103 | 262 | Hosiery Manufacture. |
| 1,839 | 2,226 | 1,103 | 155 | 1,404 | 1,718 | 772 | 80 | 2,243 | 2,695 | 1,403 | 226 | |
| *1,678* | *2,091* | *1,068* | *87* | *1,612* | *2,025* | *951* | *65* | *1,736* | *2,153* | *1,174* | *108* | |
| 1,282 | 1,439 | 840 | 594 | 912 | 1,041 | 915 | 11 | 1,624 | 1,806 | 771 | 1,154 | Lace Manufacture. |
| 1,282 | 1,576 | 532 | 154 | 1,001 | 1,230 | 571 | 9 | 1,541 | 1,895 | 497 | 293 | |
| *1,757* | *2,287* | *349* | *169* | *930* | *1,220* | *209* | *21* | *2,586* | *3,281* | *475* | *308* | |
| 2,270 | 961 | 13,507 | 705 | 1,697 | 1,018 | 7,895 | 541 | 2,799 | 909 | 18,699 | 862 | Hemp, Jute, Cocoa-Fibre, Rope, Mat, Canvas, Sail-cloth Manufacture. |
| 2,080 | 994 | 11,889 | 490 | 1,800 | 1,257 | 7,381 | 526 | 2,340 | 751 | 15,966 | 455 | |
| *1,784* | *1,164* | *7,948* | *494* | *1,727* | *1,511* | *4,930* | *591* | *1,837* | *841* | *10,660* | *402* | |
| 5,225 | 5,357 | 5,748 | 3,779 | 5,670 | 5,540 | 7,243 | 5,067 | 4,812 | 5,189 | 4,365 | 2,523 | Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers. |
| 4,664 | 4,853 | 5,120 | 3,176 | 5,794 | 5,728 | 7,844 | 4,549 | 3,618 | 4,044 | 2,657 | 1,863 | |
| *3,993* | *4,986* | *4,106* | *2,589* | *5,818* | *5,753* | *7,079* | *3,970* | *2,483* | *2,880* | *1,436* | *1,291* | |
| 5,995 | 5,227 | 14,358 | 3,380 | 7,148 | 7,416 | 11,788 | 872 | 4,930 | 3,214 | 16,733 | 5,749 | Other Textile Manufactures and Dealers (including Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing). |
| 7,390 | 5,463 | 24,468 | 4,835 | 7,409 | 7,036 | 17,279 | 1,742 | 7,372 | 4,009 | 30,968 | 7,795 | |
| *8,573* | *6,344* | *27,101* | *6,463* | *8,877* | *8,402* | *19,093* | *2,908* | *8,475* | *4,496* | *34.295* | *9,805* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XIX. |
| 43,166 | 44,481 | 37,078 | 39,714 | 31,676 | 34,171 | 27,592 | 18,215 | 53,794 | 53,966 | 45,854 | 60,366 | WORKERS AND DEALERS IN DRESS (including "Machinists, Machine Workers undefined" for Females only). |
| 47,002 | 48,812 | 40,502 | 41,599 | 34,141 | 36,885 | 31,081 | 20,615 | 58,913 | 59,834 | 49,020 | 61,676 | |
| *47,140* | *49,353* | *40,325* | *41,153* | *34,706* | *37,185* | *35,511* | *22,174* | *58,698* | *60,695* | *44,650* | *58,984* | |

TABLE 35.—UNITED KINGDOM.—OCCUPATIONS (CONDENSED LIST) of the INHABITANTS (PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES) per MILLION of such POPULATION ENGAGED in

**The figures for 1901 stand first in each case and are printed in Ionic type, those**

| OCCUPATIONS. | POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | |
| | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| **XX.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING | **1,301,076** | **1,078,809** | **152,119** | **75,148** | **929,049** | **774,291** | **100,123** | **54,635** | **372,027** | **299,518** | **51,996** | **20,513** |
| | 1,113,441 | 917,642 | 121,096 | 74,703 | 798,804 | 658,591 | 85,813 | 54,400 | 314,637 | 259,051 | 35,283 | 20,303 |
| | *877,827* | *711,415* | *94,952* | *71,460* | *673,393* | *550,326* | *70,509* | *52,558* | *204,434* | *161,089* | *24,443* | *18,902* |
| Working and Dealing in Food | **865,777** | **701,606** | **113,438** | **50,733** | **670,384** | **553,873** | **76,568** | **39,943** | **195,393** | **147,733** | **36,870** | **10,790** |
| | 729,329 | 586,777 | 89,742 | 52,810 | 573,812 | 467,553 | 65,497 | 40,762 | 155,517 | 119,224 | 24,245 | 12,348 |
| | *572,596* | *449,102* | *69,934* | *53,560* | *472,182* | *376,203* | *55,190* | *40,789* | *100,414* | *72,899* | *14,744* | *12,771* |
| Tobacco .. .. .. | **51,387** | **44,366** | **5,234** | **1,787** | **19,997** | **17,724** | **1,526** | **747** | **31,370** | **26,642** | **3,708** | **1,020** |
| | 33,339 | 28,970 | 3,054 | 1,315 | 15,010 | 13,090 | 1,141 | 779 | 18,329 | 15,880 | 1,913 | 536 |
| | *23,042* | *19,734* | *2,059* | *1,249* | *13,105* | *11,159* | *1,042* | *904* | *9,937* | *8,575* | *1,017* | *345* |
| Makers of Spirituous Drinks; Inn, Hotel-Keepers; Publicans, &c.; Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents | **176,144** | **146,973** | **14,226** | **14,945** | **146,078** | **122,739** | **12,520** | **11,029** | **30,066** | **24,244** | **1,906** | **3,916** |
| | 165,564 | 138,902 | 12,206 | 14,456 | 130,306 | 109,352 | 10,407 | 10,547 | 35,258 | 29,550 | 1,799 | 3,909 |
| | *154,076* | *128,676* | *13,174* | *12,226* | *131,926* | *111,388* | *11,287* | *9,251* | *22,150* | *17,288* | *1,887* | *2,975* |
| Cellarmen; Barmen; and others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service | **129,538** | **111,681** | **12,505** | **5,352** | **72,815** | **61,552** | **8,677** | **2,586** | **56,723** | **50,129** | **3,828** | **2,766** |
| | 114,466 | 100,280 | 10,827 | 3,359 | 65,002 | 55,137 | 7,989 | 1,876 | 49,464 | 45,143 | 2,838 | 1,483 |
| | *74,307* | *68,354* | *3,790* | *2,163* | *45,334* | *41,581* | *2,512* | *1,241* | *28,973* | *26,773* | *1,278* | *922* |
| Coffee, Eating, Lodging, Boarding—House Keepers | **78,250** | **69,183** | **6,716** | **2,351** | **19,775** | **18,413** | **1,032** | **330** | **58,475** | **50,770** | **5,684** | **2,021** |
| | 70,743 | 62,713 | 5,267 | 2,763 | 14,674 | 13,459 | 779 | 436 | 56,069 | 49,254 | 4,488 | 2,327 |
| | *53,806* | *45,549* | *5,995* | *2,262* | *10,846* | *9,995* | *478* | *373* | *42,960* | *35,554* | *5,517* | *1,889* |
| **XXI.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAS, WATER, AND SANITARY SERVICE (not including Electricity Supply) | **78,686** | **68,510** | **8,461** | **1,715** | **78,561** | **68,396** | **8,450** | **1,715** | **125** | **114** | **11** | **—** |
| | 47,285 | 40,978 | 4,765 | 1,542 | 47,118 | 40,816 | 4,761 | 1,541 | 167 | 162 | 4 | 1 |
| | *29,679* | *25,291* | *3,286* | *1,102* | *29,492* | *25,109* | *3,282* | *1,101* | *187* | *182* | *4* | *1* |
| **XXII.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS (*a*) | **1,075,414** | **776,989** | **120,909** | **177,516** | **944,492** | **697,693** | **96,014** | **150,785** | **130,922** | **79,296** | **24,895** | **26,731** |
| | 1,269,887 | 974,918 | 123,516 | 171,453 | 1,159,633 | 905,955 | 107,906 | 145,772 | 110,254 | 68,963 | 15,610 | 25,681 |
| | *1,181,359* | *860,307* | *118,419* | *202,633* | *1,069,928* | *800,181* | *103,457* | *166,290* | *111,431* | *60,126* | *14,962* | *36,343* |
| General Shopkeepers, Dealers; Pawnbrokers | **105,818** | **64,106** | **10,260** | **31,452** | **51,630** | **34,308** | **3,841** | **13,481** | **54,188** | **29,798** | **6,419** | **17,971** |
| | 107,835 | 65,077 | 13,784 | 28,974 | 56,523 | 37,770 | 5,533 | 13,220 | 51,312 | 27,307 | 8,251 | 15,754 |
| | *104,165* | *63,819* | *11,201* | *29,145* | *54,331* | *36,769* | *3,973* | *13,589* | *49,834* | *27,050* | *7,228* | *15,556* |
| Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers | **69,909** | **61,339** | **6,200** | **2,370** | **52,144** | **46,941** | **3,658** | **1,545** | **17,765** | **14,398** | **2,542** | **825** |
| | 67,717 | 58,939 | 6,446 | 2,332 | 47,499 | 42,387 | 3,702 | 1,410 | 20,218 | 16,552 | 2,744 | 922 |
| | *55,706* | *47,111* | *6,202* | *2,393* | *33,851* | *29,451* | *3,369* | *1,031* | *21,855* | *17,660* | *2,833* | *1,362* |
| General Labourers (*b*) | **583,365** | **410,078** | **55,424** | **117,863** | **520,337** | **409,773** | **55,024** | **115,540** | **3,028** | **305** | **400** | **2,323** |
| | 781,126 | 596,075 | 66,071 | 118,980 | 773,105 | 594,128 | 64,996 | 113,981 | 8,021 | 1,947 | 1,075 | 4,999 |
| | *771,501* | *559,769* | *67,909* | *143,823* | *757,840* | *556,876* | *66,879* | *134,085* | *13,661* | *2,893* | *1,030* | *9,738* |
| Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) | **126,672** | **106,320** | **17,238** | **3,114** | **126,672** | **106,320** | **17,238** | **3,114** | **—** | **—** | **—** | **—** |
| | 97,109 | 82,056 | 12,397 | 2,656 | 97,109 | 82,056 | 12,397 | 2,656 | — | — | — | — |
| | *78,085* | *66,137* | *10,214* | *1,734* | *78,084* | *66,137* | *10,213* | *1,734* | *1* | — | *1* | — |
| Others (*a*) .. .. | **189,650** | **135,146** | **31,787** | **22,717** | **133,709** | **100,351** | **16,253** | **17,105** | **55,941** | **34,795** | **15,534** | **5,612** |
| | 216,100 | 172,771 | 24,818 | 18,511 | 185,397 | 149,614 | 21,278 | 14,505 | 30,703 | 23,157 | 3,540 | 4,006 |
| | *171,902* | *123,471* | *22,893* | *25,538* | *146,822* | *110,948* | *19,023* | *15,851* | *25,080* | *12,523* | *3,870* | *9,687* |
| **XXIII.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED(*c*) | **14,074,204** | **10,995,117** | **1,463,511** | **1,615,576** | **2,585,934** | **1,977,283** | **264,893** | **343,758** | **11,488,270** | **9,017,834** | **1,198,618** | **1,271,818** |
| | 12,280,225 | 9,301,862 | 1,297,925 | 1,680,438 | 2,396,434 | 1,785,552 | 242,300 | 368,582 | 9,883,791 | 7,516,310 | 1,055,625 | 1,311,856 |
| | *11,160,469* | *8,144,463* | *1,198,060* | *1,817,946* | *2,177,505* | *1,554,759* | *220,688* | *402,058* | *8,982,964* | *6,589,704* | *977,372* | *1,415,888* |

(*a*) Including Gamekeepers and Farmers', Graziers'—Daughters and other Female Relatives returned
(*b*) The majority of the General Labourers in Ireland may be assumed to be Agricultural
(*c*) See note (*b*) on page 270 and note (*b*) on page 272.

FEMALES, AGED TEN YEARS and UPWARDS) of the UNITED KINGDOM and of its THREE DIVISIONS, and PROPORTIONS the SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS; 1881, 1891 and 1901—*continued.*

**for 1891 second and in French type, and those for 1881 third and in Italic type.**

| PROPORTION PER MILLION OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS. | | | | | | | | | | | | OCCUPATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSONS. | | | | MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XX. |
| 40,237 | 42,403 | 44,140 | 21,078 | 59,795 | 63,810 | 60,458 | 31,278 | 22,147 | 22,709 | 29,044 | 11,281 | FOOD, TOBACCO, DRINK, AND LODGING. |
| 38,627 | 41,609 | 39,760 | 20,051 | 57,635 | 62,178 | 59,337 | 29,863 | 21,024 | 22,601 | 22,059 | 10,664 | |
| *33,687* | *36,849* | *34,217* | *17,967* | *53,642* | *59,088* | *53,690* | *27,281* | *15,138* | *16,121* | *16,722* | *9,218* | |
| 26,775 | 27,705 | 32,915 | 14,230 | 43,146 | 45,645 | 46,236 | 22,867 | 11,632 | 11,201 | 20,595 | 5,934 | Working and Dealing in Food. |
| 25,301 | 26,606 | 29,465 | 14,174 | 41,401 | 44,141 | 45,289 | 22,376 | 10,391 | 10,402 | 15,158 | 6,328 | |
| *21,973* | *23,962* | *25,202* | *13,468* | *37,814* | *40,392* | *42,025* | *21,172* | *7,436* | *7,296* | *10,087* | *6,238* | |
| 1,589 | 1,752 | 1,519 | 496 | 1,287 | 1,461 | 921 | 428 | 1,867 | 2,020 | 2,071 | 581 | Tobacco. |
| 1,157 | 1,314 | 1,003 | 353 | 1,083 | 1,236 | 789 | 428 | 1,225 | 1,385 | 1,196 | 282 | |
| *884* | *1,022* | *742* | *314* | *1,044* | *1,198* | *793* | *469* | *736* | *858* | *696* | *168* | |
| 5,447 | 5,804 | 4,128 | 4,192 | 9,402 | 10,114 | 7,439 | 6,314 | 1,790 | 1,838 | 1,065 | 2,154 | Makers of Spirituous Drinks; Inn, Hotel-Keepers; Publicans, &c.; Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents. |
| 5,744 | 6,298 | 4,008 | 3,880 | 9,402 | 10,324 | 7,196 | 5,790 | 2,356 | 2,578 | 1,125 | 2,053 | |
| *5,913* | *6,665* | *4,747* | *3,074* | *10,509* | *11,960* | *8,596* | *4,802* | *1,840* | *1,730* | *1,291* | *1,461* | |
| 4,006 | 4,410 | 3,629 | 1,501 | 4,687 | 5,073 | 5,239 | 1,480 | 3,377 | 3,801 | 2,138 | 1,521 | Cellarmen; Barmen; and others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service. |
| 3,971 | 4,547 | 3,555 | 902 | 4,690 | 5,206 | 5,524 | 1,030 | 3,305 | 3,939 | 1,774 | 779 | |
| *2,852* | *3,541* | *1,366* | *544* | *3,611* | *4,465* | *1,913* | *644* | *2,145* | *2,679* | *874* | *450* | |
| 2,420 | 2,732 | 1,949 | 659 | 1,273 | 1,517 | 623 | 189 | 3,481 | 3,849 | 3,175 | 1,111 | Coffee, Eating, Lodging, Boarding—House Keepers. |
| 2,454 | 2,844 | 1,729 | 742 | 1,059 | 1,271 | 539 | 239 | 3,747 | 4,297 | 2,806 | 1,222 | |
| *2,065* | *2,359* | *2,160* | *569* | *884* | *1,073* | *364* | *194* | *3,181* | *3,558* | *3,774* | *921* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XXI. |
| 2,433 | 2,705 | 2,455 | 481 | 5,056 | 5,637 | 5,102 | 982 | 7 | 9 | 6 | — | GAS, WATER, AND SANITARY SERVICE (not including Electricity Supply). |
| 1,640 | 1,858 | 1,565 | 414 | 3,400 | 3,853 | 3,292 | 846 | 11 | 14 | 3 | 1 | |
| *1,139* | *1,310* | *1,184* | *277* | *2,349* | *2,696* | *2,499* | *571* | *14* | *18* | *3* | — | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XXII. |
| 33,259 | 30,682 | 35,082 | 49,792 | 60,789 | 57,497 | 57,977 | 86,322 | 7,793 | 6,010 | 13,908 | 14,701 | OTHER, GENERAL, AND UNDEFINED WORKERS AND DEALERS.(*a*) |
| 44,057 | 44,206 | 40,556 | 46,021 | 83,668 | 85,532 | 74,611 | 80,025 | 7,367 | 6,019 | 9,759 | 13,487 | |
| *45,334* | *44,560* | *42,674* | *50,951* | *85,231* | *85,913* | *78,778* | *86,314* | *8,251* | *6,018* | *10,236* | *17,722* | |
| 3,273 | 2,531 | 2,977 | 8,822 | 3,323 | 2,827 | 2,819 | 7,718 | 3,228 | 2,259 | 3,586 | 9,883 | General Shopkeepers, Dealers; Pawnbrokers. |
| 3,741 | 2,951 | 4,526 | 7,777 | 4,078 | 3,566 | 3,826 | 7,257 | 3,429 | 2,382 | 5,159 | 8,274 | |
| *3,997* | *3,306* | *4,036* | *7,328* | *4,328* | *3,948* | *3,025* | *7,064* | *3,690* | *2,707* | *4,945* | *7,586* | |
| 2,162 | 2,422 | 1,799 | 685 | 3,356 | 3,868 | 2,209 | 884 | 1,068 | 1,092 | 1,420 | 454 | Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers. |
| 2,349 | 2,673 | 2,116 | 626 | 3,427 | 4,002 | 2,560 | 774 | 1,351 | 1,444 | 1,716 | 484 | |
| *2,138* | *2,440* | *2,935* | *602* | *2,697* | *3,162* | *2,565* | *535* | *1,818* | *1,767* | *1,938* | *664* | |
| 18,041 | 16,193 | 16,082 | 33,059 | 37,352 | 33,770 | 33,225 | 66,145 | 180 | 23 | 223 | 1,277 | General Labourers.(*b*) |
| 27,098 | 27,028 | 21,693 | 31,936 | 55,780 | 56,092 | 44,942 | 62,570 | 536 | 170 | 672 | 2,626 | |
| *29,607* | *28,994* | *24,472* | *36,162* | *60,369* | *59,791* | *50,926* | *69,598* | *1,012* | *290* | *705* | *4,749* | |
| 3,917 | 4,198 | 5,002 | 873 | 8,153 | 8,762 | 10,409 | 1,783 | — | — | — | — | Engine Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural). |
| 3,369 | 3,721 | 4,070 | 713 | 7,007 | 7,747 | 8,572 | 1,458 | — | — | — | — | |
| *2,997* | *3,496* | *3,681* | *436* | *6,220* | *7,101* | *7,777* | *900* | — | — | *1* | — | |
| 5,866 | 5,338 | 9,222 | 6,573 | 8,605 | 8,270 | 9,815 | 9,792 | 3,329 | 2,636 | 8,679 | 3,087 | Others.(*a*) |
| 7,500 | 7,833 | 8,151 | 4,969 | 13,376 | 14,125 | 14,711 | 7,966 | 2,051 | 2,023 | 2,212 | 2,103 | |
| *6,596* | *6,394* | *8,260* | *6,423* | *11,817* | *11,911* | *14,485* | *8,227* | *1,931* | *1,264* | *2,647* | *4,723* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | XXIII. |
| 435,258 | 434,180 | 424,659 | 453,154 | 166,486 | 162,950 | 159,952 | 196,795 | 683,898 | 683,709 | 669,528 | 699,415 | WITHOUT SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS OR UNOCCUPIED.(*c*) |
| 426,025 | 421,779 | 426,155 | 451,051 | 172,905 | 168,576 | 167,541 | 202,335 | 660,447 | 655,765 | 659,991 | 689,014 | |
| *428,288* | *421,858* | *431,740* | *457,090* | *173,458* | *166,933* | *168,045* | *208,693* | *665,165* | *659,464* | *668,658* | *690,454* | |

as assisting in the work of the Farm; excluding Female Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined).
Labourers—*vide* Irish Census Reports.

TABLE 36.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Of the TOTAL ENUMERATED POPULATION at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901, the numbers BORN in the SEVERAL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and ELSEWHERE.

| — | PERSONS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| TOTAL ENUMERATED POPULATION ... | **17,927,609** | **20,066,224** | **22,712,266** | **25,974,439** | **29,002,525** | **32,527,843** |
| BORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES ... ... | 17,165,656 | 19,120,052 | 21,692,165 | 24,855,822 | 27,882,629 | 31,269,203 |
| BORN IN OTHER PARTS ... ... ... | 761,953 | 946,172 | 1,020,101 | 1,118,617 | 1,119,896 | 1,258,640 |
| BORN IN SCOTLAND ... ... ... ... | 130,087 | 169,202 | 213,254 | 253,528 | 282,271 | 316,858 |
| BORN IN IRELAND ... ... ... ... | 519,959 | 601,634 | 566,540 | 562,374 | 458,315 | 426,565 |
| BORN IN ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS | 13,753 | 18,423 | 25,655 | 29,316 | 30,370 | 35,763 |
| BORN IN BRITISH COLONIES AND INDIA | 33,688 | 51,572 | 70,812 | 94,399 | 111,627 | 136,092 |
| BORN IN FOREIGN PARTS ... ... ... | 61,708 | 101,832 | 139,445 | 174,372 | 235,008 | 339,436* |
| BORN AT SEA ... ... ... ... ... | 2,758 | 3,509 | 4,395 | 4,628 | 4,305 | 3,946 |

* Of the 339,436 persons enumerated at the Census of 1901 as born in Foreign Parts, 77,653 were classified as British Subjects, 14,025 as Naturalized British Subjects, and 247,758 as Foreigners.

TABLE 37.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Of 100,000 PERSONS enumerated at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901, the numbers BORN in the SEVERAL PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and ELSEWHERE.

| — | IN 100,000 PERSONS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
| ENUMERATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES | **100,000** | **100,000** | **100,000** | **100,000** | **100,000** | **100,000** |
| BORN IN ENGLAND AND WALES ... ... | 95,750 | 95,285 | 95,509 | 95,694 | 96,139 | 96,131 |
| BORN IN OTHER PARTS ... ... ... | 4,250 | 4,715 | 4,491 | 4,306 | 3,861 | 3,869 |
| BORN IN SCOTLAND ... ... ... ... | 726 | 843 | 939 | 976 | 973 | 974 |
| BORN IN IRELAND ... ... ... ... | 2,900 | 2,999 | 2,493 | 2,165 | 1,580 | 1,311 |
| BORN IN ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS | 77 | 92 | 114 | 113 | 105 | 110 |
| BORN IN BRITISH COLONIES AND INDIA | 188 | 257 | 312 | 363 | 385 | 418 |
| BORN IN FOREIGN PARTS ... ... ... | 344 | 507 | 614 | 671 | 803 | 1,044* |
| BORN AT SEA ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 15 | 12 |

* Of this number, 239 were classified as British Subjects, 43 as Naturalized British Subjects, and 762 as Foreigners.

TABLE 38.—NATIVES of ENGLAND AND WALES enumerated in the several PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM and in the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS at each CENSUS, 1851 to 1901.

| WHERE ENUMERATED. | 1851. | 1861. | 1871. | 1881. | 1891. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN ENGLAND AND WALES ... ... ... | 17,165,656 | 19,120,052 | 21,692,165 | 24,855,822 | 27,882,629 | 31,269,203 |
| IN SCOTLAND ... ... ... ... ... | 46,791 | 56,032 | 70,482 | 91,823 | 111,045 | 134,023 |
| IN IRELAND ... ... ... ... ... | 34,454 | 50,761 | 67,881 | 69,382 | 74,523 | 76,977 |
| IN ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS... ... | 22,043 | 19,815 | 18,990 | 16,986 | 19,100 | 18,780 |
| TOTAL ... ... ... ... ... | **17,268,944** | **19,246,660** | **21,849,518** | **25,034,013** | **28,087,297** | **31,498,983** |

TABLE 39.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Of 100,000 PERSONS enumerated in each ANCIENT COUNTY in 1901, the PROPORTIONS BORN in ENGLAND and WALES, in SCOTLAND, in IRELAND, and in OTHER PARTS.

| ANCIENT COUNTIES. | OF 100,000 PERSONS ENUMERATED, THE NUMBERS BORN IN | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Islands in the British Seas. | Colonies and India. | Foreign Parts. | | | At Sea. |
| | | | | | | British Subjects. | Naturalized British Subjects. | Foreigners. | |
| **ENGLAND and WALES** ... | **96,131** | **974** | **1,311** | **110** | **418** | **239** | **43** | **762** | **12** |
| ENGLAND. | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 97,686 | 480 | 386 | 60 | 997 | 232 | 9 | 145 | 5 |
| BERKSHIRE ... ... ... | 97,505 | 581 | 637 | 81 | 672 | 207 | 23 | 282 | 12 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,513 | 434 | 353 | 49 | 326 | 128 | 9 | 179 | 9 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... ... ... | 98,909 | 304 | 239 | 17 | 263 | 118 | 16 | 128 | 6 |
| CHESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 95,571 | 1,156 | 2,241 | 214 | 292 | 213 | 26 | 270 | 17 |
| CORNWALL ... ... ... ... | 97,686 | 291 | 538 | 110 | 576 | 472 | 12 | 303 | 12 |
| CUMBERLAND ... ... ... ... | 92,804 | 4,013 | 2,387 | 280 | 202 | 128 | 8 | 165 | 13 |
| DERBYSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 98,580 | 374 | 626 | 37 | 161 | 127 | 11 | 78 | 6 |
| DEVONSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 96,863 | 531 | 1,135 | 240 | 747 | 202 | 20 | 248 | 14 |
| DORSETSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 97,337 | 536 | 907 | 279 | 557 | 140 | 14 | 221 | 9 |
| DURHAM ... ... ... ... | 94,913 | 2,315 | 1,895 | 35 | 160 | 210 | 30 | 435 | 7 |
| ESSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 96,621 | 1,100 | 760 | 95 | 522 | 255 | 48 | 586 | 13 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 97,879 | 449 | 623 | 76 | 552 | 184 | 18 | 208 | 11 |
| HAMPSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 94,735 | 1,250 | 1,684 | 375 | 1,198 | 281 | 32 | 422 | 23 |
| HEREFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,568 | 393 | 470 | 39 | 296 | 113 | 13 | 105 | 3 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 97,807 | 695 | 421 | 46 | 518 | 205 | 19 | 271 | 8 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE ... ... ... | 99,076 | 270 | 251 | 21 | 196 | 106 | 9 | 64 | 7 |
| KENT (Extra Metropolitan) ... | 96,235 | 941 | 1,148 | 105 | 796 | 265 | 29 | 462 | 19 |
| LANCASHIRE ... ... ... ... | 93,994 | 1,288 | 3,297 | 238 | 246 | 231 | 45 | 649 | 12 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,665 | 436 | 405 | 31 | 217 | 103 | 13 | 124 | 6 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,768 | 327 | 304 | 26 | 156 | 97 | 20 | 297 | 5 |
| LONDON* ... ... ... ... | 92,993 | 1,248 | 1,327 | 122 | 735 | 446 | 124 | 2,984 | 21 |
| MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan) ... | 95,739 | 1,179 | 954 | 114 | 781 | 372 | 71 | 771 | 19 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ... ... | 97,806 | 362 | 1,047 | 58 | 197 | 194 | 22 | 303 | 11 |
| NORFOLK ... ... ... ... | 99,005 | 265 | 240 | 25 | 240 | 80 | 11 | 128 | 6 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ... ... | 98,929 | 327 | 296 | 22 | 227 | 85 | 8 | 102 | 4 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ... ... ... | 92,031 | 5,088 | 1,593 | 51 | 219 | 255 | 42 | 712 | 9 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,528 | 409 | 420 | 37 | 176 | 211 | 20 | 191 | 8 |
| OXFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 98,345 | 438 | 387 | 50 | 399 | 161 | 12 | 199 | 9 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,063 | 700 | 502 | 20 | 325 | 152 | 10 | 218 | 10 |
| SHROPSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 98,600 | 484 | 489 | 38 | 196 | 104 | 8 | 76 | 5 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,232 | 358 | 454 | 93 | 537 | 161 | 14 | 141 | 10 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,650 | 341 | 604 | 25 | 142 | 120 | 13 | 99 | 6 |
| SUFFOLK ... ... ... ... | 98,859 | 312 | 265 | 25 | 289 | 101 | 12 | 130 | 7 |
| SURREY (Extra Metropolitan) ... | 95,887 | 950 | 1,071 | 125 | 968 | 387 | 46 | 546 | 20 |
| SUSSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 96,468 | 700 | 752 | 121 | 895 | 330 | 38 | 677 | 19 |
| WARWICKSHIRE ... ... ... | 97,963 | 469 | 717 | 39 | 281 | 171 | 24 | 326 | 10 |
| WESTMORLAND ... ... ... | 97,323 | 1,704 | 459 | 86 | 241 | 101 | 12 | 62 | 12 |
| WILTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 98,671 | 389 | 374 | 64 | 302 | 92 | 9 | 94 | 5 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,553 | 408 | 451 | 37 | 257 | 140 | 11 | 135 | 8 |
| YORKSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 97,323 | 672 | 1,092 | 39 | 175 | 179 | 38 | 475 | 7 |
| WALES. | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY ... ... ... ... | 98,152 | 223 | 1,000 | 91 | 115 | 117 | 6 | 292 | 4 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,356 | 507 | 634 | 20 | 152 | 147 | 17 | 162 | 5 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 99,251 | 174 | 169 | 12 | 128 | 88 | 5 | 166 | 7 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE ... ... ... | 99,319 | 165 | 205 | 21 | 92 | 94 | 7 | 94 | 3 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,434 | 364 | 560 | 56 | 156 | 210 | 25 | 188 | 7 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE ... ... ... | 98,504 | 405 | 611 | 37 | 168 | 128 | 14 | 122 | 11 |
| FLINTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 97,866 | 479 | 1,114 | 53 | 155 | 169 | 26 | 131 | 7 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 96,877 | 456 | 1,291 | 95 | 214 | 265 | 35 | 758 | 9 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE ... ... ... | 99,183 | 191 | 165 | 22 | 136 | 224 | 4 | 73 | 2 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE ... ... ... | 99,335 | 242 | 173 | 22 | 106 | 73 | — | 44 | 5 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE ... ... ... | 97,982 | 411 | 968 | 76 | 353 | 89 | 12 | 101 | 8 |
| RADNORSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 98,689 | 593 | 344 | 30 | 133 | 112 | 9 | 86 | 4 |

NOTE.—The Table is to be read thus:—Of 100,000 persons enumerated in the Ancient County of Bedford, 97,686 were born in England and Wales, 480 in Scotland, 386 in Ireland .... 386 in Foreign Parts (including 232 who were classified as British Subjects, 9 as Naturalized British Subjects, and 145 as Foreigners), and 5 at Sea.

* Consisting of parts of the Ancient Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

TABLE 40.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—RELATION between BIRTHPLACE and RESIDENCE in ANCIENT COUNTIES, 1901; RELATION between ACTUAL and NATURAL INCREASE in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891–1901.

| COUNTIES. | ANCIENT COUNTIES. | | | | REGISTRATION COUNTIES.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Of 1,000 enumerated in each County, the number born therein. | | Of 1,000 natives of each County enumerated in England and Wales, the number resident in such County. | | Excess of Births over Deaths, 1891–1901, per cent.* of 1891 population. | Increase (+) or decrease (—) of enumerated population, per cent.,* 1891–1901. | Approximative gain (+) or loss (—) per cent.* by migration, 1891–1901. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| **ENGLAND and WALES** ... ... | 712 | 704 | 743 | 729 | +12·4 | +12·2 | —0·2 |
| ENGLAND. | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 742 | 695 | 609 | 611 | +10·8 | + 6·1 | — 4·7 |
| BERKSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 618 | 579 | 591 | 537 | +11·1 | + 6·2 | — 4·9 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... | 705 | 665 | 576 | 531 | +12·3 | + 5·9 | — 6·4 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 762 | 731 | 582 | 551 | +10·4 | + 2·3 | — 8·1 |
| CHESHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 669 | 639 | 707 | 697 | +12·0 | +12·6 | + 0·6 |
| CORNWALL ... ... ... ... ... | 855 | 878 | 737 | 726 | + 8·4 | + 0·0 | — 8·4 |
| CUMBERLAND ... ... ... ... | 795 | 802 | 721 | 721 | +12·4 | + 0·1 | —12·3 |
| DERBYSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 696 | 696 | 729 | 703 | +15·5 | +12·8 | — 2·7 |
| DEVONSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 782 | 782 | 701 | 700 | + 8·2 | + 4·6 | — 3·6 |
| DORSETSHIRE ... .. ... ... | 711 | 718 | 599 | 569 | +10·1 | + 4·7 | — 5·4 |
| DURHAM ... ... ... ... ... | 731 | 760 | 846 | 831 | +17·8 | +16·6 | — 1·2 |
| ESSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 521 | 507 | 733 | 686 | +17·2 | +39·6 | +22·4 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 754 | 717 | 675 | 675 | +10·0 | + 5·1 | — 4·9 |
| HAMPSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 620 | 629 | 709 | 689 | +10·8 | +15·3 | + 4·5 |
| HEREFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 693 | 663 | 539 | 512 | + 8·4 | — 1·6 | —10·0 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 616 | 580 | 587 | 549 | +10·4 | +10·9 | + 0·5 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE ... ... ... | 695 | 654 | 509 | 458 | + 9·2 | — 7·0 | —16·2 |
| KENT ... .. ... ... ... | 661 | 662 | 724 | 688 | +11·5 | +16·0 | + 4·5 |
| LANCASHIRE ... ... ... ... | 775 | 773 | 893 | 895 | +11·0 | +12·1 | + 1·1 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 743 | 734 | 755 | 763 | +14·9 | +16·5 | + 1·6 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 806 | 800 | 675 | 655 | +11·3 | + 5·5 | — 5·8 |
| LONDON ... ... ... ... ... | 673 | 658 | 737 | 724 | +11·7 | + 7·3 | — 4·4 |
| MIDDLESEX ... ... ... ... ... | 352 | 318 | 632 | 605 | +16·4 | +43·7 | +27·3 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 642 | 687 | 729 | 703 | +16·8 | +15·0 | — 1·8 |
| NORFOLK ... ... ... ... ... | 867 | 850 | 664 | 649 | +10·4 | + 1·6 | — 8·8 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ... ... ... | 743 | 729 | 706 | 680 | +14·3 | +13·3 | — 1·0 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ... ... ... | 691 | 714 | 776 | 766 | +14·8 | +19·2 | + 4·4 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ... ... ... | 710 | 699 | 731 | 739 | +15·5 | +18·1 | + 2·6 |
| OXFORDSHIRE ... ... ... .. | 730 | 672 | 540 | 512 | +10·0 | — 1·7 | —11·7 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 615 | 584 | 435 | 395 | + 8·9 | — 5·6 | —14·5 |
| SHROPSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 768 | 743 | 584 | 540 | +10·2 | + 1·2 | — 9·0 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 782 | 738 | 641 | 630 | +11·0 | + 5·8 | — 5·2 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 783 | 785 | 770 | 741 | +16·0 | +12·9 | — 3·1 |
| SUFFOLK ... ... ... ... ... | 802 | 777 | 647 | 614 | +11·1 | + 2·3 | — 8·8 |
| SURREY ... ... ... ... ... | 472 | 416 | 638 | 608 | +11·4 | +24·8 | +13·4 |
| SUSSEX ... ... ... ... ... | 695 | 600 | 706 | 687 | + 9·1 | + 9·9 | + 0·8 |
| WARWICKSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 706 | 699 | 716 | 706 | +13·2 | +13·0 | — 0·2 |
| WESTMORLAND ... ... ... ... | 733 | 686 | 560 | 554 | + 9·7 | — 2·7 | —12·4 |
| WILTSHIRE ... ... ... ... ... | 746 | 725 | 606 | 553 | +10·9 | + 3·8 | — 7·1 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 657 | 633 | 668 | 653 | +13·7 | +18·5 | + 4·8 |
| YORKSHIRE ... ... .. ... | 815 | 823 | 864 | 865 | +12·3 | +12·0 | — 0·3 |
| WALES. | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY ... ... ... ... ... | 834 | 833 | 700 | 695 | + 6·2 | + 1·7 | — 4·5 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE ... ... ... | 627 | 659 | 547 | 548 | +10·3 | — 0·3 | —10·6 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 833 | 852 | 557 | 648 | + 4·2 | — 4·3 | — 8·5 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE ... ... ... | 831 | 849 | 682 | 720 | +12·1 | + 5·0 | — 7·1 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 772 | 754 | 770 | 759 | + 7·0 | + 9·3 | + 2·3 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 722 | 698 | 684 | 637 | +10·8 | + 9·8 | — 1·0 |
| FLINTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 695 | 658 | 598 | 563 | + 9·6 | — 0·7 | —10·3 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 625 | 685 | 879 | 873 | +19·2 | +25·1 | + 5·9 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE ... ... ... | 754 | 744 | 683 | 668 | + 7·5 | — 0·6 | — 8·1 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE ... ... ... | 818 | 804 | 573 | 563 | + 7·8 | — 5·1 | —12·9 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 806 | 842 | 611 | 652 | + 9·3 | + 0·5 | — 8·8 |
| RADNORSHIRE† ... ... ... ... | 676 | 678 | 491 | 464 | +12·2 | +18·2 | + 6·0 |

NOTE.—The Table may be read as follows:—Of 1,000 males enumerated in England and Wales, 712 were natives of the counties in which they were enumerated; of 1,000 males enumerated in Bedfordshire, 742 were natives of that county; and so on for cols. 1 and 2. Of 1,000 male natives of England and Wales enumerated therein, 743 were enumerated in their native counties; of 1,000 male natives of Bedfordshire enumerated in England and Wales, 609 were enumerated, in that county; and so on for cols. 3 and 4.

* The proportions per cent. in these three columns are derived from the figures shown in Table XVII. of the Volume of Summary Tables.

† The abnormal gain by migration shown in Radnorshire is due to the construction of water-works, which caused the temporary presence in the county of a large number of workmen and their families.

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PERSONS returned as BLIND, DEAF and DUMB, DEAF, or as suffering from COMBINED INFIRMITIES in 1,000,000 of the POPULATION enumerated in each ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY and in each COUNTY and METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, 1901.

NOTE.—In this Table all children under 10 years of age returned as "Blind" or "Deaf" are included in the columns "From Childhood." The Census schedule did not require information respecting persons who were Deaf but not Dumb; the returns for such persons must therefore be regarded as incomplete.

Persons classed under more than one heading in this Table, or under any one in combination with Lunacy, Imbecility, or Feeble-mindedness, are also included under the heading for "Combined Infirmities."

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | BLIND. | | | DEAF AND DUMB. | DEAF. | | | SUFFERING FROM COMBINED INFIRMITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES.** | **778** | **142** | **636** | **469** | **569** | **75** | **494** | **54** | **8** | **46** |
| 62 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES | 735 | 122 | 613 | 446 | 601 | 76 | 525 | 61 | 9 | 52 |
| 67 COUNTY BOROUGHS ... ... | 891 | 195 | 696 | 527 | 487 | 71 | 416 | 39 | 7 | 32 |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE ... ... ... | 763 | 111 | 652 | 460 | 768 | 87 | 681 | 82 | — | 82 |
| BERKSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 848 | 122 | 726 | 460 | 1,015 | 111 | 904 | 61 | 6 | 55 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reading ... ... ... ... | 665 | 125 | 540 | 540 | 776 | 28 | 748 | 28 | — | 28 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ... ... | 746 | 81 | 665 | 487 | 837 | 71 | 766 | 66 | 20 | 46 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE ... ... ... | 973 | 158 | 815 | 491 | 864 | 116 | 748 | 108 | 33 | 75 |
| ISLE OF ELY ... ... ... | 822 | 109 | 713 | 341 | 884 | 31 | 853 | — | — | — |
| CHESHIRE ... ... ... ... | 585 | 134 | 451 | 362 | 360 | 45 | 315 | 28 | 3 | 25 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead ... ... ... ... | 532 | 72 | 460 | 307 | 297 | 63 | 234 | 9 | 9 | — |
| Chester, City of ... ... ... | 888 | 209 | 679 | 339 | 443 | 78 | 365 | — | — | — |
| Stockport ... ... ... ... | 735 | 203 | 532 | 482 | 393 | 38 | 355 | 51 | — | 51 |
| CORNWALL ... ... ... ... | 1,387 | 143 | 1,244 | 506 | 512 | 59 | 453 | 31 | 12 | 19 |
| CUMBERLAND... ... ... ... | 832 | 120 | 712 | 472 | 262 | 45 | 217 | 71 | 4 | 67 |
| DERBYSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 581 | 111 | 470 | 325 | 370 | 57 | 313 | 46 | 8 | 38 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Derby ... ... ... ... ... | 595 | 123 | 472 | 1,869 | 321 | 76 | 245 | 18 | 9 | 9 |
| DEVONSHIRE ... ... ... .. | 1,021 | 140 | 881 | 421 | 643 | 64 | 579 | 80 | 30 | 50 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Devonport ... ... ... ... | 937 | 213 | 724 | 341 | 554 | 85 | 469 | 28 | — | 28 |
| Exeter, City of ... ... ... | 1,992 | 657 | 1,335 | 2,246 | 572 | 127 | 445 | 42 | — | 42 |
| Plymouth ... ... ... ... | 1,570 | 149 | 1,421 | 706 | 659 | 102 | 557 | 19 | — | 19 |
| DORSETSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,039 | 203 | 836 | 317 | 861 | 84 | 777 | 40 | 5 | 35 |
| DURHAM ... ... ... ... | 579 | 109 | 470 | 381 | 255 | 34 | 221 | 25 | 1 | 24 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead ... ... ... ... | 619 | 73 | 546 | 455 | 255 | 27 | 228 | 27 | 9 | 18 |
| South Shields ... ... ... | 822 | 226 | 596 | 535 | 278 | 31 | 247 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Sunderland ... ... ... ... | 815 | 144 | 671 | 397 | 452 | 69 | 383 | 55 | 7 | 48 |

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PERSONS returned as BLIND, DEAF and DUMB, DEAF, or as suffering from COMBINED INFIRMITIES in 1,000,000 of the POPULATION enumerated in each ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY and in each COUNTY and METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, 1901 —*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | BLIND. | | | DEAF AND DUMB. | DEAF. | | | SUFFERING FROM COMBINED INFIRMITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. |
| ESSEX | 659 | 119 | 540 | 382 | 706 | 73 | 633 | 43 | 9 | 34 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Ham | 513 | 120 | 393 | 438 | 632 | 90 | 542 | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 1,008 | 145 | 863 | 471 | 826 | 81 | 745 | 118 | 9 | 109 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol, City of | 1,134 | 213 | 921 | 660 | 541 | 61 | 480 | 58 | 3 | 55 |
| Gloucester, City of | 730 | 188 | 542 | 459 | 1,001 | 146 | 855 | 21 | — | 21 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON). | | | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 920 | 237 | 683 | 447 | 850 | 114 | 736 | 70 | 35 | 35 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 886 | 108 | 778 | 561 | 995 | 93 | 902 | 476 | 19 | 457 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 868 | 166 | 702 | 351 | 869 | 148 | 721 | 18 | — | 18 |
| KENT | 615 | 100 | 515 | 570 | 965 | 105 | 860 | 89 | 10 | 79 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canterbury, City of | 722 | 120 | 602 | 442 | 1,165 | 281 | 884 | 40 | 40 | — |
| LANCASHIRE | 659 | 217 | 442 | 458 | 332 | 49 | 283 | 40 | 7 | 33 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrow in Furness | 538 | 156 | 382 | 330 | 191 | 35 | 156 | — | — | — |
| Blackburn | 635 | 188 | 447 | 548 | 227 | 47 | 180 | 8 | 8 | — |
| Bolton | 708 | 143 | 565 | 345 | 232 | 24 | 208 | 30 | — | 30 |
| Bootle | 410 | 68 | 342 | 546 | 324 | 68 | 256 | 17 | 17 | — |
| Burnley | 650 | 124 | 526 | 422 | 381 | 82 | 299 | 10 | — | 10 |
| Bury | 465 | 172 | 293 | 293 | 310 | 103 | 207 | — | — | — |
| Liverpool, City of | 1,429 | 185 | 1,244 | 664 | 390 | 50 | 340 | 48 | 12 | 36 |
| Manchester, City of | 631 | 114 | 517 | 450 | 412 | 55 | 357 | 20 | 2 | 18 |
| Oldham | 918 | 168 | 750 | 583 | 364 | 29 | 335 | 66 | — | 66 |
| Preston | 620 | 204 | 416 | 292 | 823 | 602 | 221 | 18 | 18 | — |
| Rochdale | 673 | 180 | 493 | 337 | 265 | 12 | 253 | 24 | 12 | 12 |
| St. Helens | 521 | 71 | 450 | 213 | 249 | 36 | 213 | 24 | — | 24 |
| Salford | 584 | 109 | 475 | 290 | 394 | 41 | 353 | 14 | — | 14 |
| Warrington | 467 | 78 | 389 | 358 | 296 | 31 | 265 | — | — | — |
| Wigan | 609 | 115 | 494 | 724 | 198 | 33 | 165 | 131 | 16 | 115 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 682 | 124 | 558 | 385 | 589 | 71 | 518 | 36 | 9 | 27 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 738 | 109 | 629 | 406 | 568 | 76 | 492 | 52 | 14 | 38 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| THE PARTS OF HOLLAND | 992 | 142 | 850 | 271 | 876 | 90 | 786 | 39 | 13 | 26 |
| THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN | 827 | 115 | 712 | 385 | 673 | 96 | 577 | 29 | — | 29 |
| THE PARTS OF LINDSEY | 751 | 126 | 625 | 470 | 624 | 82 | 542 | 72 | 24 | 48 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grimsby | 729 | 111 | 618 | 143 | 650 | 32 | 618 | 16 | — | 16 |
| Lincoln, City of | 676 | 143 | 533 | 430 | 594 | 123 | 471 | 20 | — | 20 |

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PERSONS returned as BLIND, DEAF and DUMB, DEAF, or as suffering from COMBINED INFIRMITIES in 1,000,000 of the POPULATION enumerated in each ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY and in each COUNTY and METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, 1901 —*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | BLIND. | | | DEAF AND DUMB. | DEAF. | | | SUFFERING FROM COMBINED INFIRMITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. |
| LONDON ... ... ... ... ... | 784 | 108 | 676 | 453 | 654 | 94 | 560 | 33 | 5 | 28 |
| CITY OF LONDON ... ... ... | 742 | 111 | 631 | 520 | 483 | 37 | 446 | — | — | — |
| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Battersea ... ... ... ... | 793 | 142 | 651 | 426 | 622 | 71 | 551 | 53 | 12 | 41 |
| Bermondsey ... ... ... ... | 574 | 92 | 482 | 436 | 589 | 54 | 535 | 38 | — | 38 |
| Bethnal Green ... ... ... | 956 | 123 | 833 | 586 | 509 | 69 | 440 | 8 | — | 8 |
| Camberwell ... ... ... ... | 810 | 131 | 679 | 382 | 779 | 104 | 675 | 39 | 4 | 35 |
| Chelsea ... ... ... ... | 1,029 | 95 | 934 | 352 | 718 | 122 | 596 | 41 | 14 | 27 |
| Deptford ... ... ... ... | 553 | 82 | 471 | 589 | 616 | 91 | 525 | 27 | — | 27 |
| Finsbury ... ... ... ... | 769 | 69 | 700 | 788 | 670 | 128 | 542 | 30 | 10 | 20 |
| Fulham ... ... ... ... | 590 | 102 | 488 | 313 | 619 | 80 | 539 | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| Greenwich ... ... ... ... | 794 | 94 | 700 | 271 | 616 | 63 | 553 | 10 | — | 10 |
| Hackney ... ... ... ... | 843 | 132 | 711 | 652 | 716 | 196 | 520 | 32 | 5 | 27 |
| Hammersmith ... ... ... ... | 820 | 89 | 731 | 508 | 856 | 125 | 731 | 27 | — | 27 |
| Hampstead ... ... ... ... | 940 | 391 | 549 | 354 | 659 | 159 | 500 | 12 | — | 12 |
| Holborn ... ... ... ... | 691 | 51 | 640 | 303 | 522 | 34 | 488 | 34 | 17 | 17 |
| Islington ... ... ... ... | 856 | 101 | 755 | 448 | 686 | 107 | 579 | 18 | — | 18 |
| Kensington ... ... ... ... | 781 | 130 | 651 | 351 | 759 | 34 | 725 | 23 | — | 23 |
| Lambeth ... ... ... ... | 642 | 129 | 513 | 278 | 599 | 79 | 520 | 36 | 10 | 26 |
| Lewisham ... ... ... ... | 502 | 102 | 400 | 314 | 776 | 133 | 643 | 32 | 16 | 16 |
| Paddington ... ... ... ... | 646 | 97 | 549 | 521 | 896 | 153 | 743 | 21 | 14 | 7 |
| Poplar ... ... ... ... ... | 883 | 77 | 806 | 503 | 574 | 59 | 515 | 65 | 6 | 59 |
| St. Marylebone ... ... ... | 481 | 23 | 458 | 128 | 233 | 23 | 210 | 15 | — | 15 |
| St. Pancras ... ... ... ... | 1,050 | 187 | 863 | 455 | 880 | 102 | 778 | 84 | 8 | 76 |
| Shoreditch ... ... ... ... | 935 | 67 | 868 | 615 | 708 | 84 | 624 | 17 | — | 17 |
| Southwark ... ... ... ... | 1,470 | 136 | 1,334 | 907 | 679 | 82 | 597 | 29 | — | 29 |
| Stepney ... ... ... ... | 824 | 77 | 747 | 620 | 483 | 64 | 419 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Stoke Newington ... ... ... | 547 | 59 | 488 | 351 | 800 | 195 | 605 | — | — | — |
| Wandsworth ... ... ... ... | 591 | 108 | 483 | 427 | 694 | 129 | 565 | 95 | 9 | 86 |
| Westminster, City of ... ... | 541 | 33 | 508 | 202 | 552 | 66 | 486 | 5 | — | 5 |
| Woolwich ... ... ... ... | 563 | 51 | 512 | 282 | 452 | 77 | 375 | 9 | — | 9 |
| MIDDLESEX ... ... ... ... | 558 | 82 | 476 | 390 | 651 | 121 | 530 | 95 | 5 | 90 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ... ... | 824 | 61 | 763 | 407 | 460 | 61 | 399 | 86 | 4 | 82 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newport ... ... ... ... | 713 | 74 | 639 | 164 | 535 | 59 | 476 | 15 | — | 15 |
| NORFOLK :— | 945 | 128 | 817 | 443 | 1,091 | 70 | 1,021 | 115 | 10 | 105 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Yarmouth ... ... ... | 857 | 136 | 721 | 604 | 624 | 39 | 585 | 39 | — | 39 |
| Norwich, City of ... ... ... | 1,423 | 224 | 1,199 | 295 | 1,012 | 45 | 967 | 54 | — | 54 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ... ... | 670 | 77 | 593 | 400 | 718 | 58 | 660 | 10 | — | 10 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton ... ... ... | 770 | 138 | 632 | 368 | 540 | 126 | 414 | 57 | — | 57 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH ... | 730 | 122 | 608 | 340 | 292 | 49 | 243 | — | — | — |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ... ... | 696 | 121 | 575 | 410 | 235 | 34 | 201 | 26 | — | 26 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle upon Tyne, City of ... | 785 | 144 | 641 | 1,068 | 278 | 60 | 218 | 5 | — | 5 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ... ... | 575 | 116 | 459 | 353 | 488 | 66 | 422 | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nottingham, City of .. ... | 1,139 | 221 | 918 | 476 | 455 | 42 | 413 | 100 | 17 | 83 |

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PERSONS returned as BLIND, DEAF and DUMB, DEAF, or as suffering from COMBINED INFIRMITIES in 1,000,000 of the POPULATION enumerated in each ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY and in each COUNTY and METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, 1901 —*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | BLIND. | | | DEAF AND DUMB. | DEAF. | | | SUFFERING FROM COMBINED INFIRMITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. | Total. | From Childhood. | Others. |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 802 | 102 | 700 | 532 | 977 | 73 | 904 | 175 | 15 | 160 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford, City of | 1,014 | 142 | 872 | 365 | 892 | 142 | 750 | 61 | — | 61 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 761 | 152 | 609 | 406 | 558 | 51 | 507 | 51 | 51 | — |
| SHROPSHIRE | 851 | 92 | 759 | 467 | 442 | 29 | 413 | 29 | 8 | 21 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 1,080 | 132 | 948 | 462 | 807 | 75 | 732 | 99 | 13 | 86 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bath, City of | 1,124 | 181 | 943 | 722 | 863 | 40 | 823 | 100 | — | 100 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 788 | 117 | 671 | 424 | 885 | 103 | 782 | 74 | 16 | 58 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bournemouth | 362 | — | 362 | 170 | 723 | 106 | 617 | 21 | — | 21 |
| Portsmouth | 1,058 | 223 | 835 | 271 | 840 | 80 | 760 | 154 | 53 | 101 |
| Southampton | 601 | 134 | 467 | 448 | 821 | 48 | 773 | 38 | — | 38 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 800 | 133 | 667 | 315 | 801 | 49 | 752 | 85 | 36 | 49 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 667 | 129 | 538 | 523 | 426 | 43 | 383 | 32 | 2 | 30 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burton upon Trent | 437 | 60 | 377 | 298 | 358 | 40 | 318 | 40 | — | 40 |
| Hanley | 520 | 49 | 471 | 584 | 390 | 65 | 325 | 32 | — | 32 |
| Walsall | 555 | 127 | 428 | 312 | 370 | 23 | 347 | 12 | 12 | — |
| West Bromwich | 691 | 77 | 614 | 460 | 461 | 31 | 430 | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| Wolverhampton | 945 | 127 | 818 | 382 | 531 | 53 | 478 | 32 | — | 32 |
| SUFFOLK—EAST | 814 | 143 | 671 | 529 | 872 | 63 | 809 | 90 | 11 | 79 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 855 | 105 | 750 | 285 | 540 | 30 | 510 | 15 | 15 | — |
| SUFFOLK—WEST | 953 | 136 | 817 | 510 | 681 | 94 | 587 | 35 | 9 | 26 |
| SURREY | 635 | 81 | 554 | 410 | 774 | 102 | 672 | 218 | 60 | 158 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croydon | 1,852 | 1,120 | 732 | 321 | 866 | 134 | 732 | 60 | 15 | 45 |
| SUSSEX—EAST | 726 | 88 | 638 | 420 | 1,005 | 126 | 879 | 115 | 8 | 107 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brighton | 1,603 | 591 | 1,012 | 1,093 | 1,012 | 113 | 899 | 40 | — | 40 |
| Hastings | 931 | 107 | 824 | 366 | 412 | 46 | 366 | 31 | — | 31 |
| SUSSEX—WEST | 851 | 86 | 765 | 310 | 976 | 125 | 851 | 66 | 13 | 53 |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 667 | 106 | 561 | 411 | 661 | 89 | 572 | 49 | 3 | 46 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham, City of | 962 | 349 | 613 | 829 | 501 | 57 | 444 | 75 | 6 | 69 |
| Coventry, City of | 714 | 100 | 614 | 443 | 572 | 86 | 486 | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| WESTMORLAND | 807 | 93 | 714 | 606 | 264 | 47 | 217 | 47 | 16 | 31 |

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PERSONS returned as BLIND, DEAF and DUMB, DEAF, or as suffering from COMBINED INFIRMITIES in 1,000,000 of the POPULATION enumerated in each ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY and in each COUNTY and METROPOLITAN BOROUGH, 1901 —*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS. | BLIND. | | | DEAF AND DUMB. | DEAF. | | | SUFFERING FROM COMBINED INFIRMITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | From Child-hood. | Others. | Total. | Total. | From Child-hood. | Others. | Total. | From Child-hood. | Others. |
| WILTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 799 | 99 | 700 | 387 | 788 | 92 | 696 | 63 | 11 | 52 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE ... ... ... | 795 | 123 | 672 | 396 | 695 | 36 | 659 | 131 | — | 131 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dudley ... ... ... ... | 842 | 103 | 739 | 492 | 636 | 41 | 595 | — | — | — |
| Worcester, City of ... ... ... | 965 | 107 | 858 | 493 | 1,201 | 129 | 1,072 | 21 | — | 21 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING ... ... ... | 698 | 69 | 629 | 401 | 643 | 35 | 608 | 48 | 7 | 41 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston upon Hull, City of ... | 891 | 146 | 745 | 470 | 549 | 79 | 470 | 21 | — | 21 |
| NORTH RIDING ... ... ... | 850 | 133 | 717 | 346 | 434 | 35 | 399 | 42 | — | 42 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesbrough ... ... ... | 548 | 55 | 493 | 296 | 351 | 66 | 285 | 11 | 11 | — |
| WEST RIDING ... ... ... | 563 | 132 | 431 | 507 | 533 | 136 | 397 | 40 | 5 | 35 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bradford, City of ... ... ... | 829 | 207 | 622 | 382 | 325 | 46 | 279 | 29 | — | 29 |
| Halifax ... ... ... ... | 934 | 210 | 724 | 438 | 419 | 38 | 381 | — | — | — |
| Huddersfield ... ... ... ... | 673 | 179 | 494 | 368 | 337 | 53 | 284 | 32 | 32 | — |
| Leeds, City of ... ... ... | 839 | 205 | 634 | 562 | 469 | 103 | 366 | 12 | — | 12 |
| Sheffield, City of ... ... ... | 919 | 231 | 688 | 436 | 473 | 79 | 394 | 34 | 8 | 26 |
| York, City of ... ... ... | 1,772 | 193 | 1,579 | 295 | 385 | 26 | 359 | 51 | — | 51 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY ... ... ... ... | 889 | 79 | 810 | 909 | 336 | 79 | 257 | 20 | — | 20 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE ... ... ... | 867 | 129 | 738 | 277 | 332 | — | 332 | 73 | 55 | 18 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 1,162 | 65 | 1,097 | 819 | 376 | 49 | 327 | 98 | 16 | 82 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE ... ... | 724 | 140 | 584 | 650 | 444 | 30 | 414 | 192 | 15 | 177 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE ... ... ... | 772 | 72 | 700 | 462 | 374 | 24 | 350 | 64 | 8 | 56 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE ... ... ... | 593 | 137 | 456 | 555 | 365 | 23 | 342 | 114 | 23 | 91 |
| FLINTSHIRE ... ... ... ... | 687 | 98 | 589 | 491 | 528 | 25 | 503 | 49 | 12 | 37 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE ... ... ... | 504 | 60 | 444 | 413 | 300 | 32 | 268 | 26 | 13 | 13 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiff ... ... ... ... | 700 | 158 | 542 | 529 | 457 | 116 | 341 | 55 | 18 | 37 |
| Swansea ... ... ... ... | 1,269 | 603 | 666 | 973 | 318 | 11 | 307 | 74 | — | 74 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE ... ... ... | 982 | 184 | 798 | 471 | 389 | 61 | 328 | 61 | 41 | 20 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE ... ... | 802 | 55 | 747 | 638 | 491 | 36 | 455 | 36 | — | 36 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE ... ... ... | 865 | 114 | 751 | 444 | 501 | 46 | 455 | 34 | — | 34 |
| RADNORSHIRE ... ... ... | 644 | 172 | 472 | 430 | 387 | 86 | 301 | 86 | 43 | 43 |

TABLE 42.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION of TENEMENTS of VARIOUS NUMBERS of ROOMS to 1,000 TENEMENTS of ALL KINDS, and NUMBER and PROPORTION of the POPULATION living in CONDITIONS of OVERCROWDING: in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, in METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and in other LARGE TOWNS, 1901. (Derived from Table XIX. in Volume of Summary Tables.)

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, &c. | OF 1,000 TENEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS OF | | | | | | OVERCROWDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Room. | 2 Rooms. | 3 Rooms. | 4 Rooms. | Fewer than five Rooms. | Five Rooms or more. | Number of Persons living more than two in a Room. | Proportion per cent. of such Persons to Total Population. |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES** | 36 | 94 | 111 | 227 | 468 | 532 | 2,667,506 | 8·20 |
| AGGREGATE OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES. | 38 | 94 | 103 | 223 | 463 | 537 | 1,909,168 | 8·16 |
| AGGREGATE OF COUNTY BOROUGHS | 29 | 93 | 118 | 237 | 477 | 523 | 758,338 | 8·30 |
| AGGREGATE OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, less London. | 11 | 68 | 91 | 245 | 415 | 585 | 1,183,072 | 6·28 |
| AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS (other than London and the County Boroughs). | 15 | 73 | 86 | 235 | 409 | 591 | 746,565 | 6·56 |
| AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS | 6 | 60 | 97 | 258 | 421 | 579 | 436,507 | 5·84 |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE | 4 | 36 | 45 | 266 | 351 | 649 | 4,709 | 2·74 |
| BERKSHIRE | 11 | 44 | 68 | 229 | 352 | 648 | 5,232 | 2·90 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Reading | 7 | 26 | 29 | 66 | 128 | 872 | 886 | 1·23 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 3 | 36 | 48 | 272 | 359 | 641 | 5,913 | 3·00 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE | 5 | 52 | 76 | 255 | 388 | 612 | 4,798 | 3·99 |
| ISLE OF ELY | 3 | 58 | 71 | 313 | 445 | 555 | 2,138 | 3·32 |
| CHESHIRE | 2 | 33 | 33 | 323 | 391 | 609 | 21,413 | 3·57 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Birkenhead | 33 | 71 | 54 | 198 | 356 | 644 | 5,564 | 5·02 |
| Chester, City of | 7 | 60 | 71 | 286 | 424 | 576 | 2,205 | 5·76 |
| Stockport | 4 | 89 | 24 | 485 | 602 | 398 | 3,929 | 4·98 |
| CORNWALL | 6 | 77 | 94 | 221 | 398 | 602 | 12,742 | 3·95 |
| CUMBERLAND | 18 | 98 | 124 | 197 | 437 | 563 | 22,762 | 8·53 |
| DERBYSHIRE | 2 | 36 | 50 | 315 | 403 | 597 | 23,998 | 4·76 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Derby | 4 | 27 | 28 | 124 | 183 | 817 | 1,252 | 1·18 |
| DEVONSHIRE | 19 | 57 | 88 | 199 | 363 | 637 | 15,466 | 3·54 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Devonport | 166 | 285 | 177 | 150 | 778 | 222 | 12,243 | 17·38 |
| Exeter, City of | 55 | 98 | 111 | 104 | 368 | 632 | 2,279 | 4·83 |
| Plymouth | 171 | 257 | 161 | 123 | 712 | 288 | 21,735 | 20·19 |
| DORSETSHIRE | 10 | 48 | 96 | 175 | 329 | 671 | 4,876 | 2·41 |
| DURHAM | 26 | 248 | 220 | 233 | 757 | 243 | 237,585 | 28·48 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Gateshead | 76 | 281 | 267 | 220 | 844 | 156 | 37,957 | 34·54 |
| South Shields | 73 | 348 | 232 | 178 | 831 | 169 | 31,529 | 32·42 |
| Sunderland | 82 | 263 | 278 | 149 | 772 | 228 | 43,976 | 30·10 |
| ESSEX | 15 | 38 | 78 | 210 | 341 | 659 | 22,010 | 2·70 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| West Ham | 48 | 99 | 205 | 217 | 569 | 431 | 24,790 | 9·27 |

TABLE 42.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION of TENEMENTS of VARIOUS NUMBERS of ROOMS to 1,000 TENEMENTS of ALL KINDS, and NUMBER and PROPORTION of the POPULATION living in CONDITIONS of OVERCROWDING: in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, in METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and in other LARGE TOWNS, 1901. (Derived from Table XIX. in Volume of Summary Tables)—*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, &c. | OF 1,000 TENEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS OF | | | | | | OVERCROWDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Room. | 2 Rooms. | 3 Rooms. | 4 Rooms. | Fewer than five Rooms. | Five Rooms or more. | Number of Persons living more than two in a Room. | Proportion per cent. of such Persons to Total Population. |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 6 | 51 | 112 | 216 | 385 | 615 | 13,097 | 3·95 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Bristol, City of | 50 | 103 | 97 | 107 | 357 | 643 | 11,687 | 3·55 |
| Gloucester, City of | 6 | 35 | 47 | 123 | 211 | 789 | 1,135 | 2·37 |
| HAMPSHIRE (*see* SOUTHAMPTON). | | | | | | | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 5 | 45 | 60 | 270 | 380 | 620 | 3,459 | 3·03 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 9 | 32 | 40 | 259 | 340 | 660 | 7,365 | 2·85 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 4 | 47 | 90 | 274 | 415 | 585 | 2,100 | 3·88 |
| KENT | 18 | 39 | 45 | 162 | 264 | 736 | 18,994 | 2·03 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Canterbury, City of | 27 | 44 | 35 | 179 | 285 | 715 | 541 | 2·17 |
| LANCASHIRE | 4 | 37 | 38 | 375 | 454 | 546 | 92,909 | 5·08 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 13 | 122 | 75 | 128 | 338 | 662 | 5,825 | 10·12 |
| Blackburn | 5 | 9 | 9 | 517 | 540 | 460 | 5,007 | 3·92 |
| Bolton | 3 | 47 | 21 | 524 | 595 | 405 | 10,927 | 6·50 |
| Bootle | 42 | 74 | 46 | 150 | 312 | 688 | 3,529 | 6·03 |
| Burnley | 16 | 72 | 49 | 478 | 615 | 385 | 6,931 | 7·14 |
| Bury | 5 | 50 | 32 | 610 | 697 | 303 | 3,319 | 5·72 |
| Liverpool, City of | 61 | 86 | 94 | 198 | 439 | 561 | 54,390 | 7·94 |
| Manchester, City of | 19 | 61 | 44 | 422 | 546 | 454 | 34,147 | 6·28 |
| Oldham | 3 | 59 | 14 | 657 | 733 | 267 | 10,191 | 7·43 |
| Preston | 1 | 9 | 28 | 364 | 402 | 598 | 2,980 | 2·64 |
| Rochdale | 6 | 157 | 66 | 465 | 694 | 306 | 6,057 | 7·29 |
| St. Helens | 4 | 43 | 63 | 425 | 535 | 465 | 9,166 | 10·86 |
| Salford | 18 | 77 | 49 | 399 | 543 | 457 | 16,653 | 7·54 |
| Warrington | 1 | 37 | 21 | 362 | 421 | 579 | 2,438 | 3·80 |
| Wigan | 2 | 76 | 87 | 395 | 560 | 440 | 8,124 | 13·38 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 2 | 33 | 63 | 234 | 332 | 668 | 5,761 | 2·55 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Leicester | 4 | 46 | 20 | 108 | 178 | 822 | 2,217 | 1·05 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE— | | | | | | | | |
| THE PARTS OF HOLLAND | 4 | 39 | 51 | 267 | 361 | 639 | 1,903 | 2·45 |
| THE PARTS OF KESTEVEN | 7 | 44 | 99 | 258 | 408 | 592 | 3,934 | 3·78 |
| THE PARTS OF LINDSEY | 3 | 53 | 65 | 259 | 360 | 640 | 4,777 | 2·31 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Grimsby | 9 | 35 | 24 | 203 | 271 | 729 | 1,204 | 1·91 |
| Lincoln, City of | 2 | 27 | 32 | 213 | 274 | 726 | 763 | 1·56 |
| LONDON* | 147 | 197 | 178 | 137 | 659 | 341 | 726,096 | 16·01 |
| MIDDLESEX | 35 | 72 | 118 | 152 | 377 | 623 | 40,707 | 5·14 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 3 | 73 | 98 | 284 | 458 | 542 | 16,254 | 7·04 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Newport | 14 | 120 | 75 | 77 | 286 | 714 | 1,946 | 2·89 |
| NORFOLK | 5 | 45 | 86 | 314 | 450 | 550 | 12,689 | 4·05 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Great Yarmouth | 4 | 29 | 66 | 143 | 242 | 758 | 936 | 1·82 |
| Norwich, City of | 14 | 58 | 67 | 140 | 279 | 721 | 3,732 | 3·34 |

* For the separate Metropolitan Boroughs, *see* page 294.

TABLE 42.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION of TENEMENTS of VARIOUS NUMBERS of ROOMS to 1,000 TENEMENTS of ALL KINDS, and NUMBER and PROPORTION of the POPULATION living in CONDITIONS of OVERCROWDING: in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, in METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and in other LARGE TOWNS, 1901. (Derived from Table XIX. in Volume of Summary Tables)—*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, &c. | OF 1,000 TENEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS OF | | | | | | OVERCROWDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Room. | 2 Rooms. | 3 Rooms. | 4 Rooms. | Fewer than five Rooms. | Five Rooms or more. | Number of Persons living more than two in a Room. | Proportion per cent. of such Persons to Total Population. |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE | 2 | 47 | 128 | 212 | 389 | 611 | 9,332 | 4·50 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Northampton | 10 | 33 | 37 | 99 | 179 | 821 | 845 | 0·97 |
| SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH | 9 | 32 | 32 | 142 | 215 | 785 | 540 | 1·31 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 72 | 299 | 238 | 168 | 777 | 223 | 124,459 | 32·09 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of | 95 | 264 | 242 | 180 | 781 | 219 | 65,605 | 30·47 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 2 | 28 | 62 | 209 | 301 | 699 | 6,941 | 2·53 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Nottingham, City of | 9 | 34 | 128 | 167 | 338 | 662 | 8,761 | 3·65 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 5 | 52 | 139 | 237 | 433 | 567 | 6,629 | 4·83 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford, City of | 11 | 45 | 41 | 88 | 185 | 815 | 678 | 1·37 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 1 | 68 | 145 | 244 | 458 | 542 | 1,047 | 5·31 |
| SHROPSHIRE | 4 | 78 | 158 | 251 | 491 | 509 | 17,800 | 7·42 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 4 | 39 | 69 | 207 | 319 | 681 | 10,200 | 2·65 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Bath, City of | 73 | 117 | 93 | 130 | 413 | 587 | 2,223 | 4·47 |
| SOUTHAMPTON | 15 | 36 | 47 | 193 | 291 | 709 | 7,545 | 2·00 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Bournemouth | 39 | 83 | 81 | 52 | 255 | 745 | 290 | 0·62 |
| Portsmouth | 32 | 78 | 49 | 95 | 254 | 746 | 2,241 | 1·19 |
| Southampton | 40 | 82 | 56 | 98 | 276 | 724 | 2,213 | 2·11 |
| ISLE OF WIGHT | 9 | 27 | 39 | 112 | 187 | 813 | 751 | 0·91 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 3 | 48 | 93 | 308 | 452 | 548 | 64,910 | 7·38 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Burton-upon-Trent | 3 | 24 | 16 | 158 | 201 | 799 | 862 | 1·71 |
| Hanley | 2 | 24 | 28 | 236 | 290 | 710 | 2,331 | 3·78 |
| Walsall | 4 | 33 | 62 | 280 | 379 | 621 | 4,485 | 5·19 |
| West Bromwich | 5 | 73 | 162 | 359 | 599 | 401 | 6,645 | 10·20 |
| Wolverhampton | 3 | 55 | 54 | 261 | 373 | 627 | 4,398 | 4·67 |
| SUFFOLK—EAST | 5 | 34 | 69 | 264 | 372 | 628 | 6,107 | 3·23 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Ipswich | 10 | 37 | 24 | 108 | 179 | 821 | 758 | 1·14 |
| SUFFOLK—WEST | 8 | 47 | 111 | 306 | 472 | 528 | 6,047 | 5·14 |
| SURREY | 23 | 42 | 45 | 155 | 265 | 735 | 10,095 | 1·94 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Croydon | 36 | 54 | 54 | 115 | 259 | 741 | 3,673 | 2·74 |
| SUSSEX—EAST | 28 | 43 | 46 | 141 | 258 | 742 | 3,822 | 1·46 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Brighton | 86 | 106 | 91 | 118 | 401 | 599 | 3,793 | 3·07 |
| Hastings | 53 | 91 | 90 | 117 | 351 | 649 | 1,886 | 2·88 |
| SUSSEX—WEST | 13 | 26 | 28 | 156 | 223 | 777 | 1,594 | 1·05 |

TABLE 42.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION of TENEMENTS of VARIOUS NUMBERS of ROOMS to 1,000 TENEMENTS of ALL KINDS, and NUMBER and PROPORTION of the POPULATION living in CONDITIONS of OVERCROWDING: in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, in METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and in other LARGE TOWNS, 1901. (Derived from Table XIX. in Volume of Summary Tables)—*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, &c. | OF 1,000 TENEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS OF | | | | | | OVERCROWDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Room. | 2 Rooms. | 3 Rooms. | 4 Rooms. | Fewer than five Rooms. | Five Rooms or more. | Number of Persons living more than two in a Room. | Proportion per cent. of such Persons to Total Population. |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 6 | 45 | 142 | 199 | 392 | 608 | 15,490 | 4·45 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Birmingham, City of | 10 | 37 | 316 | 134 | 497 | 503 | 53,936 | 10·33 |
| Coventry, City of | 6 | 81 | 103 | 192 | 382 | 618 | 3,338 | 4·77 |
| WESTMORLAND | 2 | 35 | 78 | 162 | 277 | 723 | 1,803 | 2·80 |
| WILTSHIRE | 3 | 46 | 119 | 231 | 399 | 601 | 11,062 | 4·08 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 3 | 45 | 117 | 238 | 403 | 597 | 20,339 | 5·68 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Dudley | 4 | 112 | 211 | 387 | 714 | 286 | 8,519 | 17·48 |
| Worcester, City of | 17 | 69 | 92 | 183 | 361 | 639 | 1,973 | 4·23 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING | 4 | 43 | 52 | 275 | 374 | 626 | 4,117 | 2·84 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston-upon-Hull, City of | 15 | 63 | 101 | 368 | 547 | 453 | 14,709 | 6·12 |
| NORTH RIDING | 6 | 49 | 85 | 235 | 375 | 625 | 14,572 | 5·09 |
| COUNTY BOROUGH: | | | | | | | | |
| Middlesbrough | 13 | 65 | 89 | 404 | 571 | 429 | 9,939 | 10·89 |
| WEST RIDING | 11 | 118 | 150 | 291 | 570 | 430 | 150,793 | 10·32 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Bradford, City of | 23 | 174 | 287 | 198 | 682 | 318 | 40,896 | 14·62 |
| Halifax | 45 | 225 | 178 | 165 | 613 | 387 | 15,201 | 14·49 |
| Huddersfield | 39 | 162 | 279 | 200 | 680 | 320 | 12,245 | 12·88 |
| Leeds, City of | 8 | 130 | 175 | 247 | 560 | 440 | 43,239 | 10·08 |
| Sheffield, City of | 8 | 56 | 196 | 244 | 504 | 496 | 36,159 | 9·50 |
| York, City of | 23 | 88 | 55 | 250 | 416 | 584 | 4,239 | 5·44 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY | 10 | 110 | 128 | 155 | 403 | 597 | 3,123 | 6·17 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 4 | 60 | 86 | 208 | 358 | 642 | 2,364 | 4·36 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 14 | 134 | 124 | 125 | 397 | 603 | 2,960 | 4·85 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 12 | 100 | 83 | 140 | 335 | 665 | 7,057 | 5·21 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 4 | 74 | 114 | 179 | 371 | 629 | 5,988 | 4·77 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 5 | 118 | 81 | 289 | 493 | 507 | 10,380 | 7·89 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 3 | 88 | 79 | 327 | 497 | 503 | 5,445 | 6·68 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 3 | 65 | 71 | 195 | 334 | 666 | 29,502 | 4·91 |
| COUNTY BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Cardiff | 21 | 126 | 63 | 121 | 331 | 669 | 4,802 | 2·92 |
| Swansea | 11 | 91 | 57 | 247 | 406 | 594 | 5,261 | 5·57 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 3 | 66 | 93 | 193 | 355 | 645 | 1,792 | 3·67 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 3 | 60 | 84 | 179 | 326 | 674 | 1 8[illegible]5 | 3·29 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 14 | 160 | 125 | 155 | 454 | 546 | 8,542 | 9·72 |
| RADNORSHIRE | 3 | 49 | 48 | 156 | 256 | 744 | 528 | 2·27 |

TABLE 42.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—PROPORTION of TENEMENTS of VARIOUS NUMBERS of ROOMS to 1,000 TENEMENTS of ALL KINDS, and NUMBER and PROPORTION of the POPULATION living in CONDITIONS of OVERCROWDING: in ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, in COUNTY BOROUGHS, in METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS, and in other LARGE TOWNS, 1901. (Derived from Table XIX. in Volume of Summary Tables)—*continued.*

| ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES, COUNTY BOROUGHS, &c. | OF 1,000 TENEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS OF | | | | | | OVERCROWDING. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Room. | 2 Rooms. | 3 Rooms. | 4 Rooms. | Fewer than five Rooms. | Five Rooms or more. | Number of Persons living more than two in a Room. | Proportion per cent. of such Persons to Total Population. |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | |
| CHESHIRE. | | | | | | | | |
| Wallasey (U.D.) ... ... ... | 6 | 32 | 19 | 139 | 196 | 804 | 817 | 1·52 |
| DURHAM. | | | | | | | | |
| Stockton-on-Tees (M.B.) ... ... | 23 | 76 | 43 | 381 | 523 | 477 | 5,175 | 10·05 |
| West Hartlepool (M.B.) ... ... | 16 | 73 | 133 | 343 | 565 | 435 | 6,950 | 11·10 |
| ESSEX. | | | | | | | | |
| East Ham (U.D.) ... ... ... | 23 | 47 | 122 | 155 | 347 | 653 | 2,480 | 2·58 |
| Leyton (U.D.)... ... ... ... | 29 | 48 | 114 | 139 | 330 | 670 | 2,548 | 2·58 |
| Walthamstow (U.D.) ... ... | 27 | 42 | 116 | 186 | 371 | 629 | 3,173 | 3·34 |
| LONDON. | | | | | | | | |
| City of London ... ... ... | 145 | 210 | 166 | 98 | 619 | 381 | 2,921 | 10·85 |
| METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS: | | | | | | | | |
| Battersea ... ... ... ... | 88 | 151 | 204 | 176 | 619 | 381 | 18,381 | 10·88 |
| Bermondsey ... ... ... | 146 | 240 | 197 | 175 | 758 | 242 | 25,726 | 19·67 |
| Bethnal Green ... ... ... | 191 | 258 | 239 | 154 | 842 | 158 | 38,410 | 29·62 |
| Camberwell... ... ... ... | 86 | 136 | 174 | 164 | 560 | 440 | 25,012 | 9·64 |
| Chelsea ... ... ... ... | 218 | 214 | 168 | 92 | 692 | 308 | 10,659 | 14·43 |
| Deptford ... ... ... ... | 80 | 135 | 159 | 193 | 567 | 433 | 9,999 | 9·06 |
| Finsbury ... ... ... ... | 264 | 327 | 176 | 84 | 851 | 149 | 35,723 | 35·21 |
| Fulham ... ... ... ... | 77 | 136 | 259 | 204 | 676 | 324 | 14,892 | 10·85 |
| Greenwich ... ... ... ... | 70 | 130 | 152 | 201 | 553 | 447 | 7,947 | 8·30 |
| Hackney ... ... ... ... | 99 | 148 | 192 | 157 | 596 | 404 | 22,332 | 10·18 |
| Hammersmith ... ... ... | 105 | 170 | 191 | 136 | 602 | 398 | 13,192 | 11·75 |
| Hampstead ... ... ... ... | 64 | 137 | 137 | 84 | 422 | 578 | 5,215 | 6·36 |
| Holborn ... ... ... ... | 270 | 278 | 161 | 72 | 781 | 219 | 14,875 | 25·04 |
| Islington ... ... ... ... | 164 | 239 | 182 | 120 | 705 | 295 | 56,948 | 17·00 |
| Kensington ... ... ... ... | 149 | 203 | 124 | 75 | 551 | 449 | 26,207 | 14·84 |
| Lambeth ... ... ... ... | 142 | 174 | 171 | 141 | 628 | 372 | 36,904 | 12·22 |
| Lewisham ... ... ... ... | 35 | 62 | 90 | 122 | 309 | 691 | 3,416 | 2·68 |
| Paddington... ... ... ... | 150 | 198 | 195 | 106 | 649 | 351 | 19,531 | 13·57 |
| Poplar ... ... ... ... | 110 | 180 | 231 | 211 | 732 | 268 | 27,700 | 16·41 |
| St. Marylebone ... ... ... | 263 | 261 | 132 | 70 | 726 | 274 | 28,147 | 21·12 |
| St. Pancras ... ... ... ... | 235 | 295 | 165 | 94 | 789 | 211 | 56,423 | 23·98 |
| Shoreditch ... ... ... ... | 248 | 278 | 189 | 134 | 849 | 151 | 35,529 | 29·95 |
| Southwark ... ... ... ... | 207 | 261 | 214 | 147 | 829 | 171 | 46,073 | 22·35 |
| Stepney ... ... ... ... | 217 | 257 | 195 | 136 | 805 | 195 | 99,179 | 33·21 |
| Stoke Newington ... ... ... | 76 | 135 | 159 | 121 | 491 | 509 | 2,835 | 5·53 |
| Wandsworth ... ... ... | 41 | 72 | 150 | 160 | 423 | 577 | 10,337 | 4·45 |
| Westminster, City of ... ... | 183 | 233 | 152 | 78 | 646 | 354 | 23,856 | 13·04 |
| Woolwich ... ... .. ... | 70 | 137 | 167 | 196 | 570 | 430 | 7,727 | 6·59 |
| MIDDLESEX. | | | | | | | | |
| Hornsey (U.D.) ... ... ... | 24 | 66 | 95 | 94 | 279 | 721 | 1,438 | 2·00 |
| Tottenham (U.D.) ... ... ... | 44 | 91 | 144 | 152 | 431 | 569 | 5,835 | 5·69 |
| Willesden (U.D.) ... ... ... | 60 | 126 | 227 | 173 | 586 | 414 | 13,312 | 11·59 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND. | | | | | | | | |
| Tynemouth (M.B.) ... ... ... | 135 | 287 | 206 | 140 | 768 | 232 | 15,777 | 30·71 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE. | | | | | | | | |
| Handsworth (U.D.) ... ... ... | 5 | 12 | 44 | 69 | 130 | 870 | 767 | 1·45 |
| Smethwick (M.B.) ... ... ... | 5 | 16 | 58 | 155 | 234 | 766 | 1,702 | 3·12 |
| WARWICKSHIRE. | | | | | | | | |
| Aston Manor (U.D.) ... ... ... | 9 | 25 | 193 | 151 | 378 | 622 | 3,921 | 5·07 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE. | | | | | | | | |
| Kings Norton and Northfield (U.D.) | 1 | 11 | 46 | 99 | 157 | 843 | 869 | 1·52 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | |
| WEST RIDING: | | | | | | | | |
| Rotherham (M.B.) ... ... | 3 | 40 | 52 | 454 | 549 | 451 | 4,578 | 8·42 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE. | | | | | | | | |
| Merthyr Tydfil (U.D.) ... ... | 3 | 102 | 110 | 300 | 515 | 485 | 8,414 | 12·15 |
| Rhondda (U.D.) ... ... ... | 5 | 96 | 103 | 113 | 322 | 678 | 5,660 | 4·98 |

## TABLE 43.—STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL CENSUS STATISTICS FOR COUNTIES, 1901.

(*See* next page).

## TABLE 43.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—STATEMENT of

NOTE.—For the purposes of this Table, the figures for certain Administrative Counties have been combined; the figures for the City of the figures for the County Boroughs of Stockport and Bristol, which, according to the Local Government Act of 1888, are each populations, viz., Cheshire and Gloucestershire respectively.

| COUNTY. | For Registration Counties. | | | | | For Ancient Counties. | | For Administrative Counties, together with County Boroughs. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons per Square Mile. | Increase or Decrease of Population per cent. in previous decennium. | | Of 1,000 of each Sex aged 15 to 45 years the number of Married Males and Females. | | Of 1,000 Persons enumerated in each County the number Born therein. | Of 1,000 Natives of each County enumerated in England and Wales the number Resident in the County. | Percentage of Population resident in Urban and Rural Districts. | | Females to 1,000 Males. | Age distribution of 1,000 Persons enumerated. | | | | | |
| | | By excess of Births over Deaths. | According to Census enumeration. | Males. | Females. | | | Urban. | Rural. | | 0- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 45- | 65 years and upwards. |
| Reference to Tables in Volume of Summary Tables, &c. | .. | XVII. | | XXX. | | XLIV. and XLV. | | 8 (Appendix A). | | 1 (in each County Volume). | XXVI. | | | | | |
| **ENGLAND AND WALES.** | **558** | **+12·4** | **+12·2** | **453** | **468** | **708** | **736** | **77·0** | **23·0** | **1,068** | **114** | **210** | **196** | **284** | **149** | **47** |
| **ENGLAND.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEDFORDSHIRE | 364 | +10·8 | + 6·1 | 468 | 432 | 717 | 610 | 55·4 | 44·6 | 1,134 | 106 | 218 | 188 | 259 | 164 | 65 |
| BERKSHIRE | 316 | +11·1 | + 6·2 | 424 | 446 | 598 | 563 | 50·3 | 49·7 | 1,057 | 105 | 215 | 186 | 271 | 162 | 61 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE | 272 | +12·3 | + 5·9 | 448 | 477 | 684 | 553 | 34·0 | 66·0 | 1,042 | 111 | 224 | 178 | 260 | 162 | 65 |
| CAMBRIDGESHIRE (including the ISLE OF ELY). | 227 | +10·4 | + 2·3 | 448 | 471 | 746 | 560 | 44·2 | 55·8 | 1,061 | 108 | 216 | 175 | 254 | 175 | 74 |
| CHESHIRE | 788 | +13·0 | +12·6 | 447 | 445 | 654 | 702 | 79·5 | 20·5 | 1,094 | 112 | 207 | 199 | 291 | 148 | 43 |
| CORNWALL | 280 | + 8·4 | + 0·0 | 414 | 432 | 868 | 731 | 40·4 | 59·6 | 1,150 | 103 | 206 | 187 | 262 | 168 | 74 |
| CUMBERLAND | 176 | +12·4 | + 0·1 | 402 | 436 | 798 | 721 | 62·2 | 37·8 | 1,044 | 116 | 226 | 195 | 259 | 154 | 50 |
| DERBYSHIRE | 560 | +15·5 | +12·8 | 462 | 503 | 696 | 716 | 58·2 | 41·8 | 992 | 126 | 223 | 196 | 275 | 139 | 41 |
| DEVONSHIRE | 280 | + 8·2 | + 4·6 | 427 | 439 | 782 | 700 | 66·3 | 33·7 | 1,119 | 100 | 201 | 190 | 276 | 164 | 69 |
| DORSETSHIRE | 205 | +10·1 | + 4·7 | 409 | 446 | 715 | 583 | 49·7 | 50·3 | 1,028 | 104 | 208 | 188 | 268 | 162 | 70 |
| DURHAM | 997 | +17·8 | +16·6 | 456 | 534 | 745 | 838 | 71·9 | 28·1 | 971 | 135 | 231 | 198 | 269 | 133 | 34 |
| ESSEX | 752 | +17·2 | +39·6 | 485 | 528 | 514 | 709 | 77·8 | 22·2 | 1,024 | 126 | 231 | 182 | 281 | 137 | 44 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE | 582 | +10·0 | + 5·1 | 466 | 436 | 734 | 675 | 67·6 | 32·4 | 1,137 | 111 | 216 | 191 | 270 | 154 | 58 |
| HEREFORDSHIRE | 134 | + 8·4 | - 1·6 | 397 | 418 | 678 | 525 | 32·8 | 67·2 | 1,068 | 106 | 216 | 168 | 254 | 178 | 78 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE | 344 | +10·4 | +10·9 | 438 | 438 | 598 | 567 | 60·0 | 40·0 | 1,089 | 107 | 219 | 184 | 271 | 160 | 59 |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE | 144 | + 9·2 | - 7·0 | 435 | 471 | 674 | 482 | 33·1 | 66·9 | 1,024 | 114 | 217 | 170 | 253 | 169 | 77 |
| KENT | 617 | +11·5 | +16·0 | 417 | 458 | 661 | 706 | 68·5 | 31·5 | 1,039 | 106 | 209 | 202 | 278 | 151 | 54 |
| LANCASHIRE | 2,185 | +11·0 | +12·1 | 461 | 466 | 774 | 894 | 94·7 | 5·3 | 1,082 | 115 | 208 | 203 | 297 | 144 | 33 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE | 513 | +14·9 | +16·5 | 486 | 478 | 739 | 759 | 68·6 | 31·4 | 1,081 | 117 | 213 | 201 | 277 | 144 | 48 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE (including the Parts of HOLLAND, KESTEVEN, and LINDSEY). | 190 | +11·3 | + 5·5 | 443 | 485 | 803 | 865 | 52·2 | 47·8 | 1,024 | 111 | 212 | 187 | 261 | 163 | 66 |
| LONDON | 38,796 | +11·7 | + 7·3 | 455 | 448 | 665* | 730* | 100·0 | — | 1,118 | 109 | 190 | 203 | 309 | 148 | 41 |
| MIDDLESEX | 2,904 | +16·4 | +43·7 | 491 | 464 | 334 | 618 | 93·5 | 6·5 | 1,135 | 117 | 214 | 194 | 299 | 137 | 39 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE | 512 | +16·8 | +15·0 | 439 | 537 | 664 | 715 | 84·4 | 15·6 | 943 | 131 | 227 | 192 | 277 | 134 | 39 |
| NORFOLK | 241 | +10·4 | + 1·6 | 462 | 470 | 858 | 656 | 45·8 | 54·2 | 1,086 | 110 | 219 | 176 | 254 | 165 | 76 |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (including the SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH). | 348 | +14·3 | +13·3 | 470 | 501 | 736 | 695 | 60·9 | 39·1 | 1,031 | 117 | 217 | 189 | 269 | 151 | 57 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND | 199 | +14·8 | +19·2 | 430 | 487 | 703 | 771 | 79·3 | 20·7 | 994 | 123 | 215 | 202 | 283 | 139 | 38 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE | 630 | +15·5 | +18·1 | 486 | 503 | 705 | 735 | 76·9 | 23·1 | 1,074 | 116 | 214 | 200 | 277 | 146 | 47 |
| OXFORDSHIRE | 243 | +10·0 | - 1·7 | 432 | 422 | 700 | 526 | 48·6 | 51·4 | 1,111 | 105 | 221 | 175 | 258 | 170 | 71 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE | 122 | + 8·9 | - 5·6 | 383 | 425 | 599 | 414 | — | 100·0 | 1,001 | 101 | 208 | 181 | 262 | 169 | 79 |
| SHROPSHIRE | 173 | +10·2 | + 1·2 | 392 | 437 | 756 | 561 | 43·3 | 56·7 | 1,021 | 112 | 214 | 178 | 259 | 167 | 70 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE | 279 | +11·0 | + 5·8 | 457 | 419 | 758 | 635 | 43·5 | 56·5 | 1,169 | 103 | 214 | 181 | 262 | 168 | 72 |
| SOUTHAMPTON (including the ISLE OF WIGHT). | 469 | +10·8 | +15·3 | 422 | 456 | 624 | 698 | 71·7 | 28·3 | 1,055 | 105 | 201 | 198 | 287 | 154 | 55 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE | 1,033 | +16·0 | +12·9 | 465 | 512 | 784 | 755 | 81·2 | 18·8 | 1,012 | 128 | 226 | 197 | 272 | 137 | 40 |
| SUFFOLK (EAST and WEST) | 249 | +11·1 | + 2·3 | 445 | 470 | 789 | 630 | 47·2 | 52·8 | 1,053 | 113 | 224 | 177 | 254 | 161 | 71 |
| SURREY | 992 | +11·4 | +24·8 | 425 | 412 | 442 | 622 | 71·0 | 29·0 | 1,155 | 103 | 202 | 194 | 296 | 154 | 51 |
| SUSSEX (EAST and WEST) | 413 | + 9·1 | + 9·9 | 446 | 391 | 643 | 696 | 66·3 | 33·7 | 1,200 | 98 | 201 | 189 | 281 | 168 | 63 |
| WARWICKSHIRE | 926 | +13·2 | +13·0 | 476 | 490 | 703 | 710 | 84·6 | 15·4 | 1,074 | 118 | 208 | 204 | 285 | 142 | 43 |
| WESTMORLAND | 82 | + 9·7 | - 2·7 | 398 | 385 | 708 | 557 | 40·3 | 59·7 | 1,108 | 102 | 211 | 193 | 266 | 165 | 63 |
| WILTSHIRE | 209 | +10·9 | + 3·8 | 429 | 481 | 735 | 578 | 41·5 | 58·5 | 1,017 | 111 | 219 | 177 | 262 | 162 | 69 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE | 723 | +13·7 | +18·5 | 464 | 447 | 645 | 660 | 64·4 | 35·6 | 1,094 | 117 | 215 | 192 | 274 | 149 | 53 |
| YORKSHIRE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EAST RIDING (with YORK). | 419 | +13·1 | +13·5 | 446 | 491 | 819 | 864 | 80·2 | 19·8 | 1,041 | 118 | 213 | 196 | 274 | 150 | 49 |
| NORTH RIDING | 188 | +12·2 | + 5·2 | 412 | 460 | | | 64·5 | 35·5 | 1,021 | 117 | 215 | 196 | 267 | 153 | 52 |
| WEST RIDING | 1,011 | +12·1 | +12·7 | 473 | 489 | | | 87·6 | 12·4 | 1,067 | 114 | 203 | 199 | 296 | 150 | 38 |
| **WALES.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANGLESEY | 185 | + 6·2 | + 1·7 | 405 | 438 | 833 | 697 | 31·3 | 68·7 | 1,067 | 103 | 202 | 177 | 267 | 175 | 76 |
| BRECKNOCKSHIRE | 73 | +10·3 | - 0·3 | 390 | 446 | 643 | 547 | 29·9 | 70·1 | 971 | 117 | 207 | 190 | 271 | 155 | 60 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE | 89 | + 4·2 | - 4·3 | 351 | 333 | 844 | 605 | 25·9 | 74·1 | 1,273 | 95 | 200 | 180 | 249 | 188 | 88 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE | 170 | +12·1 | + 5·0 | 418 | 426 | 840 | 702 | 31·4 | 68·6 | 1,094 | 113 | 223 | 193 | 261 | 153 | 57 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE | 272 | + 7·0 | + 9·3 | 398 | 414 | 762 | 765 | 45·7 | 54·3 | 1,081 | 105 | 198 | 188 | 280 | 174 | 60 |
| DENBIGHSHIRE | 214 | +10·8 | + 9·8 | 406 | 468 | 710 | 660 | 31·0 | 69·0 | 995 | 117 | 213 | 186 | 274 | 157 | 53 |
| FLINTSHIRE | 385 | + 9·6 | - 0·7 | 391 | 470 | 676 | 580 | 37·4 | 62·6 | 1,018 | 113 | 218 | 183 | 261 | 165 | 60 |
| GLAMORGANSHIRE | 962 | +19·2 | +25·1 | 451 | 548 | 864 | 876 | 81·2 | 18·8 | 938 | 131 | 223 | 197 | 291 | 127 | 31 |
| MERIONETHSHIRE | 79 | + 7·5 | - 0·6 | 382 | 433 | 749 | 675 | 45·6 | 54·4 | 1,051 | 108 | 207 | 178 | 267 | 179 | 61 |
| MONTGOMERYSHIRE | 99 | + 7·8 | - 5·1 | 362 | 399 | 811 | 568 | 36·6 | 63·4 | 1,049 | 109 | 214 | 178 | 253 | 168 | 78 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE | 148 | + 9·3 | + 0·5 | 416 | 410 | 825 | 633 | 38·9 | 61·1 | 1,112 | 109 | 220 | 185 | 254 | 163 | 69 |
| RADNORSHIRE | 54 | +12·2 | +18·2 | 336 | 439 | 677 | 477 | 22·4 | 77·6 | 962 | 110 | 198 | 189 | 269 | 165 | 69 |

* These proportions relate to the parts of the Ancient Counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent within the County of London.

## PRINCIPAL CENSUS STATISTICS for COUNTIES, 1901.

York, which is partly comprised in each of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, have been included entirely with those of the East Riding, and deemed to be partly situated in two Counties, have been included in those of the Counties which contain the greater part of their

| For Administrative Counties, together with County Boroughs. | | | | | | | | | | | | COUNTY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Of 1,000 Persons aged 10 years and upwards, the numbers engaged in each Class† of Occupation. | | | | | | Of 1,000 Persons enumerated, the number resident in Tenements of various numbers of Rooms. | | | | | Overcrowding.—Proportion per cent. of the Population living more than two in a Room in Tenements of fewer than five Rooms. | |
| Professional (Orders I. to III.). | Domestic (Order IV.). | Commercial (Orders V. and VI.). | Agricultural and Fishing (Orders VII. and VIII.). | Industrial (Orders IX. to XXII.). | Unoccupied (Order XXIII.). | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 or more. | | |
| XXXV. | | | | | | XIX. | | | | | | Reference to Tables in Volume of Summary Tables, &c. |
| 38·4 | 78·3 | 73·4 | 45·5 | 329·7 | 434·2 | 16 | 66 | 98 | 219 | 601 | 3·20 | ENGLAND AND WALES. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | ENGLAND. |
| 33·9 | 83·4 | 44·3 | 102·1 | 304·1 | 433·2 | 1 | 18 | 35 | 212 | 704 | 2·74 | BEDFORDSHIRE. |
| 48·7 | 130·1 | 52·9 | 77·0 | 235·9 | 455·4 | 3 | 19 | 44 | 163 | 771 | 2·42 | BERKSHIRE. |
| 30·2 | 98·7 | 43·9 | 105·4 | 261·7 | 462·1 | 1 | 19 | 37 | 251 | 692 | 3·00 | BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. |
| 33·4 | 92·3 | 50·1 | 169·6 | 188·6 | 466·0 | 1 | 29 | 61 | 258 | 651 | 3·75 | CAMBRIDGESHIRE (including the ISLE OF ELY). |
| 30·7 | 80·5 | 32·1 | 47·6 | 338·0 | 421·1 | 2 | 26 | 30 | 295 | 647 | 4·00 | CHESHIRE. |
| 43·4 | 71·0 | 42·2 | 112·6 | 230·0 | 500·8 | 2 | 45 | 75 | 204 | 674 | 3·95 | CORNWALL. |
| 30·2 | 67·0 | 59·1 | 85·2 | 293·7 | 464·8 | 7 | 66 | 109 | 192 | 626 | 8·53 | CUMBERLAND. |
| 24·9 | 54·3 | 58·1 | 39·7 | 382·9 | 440·1 | 1 | 19 | 38 | 262 | 680 | 4·14 | DERBYSHIRE. |
| 67·6 | 99·1 | 52·2 | 84·3 | 232·9 | 463·9 | 29 | 82 | 96 | 168 | 625 | 7·81 | DEVONSHIRE. |
| 73·3 | 100·3 | 46·4 | 110·5 | 217·1 | 453·4 | 3 | 22 | 71 | 153 | 751 | 2·41 | DORSETSHIRE. |
| 21·6 | 43·1 | 69·1 | 14·6 | 574·2 | 484·4 | 24 | 227 | 232 | 256 | 261 | 29·54 | DURHAM. |
| 55·4 | 67·5 | 100·8 | 51·5 | 253·1 | 471·7 | 9 | 31 | 87 | 196 | 677 | 4·32 | ESSEX. |
| 36·5 | 58·2 | 73·2 | 46·1 | 310·4 | 445·6 | 9 | 40 | 81 | 153 | 717 | 3·66 | GLOUCESTERSHIRE. |
| 34·4 | 115·7 | 38·8 | 175·3 | 171·8 | 464·1 | 2 | 21 | 44 | 244 | 687 | 3·03 | HEREFORDSHIRE. |
| 38·9 | 119·9 | 59·4 | 81·9 | 236·1 | 463·8 | 3 | 16 | 29 | 234 | 718 | 2·35 | HERTFORDSHIRE. |
| 30·7 | 78·4 | 42·7 | 185·9 | 197·0 | 465·3 | 1 | 24 | 75 | 256 | 644 | 3·88 | HUNTINGDONSHIRE. |
| 70·8 | 102·7 | 58·9 | 61·8 | 257·5 | 448·3 | 6 | 19 | 32 | 141 | 802 | 2·03 | KENT. |
| 37·8 | 72·3 | 119·3 | 21·7 | 199·4 | 549·5 | 7 | 36 | 42 | 352 | 563 | 6·21 | LANCASHIRE. |
| 26·1 | 56·5 | 56·7 | 44·5 | 433·7 | 382·5 | 1 | 20 | 31 | 151 | 797 | 1·82 | LEICESTERSHIRE. |
| 28·8 | 76·3 | 59·6 | 155·0 | 211·3 | 469·0 | 1 | 17 | 47 | 221 | 714 | 2·52 | LINCOLNSHIRE (including the Parts of HOLLAND, KESTEVEN and LINDSEY). |
| 52·7 | 106·1 | 111·8 | 2·6 | 315·7 | 411·1 | 67 | 155 | 166 | 152 | 460 | 16·01 | LONDON. |
| 51·4 | 110·9 | 101·5 | 30·8 | 250·5 | 465·1 | 13 | 46 | 95 | 145 | 701 | 5·14 | MIDDLESEX. |
| 29·9 | 53·8 | 61·4 | 35·7 | 357·9 | 461·3 | 2 | 49 | 78 | 231 | 640 | 6·11 | MONMOUTHSHIRE. |
| 33·6 | 84·9 | 49·1 | 137·2 | 233·2 | 462·0 | 2 | 24 | 64 | 239 | 671 | 3·64 | NORFOLK. |
| 28·6 | 67·5 | 58·3 | 71·4 | 351·0 | 425·2 | 1 | 21 | 75 | 159 | 744 | 3·19 | NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (including the SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH). |
| 27·8 | 62·2 | 71·4 | 38·2 | 337·5 | 462·9 | 50 | 250 | 237 | 186 | 277 | 31·51 | NORTHUMBERLAND. |
| 26·1 | 56·9 | 64·5 | 43·4 | 400·6 | 409·5 | 2 | 16 | 75 | 171 | 736 | 3·05 | NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. |
| 41·7 | 124·2 | 45·9 | 109·5 | 221·3 | 457·4 | 2 | 25 | 92 | 187 | 694 | 3·92 | OXFORDSHIRE. |
| 34·9 | 150·3 | 43·1 | 152·6 | 161·0 | 458·1 | 0 | 36 | 117 | 228 | 619 | 5·31 | RUTLANDSHIRE. |
| 31·2 | 100·0 | 45·7 | 122·7 | 244·7 | 455·7 | 1 | 49 | 142 | 239 | 569 | 7·42 | SHROPSHIRE. |
| 37·5 | 109·0 | 47·2 | 96·2 | 258·1 | 452·0 | 4 | 23 | 55 | 180 | 738 | 2·86 | SOMERSETSHIRE. |
| 101·2 | 105·8 | 64·2 | 49·8 | 221·5 | 457·5 | 7 | 26 | 34 | 119 | 814 | 1·63 | SOUTHAMPTON (including the ISLE OF WIGHT). |
| 24·8 | 51·4 | 56·7 | 25·5 | 407·4 | 434·2 | 1 | 30 | 77 | 287 | 605 | 6·76 | STAFFORDSHIRE. |
| 33·9 | 91·8 | 51·0 | 140·9 | 221·8 | 460·6 | 2 | 19 | 59 | 231 | 689 | 3·46 | SUFFOLK (EAST and WEST). |
| 54·4 | 155·7 | 71·8 | 38·1 | 217·8 | 462·2 | 8 | 23 | 33 | 131 | 805 | 2·11 | SURREY. |
| 49·0 | 146·8 | 58·1 | 72·0 | 214·9 | 459·2 | 12 | 31 | 41 | 123 | 793 | 1·84 | SUSSEX (EAST and WEST). |
| 28·1 | 66·8 | 70·2 | 26·0 | 409·5 | 400·4 | 3 | 26 | 214 | 156 | 602 | 7·74 | WARWICKSHIRE. |
| 32·5 | 101·6 | 47·6 | 129·8 | 234·5 | 454·0 | 0 | 18 | 58 | 146 | 778 | 2·80 | WESTMORLAND. |
| 35·9 | 86·1 | 53·0 | 117·0 | 243·5 | 464·5 | 1 | 23 | 95 | 216 | 665 | 4·08 | WILTSHIRE. |
| 31·6 | 81·1 | 56·9 | 60·2 | 336·6 | 433·6 | 1 | 34 | 112 | 240 | 613 | 6·79 | WORCESTERSHIRE. |
| 34·7 | 72·9 | 105·8 | 68·1 | 255·2 | 463·3 | 5 | 37 | 65 | 295 | 598 | 4·98 | YORKSHIRE :— EAST RIDING (with YORK). |
| 30·6 | 74·5 | 55·0 | 90·8 | 274·7 | 474·4 | 3 | 34 | 73 | 267 | 624 | 6·50 | NORTH RIDING. |
| 24·6 | 46·2 | 58·8 | 22·9 | 436·8 | 410·7 | 6 | 91 | 167 | 261 | 475 | 10·85 | WEST RIDING. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | WALES. |
| 29·5 | 87·6 | 69·2 | 172·1 | 178·7 | 462·9 | 3 | 32 | 114 | 144 | 657 | 6·17 | ANGLESEY. |
| 33·5 | 83·4 | 37·2 | 125·9 | 284·4 | 436·6 | 1 | 36 | 71 | 194 | 698 | 4·36 | BRECKNOCKSHIRE. |
| 31·9 | 101·6 | 35·4 | 177·7 | 190·8 | 472·6 | 5 | 36 | 104 | 117 | 688 | 4·85 | CARDIGANSHIRE. |
| 27·3 | 73·3 | 35·9 | 128·2 | 280·8 | 454·6 | 4 | 62 | 69 | 132 | 733 | 5·21 | CARMARTHENSHIRE. |
| 30·9 | 84·2 | 49·4 | 84·4 | 292·0 | 459·1 | 2 | 51 | 98 | 172 | 677 | 4·77 | CARNARVONSHIRE. |
| 31·5 | 81·9 | 35·8 | 103·3 | 280·9 | 457·6 | 2 | 88 | 70 | 283 | 560 | 7·89 | DENBIGHSHIRE. |
| 29·8 | 74·7 | 47·2 | 82·8 | 289·9 | 475·6 | 1 | 59 | 66 | 313 | 561 | 6·68 | FLINTSHIRE. |
| 27·9 | 49·8 | 77·9 | 15·3 | 370·2 | 452·9 | 2 | 46 | 56 | 177 | 719 | 4·60 | GLAMORGANSHIRE. |
| 31·8 | 87·9 | 33·3 | 133·2 | 258·0 | 455·8 | 1 | 41 | 78 | 182 | 698 | 3·67 | MERIONETHSHIRE. |
| 28·1 | 87·1 | 30·0 | 212·4 | 190·9 | 451·5 | 1 | 33 | 65 | 158 | 743 | 3·29 | MONTGOMERYSHIRE. |
| 39·4 | 87·3 | 43·7 | 148·8 | 217·0 | 463·8 | 5 | 114 | 113 | 148 | 620 | 9·72 | PEMBROKESHIRE. |
| 23·6 | 102·0 | 29·6 | 229·6 | 209·1 | 406·1 | 1 | 25 | 34 | 133 | 807 | 2·27 | RADNORSHIRE. |

† The several Classes of Occupations, which are necessarily of a very comprehensive character, are entire Orders or aggregates of entire Orders, the individual occupational headings included in each of which are shown in Table 33.

TABLE 44.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—LIST of REGISTRATION DISTRICTS or POOR LAW UNIONS that were situated in MORE THAN ONE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH on the 1ST JANUARY, 1903.

| No. of Registration District. | Name of Registration District or Poor Law Union. | Population, 1901. | Administrative Counties or County Boroughs in which situated, and Population of the part within each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **DIVISION II.** | | |
| 33 | Farnham ... ... ... ... | 62,458 | Surrey (31,484) and Southampton (30,974). |
| 38 | Croydon ... ... ... ... | 194,429 | Surrey (38,069), Kent (22,465), and Croydon C.B. (133,895). |
| 39 | Kingston ... ... ... ... | 137,716 | Surrey (114,260) and Middlesex (23,456). |
| 56 | Bridge ... ... ... ... | 12,384 | Kent (10,971) and Canterbury C.B. (1,413). |
| 58 | Blean ... ... ... ... | 24,548 | Kent (20,866) and Canterbury C.B. (3,682). |
| 68 | Hastings ... ... ... ... | 65,556 | Sussex—East—(1,952) and Hastings C.B. (63,604). |
| 69 | Battle ... ... ... ... | 23,937 | Sussex—East—(22,013) and Hastings C.B. (1,924). |
| 72 | Ticehurst ... ... ... ... | 16,297 | Sussex—East—(12,767) and Kent (3,530). |
| 75 | Cuckfield ... ... ... ... | 26,075 | Sussex—East—(25,798) and Sussex—West—(277). |
| 78 | Steyning* ... ... ... ... | 80,789 | Sussex—East—(44,053), Sussex—West—(15,578), and Brighton C.B. (21,158). |
| 93 | Christchurch ... ... ... | 69,340 | Southampton (9,578) and Bournemouth C.B. (59,762). |
| 98 | South Stoneham ... ... ... | 80,611 | Southampton (37,106) and Southampton C.B. (43,505). |
| 113 | Hungerford... ... ... ... | 15,562 | Berkshire (8,468) and Wiltshire (7,094). |
| 114 | Faringdon ... ... ... ... | 12,312 | Berkshire (10,447), Oxfordshire (686), and Gloucestershire (1,179). |
| 115 | Abingdon ... ... ... ... | 17,325 | Berkshire (14,850), Oxfordshire (2,421), and Oxford C.B. (54). |
| 117 | Wallingford ... ... ... | 13,786 | Berkshire (9,012) and Oxfordshire (4,774). |
| 118 | Bradfield ... ... ... ... | 18,117 | Berkshire (15,260) and Oxfordshire (2,857). |
| 123 | Windsor ... ... ... ... | 40,299 | Berkshire (28,404) and Surrey (11,895). |
| | **DIVISION III.** | | |
| 128 | Barnet ... ... ... ... | 58,970 | Middlesex (36,363) and Hertfordshire (22,607). |
| 129 | Edmonton ... ... ... ... | 332,301 | Middlesex (313,460), Hertfordshire (12,292), and Essex (6,549). |
| 131 | Bishop Stortford ... ... ... | 21,498 | Hertfordshire (14,610) and Essex (6,888). |
| 132 | Royston { Buntingford Union ... / Royston Union ... } | 21,046 { 5,020 / 16,026 } | Hertfordshire (5,020). Hertfordshire (7,470) and Cambridgeshire (8,556). |
| 139 | Berkhampstead ... ... ... | 16,220 | Hertfordshire (15,428) and Buckinghamshire (792). |
| 147 | Henley ... ... ... ... | 23,826 | Oxfordshire (21,687) and Buckinghamshire (2,139). |
| 148 | Thame ... ... ... ... | 13,023 | Oxfordshire (8,786) and Buckinghamshire (4,237). |
| 149 | Headington... ... ... ... | 38,605 | Oxfordshire (12,219) and Oxford C.B. (26,386). |
| 151 | Bicester ... ... ... ... | 12,435 | Oxfordshire (12,284) and Buckinghamshire (151). |
| 154 | Chipping Norton ... ... ... | 16,004 | Oxfordshire (15,026) and Warwickshire (978). |
| 155 | Banbury ... ... ... ... | 28,555 | Oxfordshire (24,601), Warwickshire (1,540), and Northamptonshire (2,414). |
| 156 | Brackley ... ... ... ... | 10,718 | Northamptonshire (9,649), Oxfordshire (429), and Buckinghamshire (640). |
| 158 | Potterspury... ... ... ... | 13,759 | Northamptonshire (5,372) and Buckinghamshire (8,387). |
| 159 | Hardingstone ... ... ... | 11,932 | Northamptonshire (7,846) and Northampton C.B. (4,086). |
| 160 | Northampton ... ... ... | 89,355 | Northamptonshire (6,420) and Northampton C.B. (82,935). |
| 163 | Wellingborough ... ... ... | 56,042 | Northamptonshire (55,004) and Bedfordshire (1,038). |
| 165 | Thrapston ... ... ... ... | 14,941 | Northamptonshire (14,159) and Huntingdonshire (782). |
| 166 | Oundle ... ... ... ... | 10,494 | Northamptonshire (9,263) and Huntingdonshire (1,231). |
| 167 | Peterborough ... ... ... | 53,859 | Soke of Peterborough (39,149), Huntingdonshire (10,164), Lincolnshire—Parts of Holland—(2,747), and Isle of Ely (1,799). |
| 169 | St. Ives ... ... ... ... | 14,776 | Huntingdonshire (12,308) and Cambridgeshire (2,468). |
| 170 | St. Neots ... ... ... ... | 13,879 | Huntingdonshire (10,373), Cambridgeshire (170), and Bedfordshire (3,336). |
| 175 | Leighton Buzzard ... ... ... | 18,071 | Bedfordshire (10,432) and Buckinghamshire (7,639). |
| 177 | Caxton ... ... ... ... | 8,397 | Cambridgeshire (7,651) and Huntingdonshire (746). |
| 180 | Linton ... ... ... ... | 11,257 | Cambridgeshire (10,729) and Essex (528). |
| 181 | Newmarket... ... ... ... | 32,103 | Cambridgeshire (19,065) and Suffolk—West—(13,038). |
| 185 | Wisbech ... ... ... ... | 33,105 | Isle of Ely (18,503) and Norfolk (14,602). |
| | **DIVISION IV.** | | |
| 186 | West Ham ... ... ... ... | 580,396 | Essex (313,038) and West Ham C.B. (267,358). |
| 202 | Risbridge ... ... ... ... | 16,049 | Suffolk—West—(13,508) and Essex (2,541). |
| 203 | Sudbury ... ... ... ... | 27,040 | Suffolk—West—(22,193) and Essex (4,847). |
| 208 | Stow... ... ... ... ... | 19,167 | Suffolk—East—(10,092) and Suffolk—West—(9,075). |
| 220 | Flegg ... ... ... ... | 9,803 | Norfolk (9,191) and Great Yarmouth C.B. (612). |
| 240 | Thetford ... ... ... ... | 20,366 | Norfolk (14,563) and Suffolk—West—(5,803). |
| | **DIVISION V.** | | |
| 269 | Axminster ... ... ... ... | 15,623 | Devonshire (13,528) and Dorsetshire (2,095). |
| 271 | St. Thomas ... ... ... ... | 55,372 | Devonshire (45,905) and Exeter C.B. (9,467). |
| 280 | Tavistock ... ... ... ... | 26,907 | Devonshire (21,033) and Cornwall (5,874). |
| 288 | Holsworthy... ... ... ... | 8,687 | Devonshire (8,358) and Cornwall (329). |

* On 1st January, 1903, the Registration District of Steyning was not precisely co-extensive with the Poor Law Union, which had been slightly extended; the Registration District was similarly extended at a later date.

TABLE 44.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—LIST of REGISTRATION DISTRICTS or POOR LAW UNIONS that were situated in MORE THAN ONE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH on the 1ST JANUARY, 1903—*continued.*

| No. of Registration District. | Name of Registration District or Poor Law Union. | Population, 1901. | Administrative Counties or County Boroughs in which situated, and Population of the part within each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DIVISION V.—*cont.* | | |
| 291 | Launceston ... ... ... ... | 14,310 | Cornwall (11,850) and Devonshire (2,460). |
| 305 | Wellington ... ... ... ... | 18,314 | Somersetshire (14,977) and Devonshire (3,337). |
| 317 | Bath ... ... ... ... ... | 77,604 | Somersetshire (27,765) and Bath C.B. (49,839). |
| 318 | Keynsham ... ... ... ... | 36,175 | Somersetshire (8,269) and Gloucestershire (27,906). |
| | DIVISION VI. | | |
| 326 | Newent ... ... ... ... | 8,249 | Gloucestershire (7,067) and Worcestershire (1,182). |
| 327 | Gloucester ... ... ... ... | 58,734 | Gloucestershire (10,779) and Gloucester C.B. (47,955). |
| 330 | Tetbury ... ... ... ... | 6,145 | Gloucestershire (5,789) and Wiltshire (356). |
| 333 | Stow on the Wold ... ... ... | 8,151 | Gloucestershire (7,859) and Worcestershire (292). |
| 334 | Winchcomb ... ... ... ... | 8,825 | Gloucestershire (8,709) and Worcestershire (116). |
| 336 | Tewkesbury ... ... ... ... | 12,709 | Gloucestershire (10,405) and Worcestershire (2,304). |
| 337 | Ledbury ... ... ... ... | 13,733 | Herefordshire (12,327) and Worcestershire (1,406). |
| 338 | Ross ... ... ... ... ... | 16,117 | Herefordshire (14,824) and Gloucestershire (1,293). |
| 339 | Hereford { Hereford Union ... / Dore Union ... } | 41,978 { 34,653 / 7,325 } | Herefordshire (34,653). Herefordshire (6,742) and Monmouthshire (583). |
| 343 | Kington ... ... ... ... | 10,522 | Herefordshire (7,578) and Radnorshire (2,944). |
| 344 | Ludlow ... ... ... ... | 18,373 | Shropshire (15,958) and Herefordshire (2,415). |
| 345 | Clun ... ... ... ... ... | 8,491 | Shropshire (8,202) and Montgomeryshire (289). |
| 347 | Cleobury Mortimer ... ... | 8,870 | Shropshire (6,720) and Worcestershire (2,150). |
| 349 | Shifnal ... ... ... ... | 11,801 | Shropshire (10,756) and Staffordshire (1,045). |
| 351 | Atcham ... ... ... ... | 49,440 | Shropshire (49,028) and Montgomeryshire (412). |
| 352 | Oswestry ... ... ... ... | 28,262 | Shropshire (24,306) and Denbighshire (3,956). |
| 353 | Ellesmere ... ... ... ... | 14,486 | Shropshire (9,856) and Flintshire (4,630). |
| 355 | Whitchurch ... ... ... ... | 12,060 | Shropshire (7,145), Cheshire (4,488), and Flintshire (427). |
| 356 | Market Drayton ... ... ... | 13,849 | Shropshire (11,708) and Staffordshire (2,141). |
| 358 | Newport ... ... ... ... | 13,562 | Shropshire (9,452) and Staffordshire (4,110). |
| 363 | Stoke upon Trent ... ... ... | 155,422 | Staffordshire (93,823) and Hanley C.B. (61,599). |
| 366 | Uttoxeter ... ... ... ... | 15,808 | Staffordshire (13,261) and Derbyshire (2,547). |
| 367 | Burton upon Trent ... ... | 92,814 | Staffordshire (9,137), Derbyshire (33,291), and Burton upon Trent C.B. (50,386). |
| 368 | Tamworth ... ... ... ... | 24,667 | Staffordshire (12,071) and Warwickshire (12,596). |
| 371 | Wolverhampton { Seisdon Union / Wolverhampton Union. } | 172,743 { 18,152 / 154,591 } | Staffordshire (18,012) and Shropshire (140). Staffordshire (60,404) and Wolverhampton C.B. (94,187). |
| 372 | Walsall ... ... ... ... | 118,607 | Staffordshire (32,177) and Walsall C.B. (86,430). |
| 373 | West Bromwich ... ... ... | 172,189 | Staffordshire (81,823), Worcestershire (25,191), and West Bromwich C.B. (65,175). |
| 374 | Dudley ... ... ... ... | 152,127 | Staffordshire (103,394) and Dudley C.B. (48,733). |
| 375 | Stourbridge ... ... ... ... | 92,482 | Worcestershire (50,864) and Staffordshire (41,618). |
| 377 | Tenbury ... ... ... ... | 7,005 | Worcestershire (4,838), Shropshire (1,233), and Herefordshire (934). |
| 379 | Worcester ... ... ... ... | 47,793 | Worcestershire (1,169), and Worcester C.B. (46,624). |
| 381 | Evesham ... ... ... ... | 17,629 | Worcestershire (14,685) and Gloucestershire (2,944). |
| 385 | Kings Norton ... ... ... | 187,087 | Worcestershire (57,122), Staffordshire (54,539), and Birmingham C.B. (75,426). |
| 387 | Aston ... ... ... ... | 312,263 | Warwickshire (110,701) and Birmingham C.B. (201,562). |
| 389 | Atherstone ... ... ... ... | 17,729 | Warwickshire (16,356) and Leicestershire (1,373). |
| 392 | Coventry ... ... ... ... | 70,296 | Warwickshire (318) and Coventry C.B. (69,978). |
| 393 | Rugby ... ... ... ... | 34,328 | Warwickshire (32,044) and Northamptonshire (2,284). |
| 394 | Solihull ... ... ... ... | 48,618 | Warwickshire (14,672) and Worcestershire (33,946). |
| 396 | Stratford on Avon ... ... | 20,842 | Warwickshire (18,921), Gloucestershire (1,485), and Worcestershire (436). |
| 397 | Alcester ... ... ... ... | 20,979 | Warwickshire (11,392) and Worcestershire (9,587). |
| 398 | Shipston on Stour ... ... ... | 15,053 | Warwickshire (5,346), Worcestershire (4,266), and Gloucestershire (5,441). |
| | DIVISION VII. | | |
| 400 | Lutterworth ... ... ... | 11,029 | Leicestershire (9,448) and Warwickshire (1,581). |
| 401 | Market Harborough ... ... | 19,187 | Leicestershire (14,985) and Northamptonshire (4,202). |
| 406 | Ashby de la Zouch ... ... | 44,241 | Leicestershire (37,253) and Derbyshire (6,988). |
| 407 | Loughborough ... ... ... | 34,897 | Leicestershire (31,188) and Nottinghamshire (3,709). |
| 410 | Melton Mowbray ... ... ... | 22,210 | Leicestershire (21,887) and Nottinghamshire (323). |
| 411 | Oakham ... ... ... ... | 10,446 | Rutlandshire (10,065) and Leicestershire (381). |
| 412 | Uppingham ... ... ... ... | 10,297 | Rutlandshire (6,809), Northamptonshire (1,563), and Leicestershire (1,925). |
| 413 | Stamford ... ... ... ... | 16,521 | Lincolnshire—Parts of Kesteven—(9,825), Rutlandshire (2,835), Northamptonshire (1,462), Soke of Peterborough (1,973), and Huntingdonshire (426). |
| 417 | Boston ... ... ... ... | 38,329 | Lincolnshire—Parts of Holland—(35,469), and Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey—(2,860). |
| 419 | Grantham ... ... ... ... | 33,033 | Lincolnshire — Parts of Kesteven — (30,038), and Leicestershire (2,995). |
| 420 | Lincoln ... ... ... ... | 74,670 | Lincolnshire—Parts of Kesteven—(14,658), Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey—(11,228), and Lincoln C.B. (48,784). |

TABLE 44.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—LIST of REGISTRATION DISTRICTS or POOR LAW UNIONS that were situated in MORE THAN ONE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH on the 1ST JANUARY, 1903—*continued.*

| No. of Registration District. | Name of Registration District or Poor Law Union. | Population, 1901. | Administrative Counties or County Boroughs in which situated, and Population of the part within each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **DIVISION VII.—*cont.*** | | |
| 424A. | Grimsby ... ... ... ... | 81,150 | Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey—(18,012) and Grimsby C.B. (63,138). |
| 426 | Gainsborough ... ... ... | 35,821 | Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey—(32,203), and Nottinghamshire (3,618). |
| 428 | Worksop ... ... ... ... | 39,240 | Nottinghamshire (20,674), Yorkshire—West Riding—(6,659), and Derbyshire (11,907). |
| 429 | Mansfield ... ... ... ... | 81,618 | Nottinghamshire (52,870) and Derbyshire (28,748). |
| 430 | Basford ... ... ... ... | 146,747 | Nottinghamshire (103,524) and Derbyshire (43,223). |
| 433 | Newark ... ... ... ... | 30,871 | Nottinghamshire (22,730) and Lincolnshire—Parts of Kesteven—(8,141). |
| 434 | Bingham ... ... ... ... | 13,753 | Nottinghamshire (13,289) and Leicestershire (464). |
| 435 | Shardlow ... ... ... ... | 55,462 | Derbyshire (40,953), Nottinghamshire (8,286), and Leicestershire (6,223). |
| 436 | Derby ... ... ... ... | 115,763 | Derbyshire (915) and Derby C.B. (114,848). |
| 438 | Ashbourne ... ... ... ... | 19,894 | Derbyshire (15,840) and Staffordshire (4,054). |
| 442B. | Hayfield ... ... ... ... | 14,432 | Derbyshire (11,605) and Cheshire (2,827). |
| | **DIVISION VIII.** | | |
| 443 | Stockport ... ... ... ... | 156,308 | Cheshire (54,084), Lancashire (9,392), and Stockport C.B. (92,832). |
| 450 | Chester { Tarvin Union ... ... / Chester Union ... ... | 69,897 { 15,258 / 54,639 | Cheshire (15,258). Cheshire (16,330) and Chester C.B. (38,309). |
| 452 | Birkenhead ... ... ... ... | 165,171 | Cheshire (54,256) and Birkenhead C.B. (110,915). |
| 455 | West Derby ... ... ... ... | 529,684 | Lancashire (52,516), Liverpool C.B. (418,612), and Bootle C.B. (58,556). |
| 456 | Prescot ... ... ... ... | 153,648 | Lancashire (69,238) and St Helens C.B. (84,410). |
| 458 | Wigan ... ... ... ... | 191,239 | Lancashire (130,475) and Wigan C.B. (60,764). |
| 459 | Warrington ... ... ... ... | 100,012 | Lancashire (35,770) and Warrington C.B. (64,242). |
| 461 | Bolton ... ... ... ... | 257,587 | Lancashire (89,372) and Bolton C.B. (168,215). |
| 462 | Bury ... ... ... ... ... | 145,569 | Lancashire (87,540) and Bury C.B. (58,029). |
| 464 | Chorlton ... ... ... ... | 342,643 | Lancashire (100,928) and Manchester C.B. (241,715). |
| 465 | Salford ... ... ... ... | 229,450 | Lancashire (8,493) and Salford C.B. (220,957) |
| 467 | Prestwich ... ... ... ... | 196,832 | Lancashire (26,991) and Manchester C.B. (169,841). |
| 468 | Ashton under Lyne ... ... | 175,063 | Lancashire (111,683) and Cheshire (63,380). |
| 469 | Oldham ... ... ... ... | 215,624 | Lancashire (78,378) and Oldham C.B. (137,246). |
| 470 | Rochdale ... ... ... ... | 120,433 | Lancashire (37,319) and Rochdale C.B. (83,114). |
| 472 | Burnley ... ... ... ... | 196,541 | Lancashire (99,498), and Burnley C.B. (97,043). |
| 473 | Clitheroe ... ... ... ... | 23,377 | Lancashire (18,140) and Yorkshire—West Riding—(5,237). |
| 474 | Blackburn ... ... ... ... | 223,520 | Lancashire (94,304) and Blackburn C.B. (129,216). |
| 476 | Preston ... ... ... ... | 152,231 | Lancashire (39,242) and Preston C.B. (112,989). |
| | **DIVISION IX.** | | |
| 487 | Ripon ... ... ... ... | 15,529 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(13,380) and Yorkshire—North Riding—(2,149). |
| 495 | Huddersfield ... ... ... | 166,646 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(71,599) and Huddersfield C.B. (95,047). |
| 496 | Halifax ... ... ... ... | 195,136 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(90,192) and Halifax C.B. (104 944). |
| 497B | North Bierley ... ... ... | 129,067 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(77,925) and Bradford C.B. (51,142). |
| 498 | Hunslet ... ... ... ... | 83,002 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(13,559) and Leeds C.B. (69,443). |
| 499 | Holbeck ... ... ... ... | 33,585 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(2,013) and Leeds C.B. (31,572). |
| 500 | Bramley ... ... ... ... | 79,700 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(3,073) and Leeds C.B. (76,627). |
| 501 | Leeds ... ... ... ... | 254,536 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(3,210) and Leeds C.B. (251,326). |
| 508 | Ecclesall Bierlow ... ... ... | 179,676 | Sheffield C.B. (176,328) and Derbyshire (3,348). |
| 509 | Sheffield ... ... ... ... | 246,146 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(13,404) and Sheffield C.B. (232,742). |
| 510 | Rotherham ... ... ... ... | 111,604 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(57,255) and Rotherham C.B. (54,349). |
| 511 | Doncaster ... ... ... ... | 83,832 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(82,872) and Nottinghamshire (960). |
| 512 | Thorne ... ... ... ... | 15,722 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(7,246) and Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey—(8,476). |
| 513 | Goole ... ... ... ... | 25,486 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(24,513) and Lincolnshire—Parts of Lindsey—(973). |
| 514 | Selby ... ... ... ... | 16,708 | Yorkshire—West Riding—(13,608) and Yorkshire—East Riding—(3,100). |
| 516 | York ... ... ... ... ... | 92,012 | Yorkshire—East Riding—(5,214), Yorkshire—North Riding—(6,924), Yorkshire—West Riding—(1,960), and York C.B. (77,914). |

TABLE 44.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—LIST of REGISTRATION DISTRICTS or POOR LAW UNIONS that were situated in MORE THAN ONE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY or COUNTY BOROUGH on the 1ST JANUARY, 1903—*continued.*

| No. of Registration District. | Name of Registration District or Poor Law Union. | Population, 1901. | Administrative Counties or County Boroughs in which situated, and Population of the part within each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | DIVISION IX.—*cont.* | | |
| 520 | Sculcoates ... ... ... ... | 173,307 | Yorkshire—East Riding—(15,293) and Kingston upon Hull C.B. (158,014). |
| 526 | Scarborough ... ... ... | 51,110 | Yorkshire—North Riding—(45,921) and Yorkshire—East Riding—(5,189). |
| 527 | Malton ... ... ... ... | 20,454 | Yorkshire—North Riding—(10,874) and Yorkshire—East Riding—(9,580). |
| 534 | Middlesbrough ... ... ... | 139,773 | Yorkshire—North Riding—(48,471) and Middlesbrough C.B. (91,302). |
| | DIVISION X. | | |
| 542 | Darlington ... ... ... .. | 56,209 | Durham (54,102) and Yorkshire—North Riding—(2,107). |
| 544 | Hartlepool ... ... ... ... | 88,234 | Durham (25,607) and West Hartlepool C.B. (62,627). |
| 546 | Teesdale ... ... ... ... | 20,354 | Durham (15,345) and Yorkshire—North Riding—(5,009). |
| 553 | Sunderland ... ... ... ... | 181,506 | Durham (35,429) and Sunderland C.B. (146,077). |
| 554 | South Shields ... ... ... | 166,844 | Durham (65,986) and South Shields C.B. (100,858). |
| 555 | Gateshead ... ... ... ... | 173,282 | Durham (63,394) and Gateshead C.B. (109,888). |
| 556 | Newcastle upon Tyne ... ... | 233,644 | Northumberland (18,316) and Newcastle upon Tyne C.B. (215,328). |
| | DIVISION XI. | | |
| 580 | Chepstow ... ... ... ... | 19,246 | Monmouthshire (10,597) and Gloucestershire (8,649). |
| 581 | Monmouth ... ... ... ... | 28,240 | Monmouthshire (11,525), Gloucestershire (15,165), and Herefordshire (1,550). |
| 585 | Newport ... .. ... ... | 115,450 | Monmouthshire (48,180) and Newport C.B. (67,270). |
| 586 | Cardiff ... ... ... ... | 228,638 | Glamorganshire (64,305) and Cardiff C.B. (164,333). |
| 588 | Merthyr Tydfil ... ... ... | 135,540 | Glamorganshire (130,774) and Brecknockshire (4,766). |
| 590 | Neath ... ... ... ... | 71,604 | Glamorganshire (71,055) and Brecknockshire (549). |
| 591 | Pontardawe ... ... ... ... | 26,718 | Glamorganshire (20,933) and Brecknockshire (5,785). |
| 592 | Swansea ... ... ... ... | 119,746 | Glamorganshire (25,209) and Swansea C.B. (94,537). |
| 594 | Llanelly ... ... ... ... | 56,897 | Carmarthenshire (52,116) and Glamorganshire (4,781). |
| 598 | Narberth ... ... ... ... | 17,362 | Pembrokeshire (12,107) and Carmarthenshire (5,255). |
| 601 | Cardigan ... ... ... ... | 15,162 | Cardiganshire (6,910) and Pembrokeshire (8,252). |
| 602 | Newcastle in Emlyn ... ... | 18,135 | Cardiganshire (8,175), Carmarthenshire (7,487), and Pembrokeshire (2,473). |
| 603 | Lampeter ... ... ... ... | 9,257 | Cardiganshire (5,460) and Carmarthenshire (3,797). |
| 607 | Builth ... ... ... ... | 8,976 | Brecknockshire (6,779) and Radnorshire (2,197). |
| 609 | Crickhowell ... ... ... | 19,941 | Brecknockshire (13,948) and Monmouthshire (5,993). |
| 610 | Hay ... ... ... ... ... | 9,401 | Brecknockshire (4 968), Radnorshire (2,339), and Herefordshire (2,094). |
| 611 | Knighton ... ... ... ... | 10,895 | Radnorshire (8,240), Herefordshire (809), and Shropshire (1,846). |
| 612 | Rhayader ... ... . ... | 9,346 | Radnorshire (7,561) and Brecknockshire (1,785). |
| 613 | Machynlleth ... ... ... | 11,041 | Montgomeryshire (6,395), Cardiganshire (380), and Merionethshire (4,266). |
| 615 | Forden ... ... ... ... | 14,844 | Montgomeryshire (11,305) and Shropshire (3,539). |
| 616 | Llanfyllin ... ... ... ... | 16,991 | Montgomeryshire (15,382) and Denbighshire (1,609). |
| 620 | St. Asaph ... ... ... ... | 31,046 | Denbighshire (15,154) and Flintshire (15,892). |
| 621 | Llanrwst ... ... ... ... | 13,170 | Denbighshire (7,236) and Carnarvonshire (5,934). |
| 622 | Corwen ... ... .. ... | 16,313 | Merionethshire (5,132) and Denbighshire (11,181). |
| 625 | Festiniog ... .. ... ... | 27,955 | Merionethshire (19,474) and Carnarvonshire (8,481). |
| 627 | Carnarvon ... ... ... ... | 42,653 | Carnarvonshire (39,598) and Anglesey (3,055). |
| 628 | Bangor ... ... ... ... | 38,655 | Carnarvonshire (25,912) and Anglesey (12,743). |
| 629 | Conway ... ... ... ... | 34,031 | Carnarvonshire (23,827) and Denbighshire (10,204). |

## SUMMARY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Number of Registration Districts on 1st January, 1903 ... ... | **636** | 419* each in one Administrative County. |
| | | 22 „ one County Borough. |
| | | 57 „ one Administrative County and one County Borough. |
| | | 108 „ two Administrative Counties. |
| | | 9 „ two Administrative Counties and one County Borough. |
| | | 17 „ three Administrative Counties. |
| | | 1 in one Administrative County and two County Boroughs. |
| | | 1 „ three Administrative Counties and one County Borough. |
| | | 1 „ four Administrative Counties. |
| | | 1 „ five Administrative Counties. |

* Including Scilly Isles, which have a separate Council under Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, dated 19th May, 1890, confirmed by Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6) Act 1890.

TABLE 45.—UNITED KINGDOM.—AREA and POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM and of the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS in 1901.

| — | Area in Statute Acres.* | Enumerated Population in 1901. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| England and Wales ... ... ... ... ... | 37,327,479 | 32,527,843 | 15,728,613 | 16,799,230 |
| Scotland... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 19,459,155 | 4,472,103 | 2,173,755 | 2,298,348 |
| Ireland ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20,710,593 | 4,458,775 | 2,200,040 | 2,258,735 |
| UNITED KINGDOM ... .. ... | 77,497,227 | 41,458,721 | 20,102,408 | 21,356,313 |
| Isle of Man ... ... ... ... ... ... | 145,325 | 54,752 | 25,496 | 29,256 |
| Channel Islands ... ... ... ... ... | 48,083 | 95,618 | 45,080 | 50,538 |
| Army, Royal Navy and Marines, and Merchant Seamen abroad, being Natives of the United Kingdom ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | 367,736 | 367,736 | — |
| UNITED KINGDOM, &c. ... ... | 77,690,635 | 41,976,827 | 20,540,720 | 21,436,107 |

* These Areas include inland water, but not tidal water or foreshore.

TABLE 46.—UNITED KINGDOM.—POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM and of the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS, at each CENSUS, 1821 to 1901.

| Year. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Isle of Man. | Channel Islands. | * Army, Royal Navy and Marines, and Merchant Seamen abroad, being Natives of the United Kingdom. | United Kingdom, &c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1821 ... | 12,000,236 | 2,091,521 | 6,801,827 | 20,893,584 | 40,081 | 49,427 | 289,095 | 21,272,187 |
| 1831 ... | 13,896,797 | 2,364,386 | 7,767,401 | 24,028,584 | 41,000 | 62,710 | 260,191 | 24,392,485 |
| 1841 ... | 15,914,148 | 2,620,184 | 8,175,124 | 26,709,456 | 47,975 | 76,065 | 202,954 | 27,036,450 |
| 1851 ... | 17,927,609 | 2,888,742 | 6,552,385 | 27,368,736 | 52,387 | 90,739 | 212,194 | 27,724,056 |
| 1861 ... | 20,066,224 | 3,062,294 | 5,798,967 | 28,927,485 | 52,469 | 90,978 | 250,356 | 29,321,288 |
| 1871 ... | 22,712,266 | 3,360,018 | 5,412,377 | 31,484,661 | 54,042 | 90,596 | 216,080 | 31,845,379 |
| 1881 ... | 25,974,439 | 3,735,573 | 5,174,836 | 34,884,848 | 53,558 | 87,702 | 215,374 | 35,241,482 |
| 1891 ... | 29,002,525 | 4,025,647 | 4,704,750 | 37,732,922 | 55,608 | 92,234 | 224,211 | 38,104,975 |
| 1901 ... | 32,527,843 | 4,472,103 | 4,458,775 | 41,458,721 | 54,752 | 95,618 | 367,736 | 41,976,827 |

* The returns for 1821 and 1831 included the Army, Royal Navy and Marines, and Merchant Seamen at home as well as abroad. The return for 1841 included men abroad and on board vessels in home ports, but not those on shore at home; since 1841 the returns relate exclusively to those abroad.

TABLE 47.—UNITED KINGDOM.—INCREASE or DECREASE PER CENT. of POPULATION in the UNITED KINGDOM in each INTERCENSAL PERIOD, 1821–1901.

NOTE.—A *minus* sign signifies decrease.

| Inter-censal Period. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | United Kingdom. | Isle of Man. | Channel Islands. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1821–31 | 15·8 | 13·0 | 14·2 | 15·0 | 2·3 | 26·9 |
| 1831–41 | 14·5 | 10·8 | 5·2 | 11·2 | 17·0 | 21·3 |
| 1841–51 | 12·7 | 10·2 | —19·8 | 2·5 | 9·2 | 19·3 |
| 1851–61 | 11·9 | 6·0 | —11·5 | 5·7 | 0·2 | 0·3 |
| 1861–71 | 13·2 | 9·7 | — 6·7 | 8·8 | 3·0 | — 0·4 |
| 1871–81 | 14·4 | 11·2 | — 4·4 | 10·8 | — 0·9 | — 3·2 |
| 1881–91 | 11·7 | 7·8 | — 9·1 | 8·2 | 3 8 | 5·2 |
| 1891–1901 | 12·2 | 11·1 | — 5·2 | 9·9 | — 1·5 | 3·7 |

TABLE 48.—UNITED KINGDOM.—Of a MILLION PERSONS living in the UNITED KINGDOM, the PROPORTIONS in ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND and IRELAND respectively, 1821–1901.

| Year. | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1821 ... ... | 574,350 | 100,104 | 325,546 |
| 1831 ... ... | 578,344 | 98,399 | 323,257 |
| 1841 ... ... | 595,825 | 98,099 | 306,076 |
| 1851 ... ... | 655,040 | 105,549 | 239,411 |
| 1861 ... ... | 693,673 | 105,861 | 200,466 |
| 1871 ... ... | 721,376 | 106,719 | 171,905 |
| 1881 ... ... | 744,576 | 107,083 | 148,341 |
| 1891 ... ... | 768,626 | 106,688 | 124,686 |
| 1901 ... ... | 784,584 | 107,869 | 107,547 |

TABLE 49.—UNITED KINGDOM.—COUNTRIES of BIRTH of the OFFICERS and MEN serving at HOME and ABROAD in the several Branches of the BRITISH ARMY at the time of the CENSUS, 1901.

| ARM. | TOTAL OFFICERS AND MEN. | OFFICERS. | | | | | | NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | British Colonies or Dependencies. | Foreign Countries. | Not Stated. | England. | Scotland. | Ireland. | British Colonies or Dependencies. | Foreign Countries. | Not Stated. |
| AT HOME. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Staff .. .. | 565 | 142 | 28 | 41 | 21 | -- | 3 | 260 | 25 | 35 | 9 | 1 | — |
| Cavalry .. .. .. | 13,796 | 236 | 42 | 21 | 13 | — | 3 | 10,839 | 1,364 | 1,062 | 111 | 8 | 107 |
| Imperial Yeomanry .. | 10,569 | 12 | — | 12 | 1 | — | 286 | 263 | 96 | 469 | 5 | — | 9,426 |
| Royal Artillery .. .. | 30,282 | 570 | 71 | 86 | 63 | 2 | 22 | 22,883 | 1,967 | 3,354 | 466 | 18 | 762 |
| Royal Engineers .. .. | 7,491 | 207 | 31 | 38 | 46 | 1 | — | 5,880 | 557 | 785 | 119 | 1 | 26 |
| Infantry (including Volunteers enlisted for service in S. Africa). | 73,334 | 1,049 | 121 | 200 | 103 | 7 | 63 | 54,167 | 7,674 | 9,041 | 760 | 17 | 132 |
| Royal Reserve Regiments | 7,293 | 191 | 24 | 32 | 18 | 1 | 15 | 4,321 | 487 | 1,157 | 36 | 3 | 1,006 |
| Army Service Corps .. | 4,153 | 78 | 6 | 16 | 7 | — | — | 3,124 | 430 | 453 | 34 | 5 | — |
| Army Ordnance Dept. and Corps. | 786 | 89 | 8 | 23 | 16 | — | — | 547 | 54 | 30 | 12 | 1 | 6 |
| Royal Army Medical Corps | 1,901 | 74 | 26 | 69 | 9 | — | — | 1,342 | 165 | 195 | 20 | 1 | — |
| Army Pay Corps .. .. | 341 | 50 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 1 | — | 193 | 20 | 26 | 6 | 1 | — |
| Army Post Office Corps | 41 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 38 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Militia (Embodied) .. | 13,510 | 309 | 38 | 78 | 32 | 1 | 43 | 8,592 | 967 | 3,408 | 40 | 2 | — |
| Total Army returned as at Home. | 164,062 | 3,007 | 405 | 635 | 343 | 13 | 385 | 112,239 | 13,825 | 20,008 | 1,617 | 58 | 11,527 |
| ABROAD. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Staff.. .. .. | 1,613 | 380 | 65 | 115 | 60 | 1 | — | 796 | 47 | 101 | 37 | 1 | 10 |
| Cavalry .. .. .. | 14,326 | 409 | 48 | 41 | 32 | 6 | 29 | 9,090 | 970 | 1,502 | 185 | 15 | 1,999 |
| Imperial Yeomanry .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Royal Artillery .. .. | 36,269 | 809 | 93 | 142 | 195 | 2 | 15 | 26,423 | 1,929 | 5,206 | 937 | 29 | 489 |
| Royal Engineers .. .. | 7,935 | 302 | 48 | 48 | 107 | 10 | — | 5,991 | 550 | 698 | 175 | 11 | — |
| Infantry (including Volunteers enlisted for service in S. Africa). | 167,054 | 2,722 | 377 | 368 | 474 | 7 | 433 | 107,970 | 15,867 | 18,307 | 1,587 | 64 | 8,878 |
| Royal Reserve Regiments | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Army Service Corps .. | 4,375 | 136 | 30 | 63 | 32 | — | — | 3,073 | 284 | 634 | 122 | 1 | — |
| Army Ordnance Dept. and Corps. | 1,694 | 103 | 6 | 20 | 19 | 1 | — | 1,277 | 93 | 120 | 51 | 4 | — |
| Royal Army Medical Corps | 4,661 | 139 | 36 | 110 | 11 | — | — | 3,579 | 311 | 428 | 46 | 1 | — |
| Army Pay Corps .. .. | 286 | 35 | 4 | 15 | 7 | — | — | 182 | 15 | 15 | 13 | — | -- |
| Army Post Office Corps .. | 372 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 349 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Militia (Embodied) .. | 18,128 | 439 | 37 | 61 | 21 | 2 | 17 | 13,104 | 1,141 | 2,888 | 41 | 1 | 376 |
| Total Army returned as Abroad. | 246,713 | 5,479 | 741 | 963 | 958 | 29 | 494 | 171,834 | 21,211 | 29,905 | 3,196 | 128 | 11,752 |
| Total Army returned as at Home and Abroad. | 410,775 | 8,486 | 1,149 | 1,618 | 1,301 | 42 | 879 | 284,073 | 35,036 | 49,913 | 4,813 | 186 | 23,279 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Army returned as at Home and Abroad. | 410,775 |
| Others (not stated whether at Home or Abroad, and no particulars available). | 31,160 |
| **Total Army .. ..** | **441,935** |

NOTE.—Owing to the South African War, it was impossible to obtain in all cases, particulars of the Ages and Birthplaces of the Officers and Men who were engaged on active service, or were about to proceed to the seat of war, at the time of the Census.

TABLE 50.—UNITED KINGDOM.—COUNTRIES of BIRTH of the OFFICERS and MEN serving ABROAD in the ARMY, ROYAL NAVY and MARINES at the time of the CENSUS, 1901.

| —— | Total. | Birthplace. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Other than the United Kingdom. |
| Army ... ... ... ... ... ... | 246,713 | 177,313 | 21,955 | 30,888 | 16,557* |
| Royal Navy ... ... ... ... ... | 46,962 | 38,452 | 2,037 | 3,615 | 2,858 |
| Royal Marines ... ... ... ... ... | 6,870 | 6,254 | 357 | 140 | 119 |

* Including 12,246 whose Birthplaces were "Not Stated."

TABLE 51.—UNITED KINGDOM.—AGES of the ARMY, ROYAL NAVY and MARINES, and MERCHANT SEAMEN,* serving at HOME and ABROAD, at the time of the CENSUS, 1901.

| — | ALL AGES. | Under 15 years. | 15— | 20— | 25— | 35— | 45— | 55— | 65 years and upwards. | Age not stated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Army ... ... ... ... | 441,935 | 433 | 48,758 | 131,096 | 168,040 | 34,306 | 3,081 | 339 | 17 | 55,865 |
| Royal Navy ... ... ... | 90,559 | 65 | 21,073 | 29,033 | 25,957 | 7,502 | 1,199 | 181 | | 5,549 |
| Royal Marines ... ... | 18,913 | 87 | 3,100 | 7,179 | 5,836 | 1,483 | 101 | 11 | | 1,116 |
| Merchant Seamen— | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Vessels registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (*Trading* Vessels) | 186,636* | 267 | 12,941 | 31,576 | 52,140 | 30,782 | 16,678 | 4,859 | 663 | 36,730† |
| On Vessels registered both under Parts I. and IV. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (*Fishing* Vessels)... ... ... | 19,502* | 49 | 2,172 | 3,835 | 6,511 | 4,483 | 1,805 | 542 | 61 | 44 |

TABLE 52.—UNITED KINGDOM.—NATIONALITIES and RATINGS of the SEAMEN employed on 31st March, 1901, on SEA-GOING TRADING VESSELS registered under PART I. of the MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894, or on FISHING VESSELS registered under PARTS I. and IV. of the same ACT.

(*Derived from Tables prepared by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.*)

| RATINGS. | Total. | Natives of | | | | | | | Born at Sea. | Not stated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | England and Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. | Channel Islands and Isle of Man. | Colonies. | "British" not otherwise defined. | Foreign Countries. | | |
| Masters ... ... ... ... | 12,615 | 9,336 | 1,712 | 847 | 205 | 173 | 153 | 178 | 3 | 8 |
| Mates ... ... ... ... | 15,333 | 10,407 | 2,610 | 1,044 | 253 | 412 | 157 | 414 | 31 | 5 |
| Petty Officers ... ... ... | 9,074 | 3,311 | 1,462 | 669 | 139 | 273 | 40 | 3,173 | 3 | 4 |
| Able and Ordinary Seamen ... | 51,236 | 22,377 | 5,412 | 4,909 | 893 | 2,047 | 211 | 15,339 | 13 | 35 |
| Apprentices ... ... ... | 3,356 | 2,674 | 341 | 137 | 21 | 90 | 13 | 68 | 3 | 9 |
| Boys ... ... ... ... | 2,002 | 1,490 | 146 | 150 | 17 | 57 | 9 | 131 | — | 2 |
| Engineers, Firemen, &c. ... ... | 47,580 | 24,808 | 7,616 | 4,183 | 216 | 1,318 | 238 | 9,154 | 10 | 37 |
| Stewards and Stewardesses ... | 24,460 | 15,771 | 2,637 | 1,083 | 273 | 1,253 | 115 | 3,293 | 15 | 20 |
| Other Persons‡ ... ... ... | 4,746 | 1,960 | 440 | 360 | 27 | 327 | 33 | 1,381 | — | 218 |
| Lascars on Asiatic Agreement ... | 33,610 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33,610 |
| Not stated ... ... ... ... | 2,126 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,015 | 111 | — | — |
| Total ... ... ... | 206,138* | 92,134 | 22,376 | 13,382 | 2,044 | 5,950 | 2,984 | 33,242 | 78 | 33,948 |

TABLE 53.—UNITED KINGDOM.—AGES and NATIONALITIES of the SEAMEN of all RATINGS employed on 31st March, 1901, on SEA-GOING TRADING VESSELS registered under PART I. of the MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894, or on FISHING VESSELS registered under PARTS I. and IV. of the same ACT.

(*Derived from Tables prepared by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.*)

| NATIVES OF | ALL AGES. | Under 15 years. | 15— | 20— | 25— | 30— | 35— | 40— | 45— | 50— | 55— | 60— | 65— | 70 years and upwards. | Not stated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England and Wales ... | 92,134 | 235 | 10,360 | 18,969 | 16,788 | 13,502 | 10,722 | 8,027 | 5,869 | 3,935 | 2,125 | 1,055 | 334 | 127 | 86 |
| Scotland ... ... | 22,376 | 17 | 1,329 | 3,861 | 4,340 | 3,516 | 2,920 | 2,184 | 1,813 | 1,251 | 691 | 296 | 107 | 39 | 12 |
| Ireland ... ... | 13,382 | 26 | 759 | 2,372 | 2,559 | 2,089 | 1,779 | 1,375 | 1,087 | 750 | 334 | 175 | 44 | 14 | 19 |
| Channel Islands and Isle of Man ... | 2,044 | 6 | 153 | 303 | 319 | 295 | 293 | 243 | 215 | 119 | 58 | 28 | 11 | 1 | — |
| Colonies ... ... | 5,950 | 8 | 554 | 1,512 | 1,281 | 830 | 664 | 468 | 313 | 198 | 83 | 24 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| "British"—not otherwise defined ... | 2,984 | 2 | 67 | 133 | 136 | 155 | 105 | 89 | 89 | 53 | 29 | 8 | 4 | — | 2,114 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 33,242 | 21 | 1,876 | 8,235 | 7,533 | 5,266 | 3,729 | 2,640 | 1,832 | 944 | 371 | 122 | 27 | 7 | 639 |
| Born at Sea ... ... | 78 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Not stated ... ... | 33,948 | — | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | 33,896† |
| Total ... ... | 206,138* | 316 | 15,113 | 35,411 | 32,982 | 25,669 | 20,227 | 15,038 | 11,228 | 7,255 | 3,692 | 1,709 | 534 | 190 | 36,774 |

* The figures relating to Merchant Seamen in Tables 51, 52, 53, and 54, represent only the Seamen actually under Agreement on 31st March, 1901. The whole body of Seamen required to man the vessels registered in the British Islands, is estimated by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen to be, exclusive of Lascars, 203,435.

† Including 33,610 Lascars under Asiatic Agreement.

‡ Including Surgeons, Pursers, Storekeepers, Clerks, Pilots, Cattlemen, &c.

TABLE 54.—UNITED KINGDOM.—AGES and RATINGS of the SEAMEN* employed on 31st March, 1901, on SEA-GOING TRADING VESSELS registered under PART I. of the MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894, or on FISHING VESSELS registered under PARTS I. and IV. of the same ACT.

*(Derived from Tables prepared by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.)*

| RATINGS. | ALL AGES. | Under 15 years. | 15— | 20— | 25— | 30— | 35— | 40— | 45— | 50— | 55— | 60— | 65— | 70 years and upwards. | Not stated. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Masters ... ... | 12,615 | — | 4 | 275 | 969 | 1,773 | 2,196 | 2,152 | 1,927 | 1,491 | 958 | 539 | 198 | 82 | 51 |
| Mates ... ... ... | 15,333 | — | 90 | 2,496 | 3,611 | 3,085 | 2,158 | 1,486 | 991 | 738 | 394 | 187 | 40 | 18 | 39 |
| Petty Officers ... | 9,074 | — | 23 | 903 | 1,619 | 1,563 | 1,481 | 1,254 | 1,016 | 679 | 331 | 126 | 23 | 10 | 46 |
| Able and Ordinary Seamen. | 51,236 | 59 | 5,206 | 14,477 | 9,928 | 6,494 | 5,000 | 3,732 | 2,968 | 1,756 | 822 | 376 | 125 | 43 | 250 |
| Apprentices ... ... | 3,356 | 34 | 2,653 | 649 | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 14 |
| Boys ... ... ... | 2,002 | 114 | 1,750 | 87 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 18 |
| Engineers, Firemen, &c. | 47,580 | — | 979 | 9,963 | 11,625 | 8,933 | 6,412 | 4,256 | 2,710 | 1,510 | 637 | 252 | 73 | 23 | 207 |
| Stewards and Stewardesses. | 24,460 | 105 | 4,196 | 5,514 | 4,319 | 3,044 | 2,376 | 1,750 | 1,356 | 923 | 469 | 191 | 56 | 8 | 153 |
| Other Persons† ... | 4,746 | 4 | 212 | 1,047 | 884 | 773 | 601 | 406 | 259 | 158 | 79 | 38 | 19 | 6 | 260 |
| Lascars on Asiatic Agreement. | 33,610 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 33,610 |
| Not stated ... ... | 2,126 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,126 |
| Total ... ... | 206,138* | 316 | 15,113 | 35,411 | 32,982 | 25,669 | 20,227 | 15,038 | 11,228 | 7,255 | 3,692 | 1,709 | 534 | 190 | 36,774 |

* See note * on preceding page. † See note ‡ on preceding page.

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

*(Derived from Returns furnished by the Board of Trade.)*

TABLE 55.—UNITED KINGDOM.—RECORDED NUMBERS of BRITISH and IRISH EMIGRANTS to PLACES outside EUROPE in successive INTERCENSAL PERIODS, 1851–1901.

| Intercensal Period. | Total. | English. | Scotch. | Irish. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1851–1861 ... | 2,054,578 | 640,316 | 182,954 | 1,231,308 |
| 1861–1871 ... | 1,674,594 | 649,742 | 158,226 | 866,626 |
| 1871–1881 ... | 1,697,719 | 996,038 | 170,757 | 530,924 |
| 1881–1891 ... | 2,593,226 | 1,572,717 | 278,626 | 741,883 |
| 1891–1901 ... | 1,762,734 | 1,109,556 | 187,905 | 465,273 |

TABLE 56.—UNITED KINGDOM.—RECORDED NUMBERS of BRITISH and IRISH EMIGRANTS and IMMIGRANTS to or from PLACES outside EUROPE in the INTERCENSAL PERIODS 1881–91 and 1891–1901.

*(The records of Immigration are not sufficiently complete to admit of the nationality of the British and Irish Immigrants being given separately.)*

| Years. | British and Irish Emigrants. | British and Irish Immigrants. | Excess of British and Irish Emigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881–1891 ... | 2,593,226 | 846,049* | 1,747,177 |
| 1891–1901 ... | 1,762,734 | 1,028,017 | 734,717 |

* Including an estimate for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1881.

NOTE.—The emigrants and immigrants whose nationality was not ascertained have been distributed proportionally.

TABLE 57.—UNITED KINGDOM.—SUMMARY of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| TOTAL ... ... | 2,928,768 | ? | ? |
| **EUROPE.** | | | |
| Austria ... ... ... | 2,645 | 1,100 | 1,545 |
| Balkan States ... ... | 304 | 188 | 116 |
| Belgium ... ... ... | 5,096 | 2,074 | 3,022 |
| Denmark ... ... ... | 234 | ? | ? |
| France ... ... .. | 34,892 | 14,572 | 20,320 |
| German Empire ... ... | 16,793 | 6,658 | 10,135 |
| Greece ... ... ... | 320 | 137 | 183 |
| Hungary ... ... ... | 835 | 454 | 381 |
| Italy ... ... ... | 8,768 | 3,859 | 4,909 |
| Netherlands ... ... | 1,345 | 492 | 853 |
| Norway ... ... ... | 331 | 127 | 204 |
| Ottoman Empire ... | 1,150 | 569 | 581 |
| Portugal ... ... ... | 2,278 | 1,162 | 1,116 |
| Russian Empire ... ... | 5,235 | 2,546 | 2,689 |
| Spain ... ... ... | 7,759 | 4,729 | 3,030 |
| Sweden ... ... ... | 316 | 128 | 188 |
| Switzerland ... ... | 3,898 | ? | ? |
| **ASIA.** | | | |
| Arabia ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| China ... ... ... | 3,287 | 2,016 | 1,271 |
| Cochin China ... ... | 39 | 32 | 7 |
| Corea ... ... ... | 59 | 40 | 19 |
| East Indies ... ... | 161 | 138 | 23 |
| French India ... ... | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| Japan ... ... ... | 1,024 | 704 | 320 |
| Persia ... ... ... | 226 | 151 | 75 |
| Philippine Islands ... | 250 | ? | ? |
| Portuguese India ... | 3 | ? | ? |
| Siam ... ... ... | 202 | 172 | 30 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **AFRICA.** | | | |
| Abyssinia ... ... | 4 | 4 | — |
| Cape Verde Islands ... | 107 | 83 | 24 |
| Congo Free State ... | 142 | 110 | 32 |
| Egypt ... ... ... | 2,766 | 1,671 | 1,095 |
| Fernando Po ... ... | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| German West Africa ... | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| Madagascar... ... ... | 114 | 71 | 43 |
| Morocco ... ... ... | 315 | 138 | 177 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 701 | 557 | 144 |
| Portuguese West Africa | 85 | 71 | 14 |
| Réunion ... ... ... | 25 | ? | ? |
| Tripoli ... ... ... | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| Tunis ... ... ... | 35 | 9 | 26 |
| **AMERICA.** | | | |
| Argentina ... ... | 26,849 | 17,455 | 9,394 |
| Brazil ... ... ... | 1,455 | 1,101 | 354 |
| Chili ... ... ... | 3,639 | 2,839 | 800 |
| Columbia ... ... ... | 179 | 151 | 28 |
| Cuba ... ... ... | 666 | 444 | 222 |
| Danish West Indies ... | 134 | 76 | 58 |
| Dutch West Indies ... | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Ecuador ... ... ... | 46 | 38 | 8 |
| Guiana ... ... ... | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| Hayti ... ... ... | 50 | 37 | 13 |
| Mexico ... ... ... | 51 | 29 | 22 |
| Paraguay ... ... ... | 425 | 318 | 107 |
| Peru ... ... ... | 581 | 460 | 121 |
| San Salvador ... ... | 54 | 45 | 9 |
| United States ... ... | 2,791,403 | ? | ? |
| Uruguay ... ... ... | 1,184 | 820 | 364 |
| Venezuela ... ... | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| **POLYNESIA.** | | | |
| New Caledonia ... .. | 47 | 36 | 11 |
| Samoa ... ... ... | 68 | 45 | 23 |
| Society Islands ... ... | 37 | 34 | 3 |

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901.

NOTE.—The Returns for those Countries (or Districts) marked * relate to "British subjects" instead of to natives of the United Kingdom. Such Returns probably include, in some cases, British subjects who were not natives of the United Kingdom, but were entitled to British nationality either by naturalisation, by being born of British parents, or (in the case of females) by marriage with a British subject; on the other hand, natives of the United Kingdom, who had become naturalised subjects or citizens of a Foreign State would be excluded from such Returns. Except where otherwise stated, the Returns have been furnished, through the Foreign Office, by His Majesty's Consuls.

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| TOTAL ... ... | 2,928,768 | ? | ? |
| **EUROPE.** | | | |
| AUSTRIA* (Census, 31 Dec., 1900). | 2,645 | 1,100 | 1,545 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Austria, Lower ... | 1,368 | 592 | 776 |
| Austria, Upper ... | 28 | 16 | 12 |
| Bohemia ... ... | 373 | 151 | 222 |
| Bukowina ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Carinthia ... ... | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| Carniola .. ... | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Dalmatia .. ... | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Galicia ... ... | 124 | 49 | 75 |
| Gorz and Gradisca ... | 32 | 15 | 17 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe—*continued.*** | | | |
| AUSTRIA—*continued.* | | | |
| Istria ... ... ... | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| Moravia ... ... | 63 | 23 | 40 |
| Salzburg ... ... | 15 | 3 | 12 |
| Silesia... ... ... | 28 | 10 | 18 |
| Styria ... ... ... | 105 | 40 | 65 |
| Trieste and district ... | 271 | 121 | 150 |
| Tyrol ... .. ... | 179 | 56 | 123 |
| Vorarlberg ... ... | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| BALKAN STATES ... | 304 | 188 | 116 |
| BULGARIA* ... ... | 34 | 18 | 16 |
| MONTENEGRO ... | 1 | 1 | — |

* This return is stated to be approximate.

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901—*continued.*

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe**—*continued.* | | | |
| BALKAN STATES—*continued.* | | | |
| ROUMANIA :— | | | |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Braila ... ... | 33 | 29 | 4 |
| Branceni ... ... | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Bucharest ... ... | 133 | 69 | 64 |
| Ciobannsi ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Constanza ... ... | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| Craiova ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Galatz ... ... | 28 | 23 | 5 |
| Jassy ... ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Ploesti ... ... | — | — | — |
| Sulina ... ... | 34 | 27 | 7 |
| SERVIA[a] ... ... | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| BELGIUM (Census, 31 Dec., 1900). | 5,096 | 2,074 | 3,022 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Anvers ... ... | 1,541 | 762 | 779 |
| Brabant ... ... | 1,973 | 713 | 1,260 |
| Flanders, East ... | 409 | 171 | 238 |
| Flanders, West ... | 516 | 188 | 328 |
| Hainaut ... ... | 220 | 99 | 121 |
| Liége ... ... ... | 248 | 90 | 158 |
| Limburg ... ... | 56 | 8 | 48 |
| Luxemburg ... ... | 45 | 20 | 25 |
| Namur ... ... | 88 | 23 | 65 |
| DENMARK ... ... | 230 | ? | ? |
| Iceland* ... ... | 4 | ? | ? |
| FRANCE* (Census)[b] ... | 34,892 | 14,572 | 20,320 |
| DEPARTMENTS. | | | |
| Ain ... ... ... | 28 | 9 | 19 |
| Aisne ... ... ... | 81 | 28 | 53 |
| Allier ... ... ... | 72 | 50 | 22 |
| Alpes (Basses-) ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Alpes (Hautes-) ... | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Alpes Maritimes ... | 3,509 | 1,243 | 2,266 |
| Ardèche ... ... | 18 | 5 | 13 |
| Ardennes ... ... | 28 | 5 | 23 |
| Ariège... ... ... | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| Aube ... ... ... | 46 | 23 | 23 |
| Aude ... ... ... | 21 | 2 | 19 |
| Aveyron ... ... | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Belfort (Territory of) | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Bouches-du-Rhône ... | 1,114 | 690 | 424 |
| Calvados ... ... | 439 | 233 | 206 |
| Cantal... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Charente ... ... | 115 | 63 | 52 |
| Charente-Inférieure... | 75 | 29 | 46 |
| Cher ... ... ... | 43 | 13 | 30 |
| Corrèze ... ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Corse ... ... ... | 62 | 39 | 23 |
| Côte d'Or ... ... | 60 | 28 | 32 |
| Côtes-du-Nord ... | 264 | 93 | 171 |
| Creuse... .. ... | 5 | — | 5 |
| Dordogne .. ... | 40 | 10 | 30 |
| Doubs... ... ... | 27 | 8 | 19 |
| Drôme ... ... | 41 | 14 | 27 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe**—*continued.* | | | |
| FRANCE—*continued.* | | | |
| Eure ... ... ... | 220 | 92 | 128 |
| Eure-et-Loir ... ... | 47 | 13 | 34 |
| Finistère ... ... | 115 | 45 | 70 |
| Gard ... ... ... | 50 | 16 | 34 |
| Garonne (Haute-) ... | 29 | 8 | 21 |
| Gers ... ... ... | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Gironde ... ... | 526 | 262 | 264 |
| Hérault ... ... | 128 | 41 | 87 |
| Ille-et-Vilaine ... | 800 | 288 | 512 |
| Indre ... ... ... | 27 | 9 | 18 |
| Indre-et-Loire ... | 106 | 25 | 81 |
| Isère ... ... ... | 69 | 34 | 35 |
| Jura ... ... ... | 30 | 17 | 13 |
| Landes ... ... | 38 | 12 | 26 |
| Loir-et Cher ... ... | 55 | 14 | 41 |
| Loire ... ... ... | 47 | 23 | 24 |
| Loire (Haute-) ... | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Loire-Inférieure ... | 180 | 68 | 112 |
| Loiret ... ... ... | 89 | 32 | 57 |
| Lot ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Lot-et-Garonne ... | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| Lozère... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Maine-et-Loire ... | 109 | 27 | 82 |
| Manche ... ... | 300 | 130 | 170 |
| Marne... ... ... | 132 | 56 | 76 |
| Marne (Haute-) ... | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| Mayenne ... ... | 39 | 9 | 30 |
| Meurthe-et-Moselle ... | 67 | 30 | 37 |
| Meuse... ... ... | 10 | — | 10 |
| Morbihan ... ... | 61 | 14 | 47 |
| Nièvre... ... ... | 36 | 11 | 25 |
| Nord ... ... ... | 1,515 | 749 | 766 |
| Oise ... ... ... | 1,895 | 1,218 | 677 |
| Orne ... ... ... | 112 | 39 | 73 |
| Pas-de-Calais... ... | 1,768 | 725 | 1,043 |
| Puy-de-Dôme ... | 46 | 14 | 32 |
| Pyrénées (Basses ) ... | 2,042 | 735 | 1,307 |
| Pyrénées (Hautes-) ... | 80 | 29 | 51 |
| Pyrénées-Orientale ... | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| Rhône... ... ... | 294 | 99 | 195 |
| Saône (Haute-) ... | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Saône-et-Loire ... | 28 | 5 | 23 |
| Sarthe... ... ... | 75 | 21 | 54 |
| Savoie... ... ... | 26 | 3 | 23 |
| Savoie (Haute-) ... | 40 | 11 | 29 |
| Seine ... ... ... | 12,875 | 5,100 | 7,775 |
| Seine-Inférieure ... | 1,422 | 568 | 854 |
| Seine-et-Marne ... | 149 | 57 | 92 |
| Seine-et-Oise... ... | 1,319 | 608 | 711 |
| Sèvres (Deux-) ... | 16 | 1 | 15 |
| Somme ... ... | 192 | 83 | 109 |
| Tarn ... ... ... | 25 | 2 | 23 |
| Tarn-et-Garonne ... | 23 | 1 | 22 |
| Var ... ... ... | 536 | 161 | 375 |
| Vaucluse ... ... | 37 | 13 | 24 |
| Vendée ... ... | 24 | 8 | 16 |
| Vienne ... ... | 37 | 15 | 22 |
| Vienne (Haute-) ... | 26 | 9 | 17 |
| Vosges ... ... | 32 | 20 | 12 |
| Yonne... ... ... | 62 | 26 | 36 |
| Within the Consular District of Nice :— | | | |
| Monaco ... ... | 647 | 321 | 326 |
| GERMAN EMPIRE (Census, 1 Dec., 1900). | 16,793 | 6,658 | 10,135 |
| Kingdom of Prussia— | | | |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| East Prussia ... | 169 | 111 | 58 |
| West Prussia ... | 128 | 70 | 58 |
| Berlin (City of) ... | 1,478 | 594 | 884 |
| Brandenburg ... | 1,106 | 385 | 721 |
| Pomerania ... | 221 | 88 | 133 |

[a] This return is stated to be approximate.

[b] The complete returns of the Census in 1901 are available only for the following Departments:—Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Marne, Meuse, Oise, Pas de Calais, Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Sommes, and Vosges. In these cases the figures for 1901 are given in the Table; for the other Departments the results of the Census in 1896 are inserted, and may be regarded as fairly approximate to the numbers in 1901. The return for Monaco was furnished by H.M. Consul.

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901—*continued.*

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe**—*continued.* | | | |
| GERMAN EMPIRE—*continued.* | | | |
| Posen ... ... | 85 | 27 | 58 |
| Silesia ... ... | 423 | 154 | 269 |
| Saxony ... ... | 383 | 132 | 251 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 526 | 232 | 294 |
| Hanover ... ... | 1,020 | 437 | 583 |
| Westphalia ... | 355 | 184 | 171 |
| Hesse-Nassau ... | 1,510 | 451 | 1,059 |
| Rhine ... ... | 1,822 | 703 | 1,119 |
| Hohenzollern ... | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Kingdom of Bavaria | 901 | 352 | 549 |
| Kingdom of Saxony | 1,621 | 453 | 1,168 |
| Wurtemburg ... | 538 | 202 | 336 |
| Baden ... ... ... | 936 | 393 | 543 |
| Hesse ... ... ... | 262 | 105 | 157 |
| Mecklenburg-Schwerin. | 143 | 52 | 91 |
| Saxe-Weimar ... | 181 | 51 | 130 |
| Mecklenburg-Strelitz | 18 | 8 | 10 |
| Oldenburg ... ... | 66 | 36 | 30 |
| Brunswick ... ... | 123 | 28 | 95 |
| Saxe-Meiningen ... | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| Saxe-Altenburg ... | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| Saxe-Coburg-Gotha... | 117 | 34 | 83 |
| Anhalt ... ... | 46 | 9 | 37 |
| Schwartzburg-Sondershausen. | 25 | 11 | 14 |
| Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. | 14 | 5 | 9 |
| Waldeck ... ... | 9 | 2 | 7 |
| Reuss (old dynasty) | 6 | — | 6 |
| Reuss (new dynasty) | 21 | 6 | 15 |
| Schaumburg-Lippe ... | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Lippe ... ... ... | 18 | 6 | 12 |
| Lubeck ... ... | 53 | 13 | 40 |
| Bremen ... ... | 464 | 250 | 214 |
| Hamburg ... .. | 1,718 | 964 | 754 |
| Alsace-Lorraine ... | 245 | 92 | 153 |
| GREECE... ... ... | 320 | 137 | 183 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Athens ... ... | 201 | 73 | 128 |
| Cephalonia ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Corfu ... ... ... | 34 | 16 | 18 |
| Laurium ... ... | — | — | — |
| Patras... ... ... | 21 | 5 | 16 |
| Piraeus ... ... | 18 | 9 | 9 |
| Syra ... ... ... | 34 | 32 | 2 |
| Volo ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Zante ... ... ... | 5 | — | 5 |
| HUNGARY* (Census, 1900). | 835 | 454 | 381 |
| Danube (left bank)... | 48 | 20 | 28 |
| Danube (right bank) | 125 | 58 | 67 |
| Basin between the Danube and the Theiss. | 306 | 106 | 200 |
| Theiss (right bank)... | 29 | 15 | 14 |
| Theiss (left bank) ... | 70 | 53 | 17 |
| Basin between the Theiss and the Maros. | 22 | 7 | 15 |
| Transylvania ... | 18 | 7 | 11 |
| Fiume (town and district). | 159 | 136 | 23 |
| Croatia and Slavonia | 58 | 52 | 6 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe**—*continued.* | | | |
| ITALY* (Census, 10 Feb., 1901). | 8,768 | 3,859 | 4,909 |
| DIVISIONS. | | | |
| Abruzzo and Molise... | 14 | ? | ? |
| Basilicata .. ... | — | — | — |
| Calabria ... ... | 2 | ? | ? |
| Campagna ... ... | 790 | ? | ? |
| Emilia ... ... | 41 | ? | ? |
| Lazio ... ... ... | 1,739 | ? | ? |
| Liguria ... ... | 2,908 | ? | ? |
| Lombardy ... ... | 414 | ? | ? |
| Marches ... ... | 29 | ? | ? |
| Piedmont ... ... | 233 | ? | ? |
| Puglia ... ... | 90 | ? | ? |
| Sardinia . . ... | 147 | ? | ? |
| Sicily ... ... ... | 641 | ? | ? |
| Tuscany ... ... | 1,506 | ? | ? |
| Umbria ... ... | 16 | ? | ? |
| Venice ... ... | 198 | ? | ? |
| THE NETHERLANDS* | 1,345 | 492 | 853 |
| PROVINCES (Census, 31 Dec., 1899). | | | |
| Drenthe ... ... | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Friesland ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Gelderland ... ... | 94 | 22 | 72 |
| Groningen ... ... | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Limburg ... ... | 103 | 22 | 81 |
| Noordbrabant ... | 94 | 39 | 55 |
| Noordholland ... | 389 | 155 | 234 |
| Overijssel ... ... | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| Utrecht ... ... | 62 | 14 | 48 |
| Zeeland ... ... | 80 | 55 | 25 |
| Zuidholland ... ... | 457 | 158 | 299 |
| Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (Census, 2 Dec., 1900). | 38 | 14 | 24 |
| NORWAY ... ... | 331 | 127 | 204 |
| OTTOMAN EMPIRE .. | 1,150 | 569 | 581 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Adana ... ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Aleppo ... ... | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| Angora ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Bagdad ... ... | 35 | 24 | 11 |
| Basrah ... ... | 88 | 87 | 1 |
| Beirut ... ... | 167 | 51 | 116 |
| Broussa ... ... | 5 | 5 | — |
| Constantinople ... | 302 | 160 | 142 |
| Crete ... ... ... | 18 | 10 | 8 |
| Damascus ... ... | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| Dardanelles ... ... | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Diarbekir ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Erzeroum ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Gallipoli ... ... | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Ismid ... ... ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Jaffa ... ... ... | 21 | 5 | 16 |
| Jedda ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Jerusalem ... ... | 194 | 64 | 130 |
| Konia* ... ... | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Panserma ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Salonica ... ... | 30 | 16 | 14 |
| Smyrna ... ... | 209 | 111 | 98 |
| Trebizond ... ... | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Van ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 1 |

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901—*continued.*

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe**—*continued.* | | | |
| PORTUGAL* (Census, 1 Dec., 1900). | 2,278 | 1,162 | 1,116 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Aveiro ... ... | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Beja ... ... ... | 17 | 11 | 6 |
| Braga .. ... ... | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| Braganca ... ... | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Castello Branco ... | — | — | — |
| Coimbra ... ... | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| Evora ... ... ... | 26 | 13 | 13 |
| Faro ... ... ... | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| Guarda ... ... | — | — | — |
| Leiria .. ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Lisbon ... ... | 1,074 | 589 | 485 |
| Portalegre ... ... | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| Porto ... ... ... | 498 | 235 | 263 |
| Santarem ... ... | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Vianna ... ... | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Villa Real ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Viseu ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| The Azores :— | | | |
| Angra ... ... | — | — | — |
| Horta ... ... | 36 | 29 | 7 |
| Ponta Delgada ... | 48 | 21 | 27 |
| Madeira Islands :— | | | |
| Funchal ... ... | 461 | 213 | 248 |
| RUSSIAN EMPIRE[a] ... | 5,235 | 2,546 | 2,689 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Moscow ... ... | 650 | 300 | 350 |
| Nicolaieff ... ... | 110 | 81 | 29 |
| Odessa ... ... | 513 | 328 | 185 |
| St. Petersburg ... | 1,850 | 900 | 950 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Caucasus, Siberia, and Finland ... ... | 770 | 295 | 475 |
| Ekaterinoslav ... | 162 | 67 | 95 |
| Poland ... ... | 175 | 100 | 75 |
| Vladimir ... ... | 145 | 75 | 70 |
| Other Provinces ... | 860 | 400 | 460 |
| SPAIN (Census, 1900) ... | 7,759 | 4,729 | 3,030 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Alava ... ... ... | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| Albacete ... ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Alicante ... ... | 39 | 27 | 12 |
| Almeria ... ... | 47 | 25 | 22 |
| Avila ... ... ... | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Badajoz ... ... | 27 | 15 | 12 |
| Balearic Islands ... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Barcelona ... ... | 600 | 317 | 283 |
| Biscay ... ... ... | 775 | 626 | 149 |
| Burgos ... ... | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| Caceres ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cadiz ... ... ... | 1,933 | 840 | 1,093 |
| Canary Islands ... | 2,035 | 1,655 | 430 |
| Castellon ... ... | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Ciudad Real ... ... | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Cordoba ... ... | 37 | 21 | 16 |
| Coruña ... ... | 69 | 41 | 28 |
| Cuenca ... ... | — | — | — |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Europe**—*continued.* | | | |
| SPAIN—*continued.* | | | |
| Gerona ... ... | 50 | 23 | 27 |
| Granada ... ... | 36 | 20 | 16 |
| Guadalajara ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Guipuzcoa ... ... | 37 | 23 | 14 |
| Huelva ... ... | 359 | 209 | 150 |
| Huesca ... ... | — | — | — |
| Jaen ... ... ... | 146 | 78 | 68 |
| Leon ... ... ... | 23 | 14 | 9 |
| Lerida ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Logrono ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Lugo ... ... ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Madrid ... ... | 408 | 155 | 253 |
| Malaga ... ... | 253 | 130 | 123 |
| Murcia ... ... | 100 | 74 | 26 |
| Navarra ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Orense ... ... | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Oviedo ... ... | 38 | 23 | 15 |
| Palencia ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Pontevedra ... ... | 90 | 51 | 39 |
| Salamanca ... ... | 19 | 12 | 7 |
| Santander ... ... | 41 | 31 | 10 |
| Segovia ... ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Sevilla ... ... | 242 | 131 | 111 |
| Soria ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Tarragona ... ... | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Teruel ... ... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Toledo ... ... | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Valencia ... ... | 123 | 68 | 55 |
| Valladolid ... ... | 50 | 49 | 1 |
| Zamora ... ... | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Zaragoza ... ... | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Possessions on the North West Coast of Africa. | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| SWEDEN ... ... | 316 | 128 | 188 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Gothenburg[b] ... ... | 133 | 63 | 70 |
| Stockholm ... ... | 183 | 65 | 118 |
| SWITZERLAND (Census, 1 Dec., 1900). | 3,898 | ? | ? |
| CANTONS. | | | |
| Aargau ... ... | 35 | ? | ? |
| Appenzell ... ... | 14 | ? | ? |
| Basle ... ... ... | 95 | ? | ? |
| Berne ... ... ... | 158 | ? | ? |
| Freiburg ... ... | 28 | ? | ? |
| Geneva ... ... | 527 | ? | ? |
| Glarus... ... ... | 11 | ? | ? |
| Grisons ... ... | 692 | ? | ? |
| Lucerne ... ... | 56 | ? | ? |
| Neuchatel ... ... | 205 | ? | ? |
| St. Gallen ... ... | 96 | ? | ? |
| Schaffhausen... ... | 12 | ? | ? |
| Schwyz ... ... | 16 | ? | ? |
| Solothurn ... ... | 23 | ? | ? |
| Tessin ... ... ... | 188 | ? | ? |
| Thurgau ... ... | 29 | ? | ? |
| Unterwalden... ... | 5 | ? | ? |
| Uri ... ... ... | 3 | ? | ? |
| Valais ... ... ... | 39 | ? | ? |
| Vaud ... ... ... | 1,372 | ? | ? |
| Zug ... ... ... | 9 | ? | ? |
| Zurich ... ... | 285 | ? | ? |

[a] The numbers in this Return are estimated from a Return of British Subjects made in 1881, the results of the last Census in Russia not being available.

[b] This return is stated to be approximate.

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901—*continued.*

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **ASIA.** | | | |
| ARABIA ... ... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| CHINA ... ... | 3,287 | 2,016 | 1,271 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Amoy ... ... ... | 117 | 78 | 39 |
| Canton ... .. | 74 | 56 | 18 |
| Chefoo ... ... | 152 | 75 | 77 |
| Chinkiang ... ... | 58 | 21 | 37 |
| Chungking ... ... | 66 | 38 | 28 |
| Foochow ... ... | 151 | 95 | 56 |
| Hankow ... ... | 138 | 93 | 45 |
| Ichang* ... ... | 25 | 21 | 4 |
| Kiukiang ... ... | 80 | 47 | 33 |
| Kiungchow ... ... | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Macao ... ... ... | 30 | 24 | 6 |
| Nanking ... ... | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| Newchwang ... ... | 52 | 32 | 20 |
| Ningpo ... ... | 66 | 40 | 26 |
| Pakhoi ... ... | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| Samshui ... ... | 3 | 3 | — |
| Shanghai ... ... | 1,814 | 1,047 | 767 |
| Sha-shih* ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Soochow* ... ... | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| Ssumao ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Swatow ... ... | 145 | 107 | 38 |
| Tientsin ... ... | 185 | 137 | 48 |
| Wenchow ... ... | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| Wuchow ... ... | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Wuhu ... ... ... | 51 | 41 | 10 |
| COCHIN CHINA* ... | 39 | 32 | 7 |
| COREA ... ... ... | 59 | 40 | 19 |
| EAST INDIES ... ... | 161 | 138 | 23 |
| Dutch East Borneo* | 52 | 47 | 5 |
| Java (Districts) :— | | | |
| Batavia ... ... | 38 | 32 | 6 |
| Samarang ... ... | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Sourabaya ... ... | 59 | 50 | 9 |
| FRENCH INDIA (Pondicherry and Karikal). | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| JAPAN ... ... ... | 1,024 | 704 | 320 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Hakodate ... ... | 27 | 15 | 12 |
| Hiogo ... ... ... | 288 | 206 | 82 |
| Nagasaki ... ... | 90 | 60 | 30 |
| Tainan ... ... | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| Tamsui ... ... | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Yokohama ... ... | 579 | 395 | 184 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| Asia—*continued.* | | | |
| PERSIA*[a] ... ... | 226 | 151 | 75 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Fan and Khurgistan | 27 | 24 | 3 |
| Ispahan ... ... | 32 | 15 | 17 |
| Kriman ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Meshed ... ... | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| Resht ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Shires ... ... ... | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| Sistan ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sultanabad ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tabriz ... ... ... | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| Teheran ... ... | 101 | 71 | 30 |
| Yezd ... ... ... | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| PHILIPPINE ISLANDS* | 250 | ? | ? |
| PORTUGUESE INDIA | 3 | ? | ? |
| SIAM ... ... ... | 202 | 172 | 30 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Bangkok ... ... | 164 | 135 | 29 |
| Chiengmai ... ... | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| **AFRICA.** | | | |
| ABYSSINIA ... ... | 4 | 4 | — |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Adis Ababa ... ... | 3 | 3 | — |
| Harrar ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| CAPE VERDE ISLANDS. | 107 | 83 | 24 |
| CONGO FREE STATE | 142 | 110 | 32 |
| EGYPT[b] ... ... ... | 2,766 | 1,671 | 1,095 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Alexandria ... ... | 465 | 264 | 201 |
| Cairo ... ... ... | 1,754 | 968 | 786 |
| Ismailia ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Port Said ... ... | 239 | 179 | 60 |
| Soudan* ... ... | 206 | 196 | 10 |
| Suez ... ... ... | 100 | 63 | 37 |

[a] This return is stated to be approximate.
[b] The return for Egypt is exclusive of the "Army of Occupation."

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901—*continued.*

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **Africa—*continued.*** | | | |
| FERNANDO PO ... | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| GERMAN WEST AFRICA. | 34 | 33 | 1 |
| MADAGASCAR... ... | 114 | 71 | 43 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Antananarivo ... | 83 | 48 | 35 |
| Tamatave ... ... | 31 | 23 | 8 |
| MOROCCO ... ... | 315 | 138 | 177 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Alcazar ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Daralbaida ... ... | 103 | 54 | 49 |
| Fez ... ... ... | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| Laraiche ... ... | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Tangier ... ... | 179 | 69 | 110 |
| Tetuan ... ... | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.*[a] | 701 | 557 | 144 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Beira ... ... ... | 243 | 218 | 25 |
| Lourenço Marques*[a] ... | 453 | 334 | 119 |
| Mozambique ... ... | 5 | 5 | — |
| PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA. | 85 | 71 | 14 |
| RÉUNION* ... ... | 25 | ? | ? |
| TRIPOLI... ... ... | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Benghazi ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Tripoli ... ... | 14 | 10 | 4 |
| TUNIS ... ... ... | 35 | 9 | 26 |
| **AMERICA.** | | | |
| ARGENTINA*[b] ... ... | 26,849 | 17,455 | 9,394 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **America—*continued.*** | | | |
| BRAZIL ... ... ... | 1,455 | 1,101 | 354 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Bahia ... ... ... | 159 | 123 | 36 |
| Corumba* ... ... | 18 | 13 | 5 |
| Espirito Santo ... | 5 | 5 | — |
| Minas Geraes ... | 199 | 140 | 59 |
| Para* ... ... ... | 300 | 250 | 50 |
| Pernambuco ... ... | 209 | 169 | 40 |
| Porto Alegre... ... | 48 | 31 | 17 |
| Rio de Janeiro ... | 410 | 300 | 110 |
| Rio Grande do Sul ... | 90 | 61 | 29 |
| Santa Catarina ... | 17 | 9 | 8 |
| CHILI ... ... ... | 3,639 | 2,839 | 800 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Antofagasta .. ... | 195 | 150 | 45 |
| Arica ... ... ... | 27 | 22 | 5 |
| Caldera ... ... | 120 | 87 | 33 |
| Caleta Buena ... | 45 | 41 | 4 |
| Carrizal Bajo... ... | 44 | 34 | 10 |
| Chanaral ... ... | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| Coquimbo ... ... | 149 | 101 | 48 |
| Coronel ... ... | 73 | 48 | 25 |
| Iquique ... ... | 314 | 263 | 51 |
| Junin ... ... ... | 58 | 56 | 2 |
| Lota ... ... ... | 52 | 29 | 23 |
| Pisagua ... ... | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| Punta Arenas ... | 710 | 630 | 80 |
| Santiago ... ... | 167 | 122 | 45 |
| Talcahuano ... ... | 127 | 94 | 33 |
| Tattal... ... ... | 164 | 144 | 20 |
| Tocopilla ... ... | 80 | 67 | 13 |
| Tome ... ... ... | 15 | 9 | 6 |
| Traiguen ... ... | 229 | 141 | 88 |
| Valdivia ... ... | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| Valparaiso ... ... | 1,013 | 755 | 258 |
| COLOMBIA ... ... | 179 | 151 | 28 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Bogota* ... ... | 41 | 37 | 4 |
| Panama :— | | | |
| Barranquilla ... | 25 | 15 | 10 |
| Buenaventura ... | 4 | 4 | — |
| Cartagena ... ... | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| Colon ... ... | 15 | 15 | — |
| David ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Panama ... ... | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| Santa Martha ... | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| Tumaco ... ... | 12 | 9 | 3 |
| Tolima* ... ... | 42 | 37 | 5 |
| CUBA (Census, 1899) ... | 666 | 444 | 222 |
| PROVINCES. | | | |
| Havana ... ... | 314 | 195 | 119 |
| Matanzas ... ... | 44 | 29 | 15 |
| Pinar del Rio ... | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| Puerto Principe ... | 31 | 22 | 9 |
| Santa Clara ... ... | 60 | 40 | 20 |
| Santiago ... ... | 207 | 151 | 56 |

[a] The return for Lourenço Marques relates to the Township only, and not to the whole District.
[b] The sexes of British subjects are not distinguished by the Government Statistical Department of Argentina, but, for the purpose of the above Table, they have been computed by the Consul. The return is stated to be approximate.

TABLE 58.—UNITED KINGDOM.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS relating to NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM residing in FOREIGN COUNTRIES at or about the date of the CENSUS, 1901—*continued.*

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **America—*continued.*** | | | |
| DANISH WEST INDIES. | 134 | 76 | 58 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| St. Croix ... ... | 39 | 25 | 14 |
| St. John* ... ... | 74 | 36 | 38 |
| St. Thomas ... ... | 21 | 15 | 6 |
| DUTCH WEST INDIES[a] | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Aruba... ... ... | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Curaçoa ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| ECUADOR* ... ... | 46 | 38 | 8 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Guayaquil ... ... | 39 | 35 | 4 |
| Quito ... ... ... | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| GUIANA (Dutch and French). | 24 | 20 | 4 |
| HAYTI ... ... ... | 50 | 37 | 13 |
| MEXICO* ... ... | 51 | 29 | 22 |
| PARAGUAY** ... ... | 425 | 318 | 107 |
| PERU ... ... ... | 581 | 460 | 121 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Arequipa ... ... | 17 | 17 | — |
| Callao... ... ... | 289 | 213 | 76 |
| Cerro de Pasco ... | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| Iquitos* ... ... | 47 | 44 | 3 |
| Lima ... ... ... | 138 | 105 | 33 |
| Molendo ... ... | 41 | 40 | 1 |
| Pacasmayo ... ... | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Perené ... ... | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| Pisco ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | — |
| Salaverry ... ... | 20 | 16 | 4 |

| COUNTRIES, &c. | Natives of United Kingdom. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PERSONS. | Males. | Females. |
| **America—*continued.*** | | | |
| SAN SALVADOR* ... | 54 | 45 | 9 |
| UNITED STATES (Census, 1 June, 1900). | 2,791,403 | ? | ? |
| (Proper)[b] ... ... | 2,783,082 | ? | ? |
| Alaska ... ... | 1,687 | ? | ? |
| Hawaii ... ... | 1,412 | ? | ? |
| Military and Naval Stations. | 5,222 | ? | ? |
| URUGUAY** ... ... | 1,184 | 820 | 364 |
| VENEZUELA ... ... | 30 | 20 | 10 |
| DISTRICTS. | | | |
| Caracas ... ... | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| Ciudad Bolivar[c] ... | ? | ? | ? |
| La Guayra ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Maracaybo ... ... | — | — | — |
| Puerto Caballo ... | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| **POLYNESIA.** | | | |
| NEW CALEDONIA ... | 47 | 36 | 11 |
| SAMOA ... ... ... | 68 | 45 | 23 |
| SOCIETY ISLANDS ... | 37 | 34 | 3 |

[a] The return is stated to be approximate.
[b] The figures for the individual States and Territories are shown in Table 59.
[c] No return of Natives of the United Kingdom has been received for this District.

TABLE 59.—UNITED KINGDOM.—DISTRIBUTION of NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM enumerated in the UNITED STATES in June, 1900. (Derived from United States Census Reports).

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Natives of | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United Kingdom. | England. | Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
| Total ... ... ... ... | 2,791,403 | 843,491 | 93,744 | 234,699 | 1,619,469 |
| NORTH ATLANTIC DIVISION:— | | | | | |
| Maine ... ... ... ... ... | 17,278 | 4,793 | 199 | 2,127 | 10,159 |
| New Hampshire ... ... ... ... | 20,734 | 5,100 | 68 | 2,019 | 13,547 |
| Vermont ... ... ... ... ... | 13,005 | 2,447 | 1,056 | 2,049 | 7,453 |
| Massachusetts ... ... ... ... | 358,274 | 82,346 | 1,680 | 24,332 | 249,916 |
| Rhode Island ... ... ... ... | 64,044 | 22,832 | 256 | 5,455 | 35,501 |
| Connecticut ... ... ... ... | 99,388 | 21,569 | 650 | 6,175 | 70,994 |
| New York ... ... ... ... ... | 602,404 | 135,685 | 7,304 | 33,862 | 425,553 |
| New Jersey ... ... ... ... | 155,678 | 45,428 | 1,195 | 14,211 | 94,844 |
| Pennsylvania ... ... ... ... | 386,579 | 114,831 | 35,453 | 30,386 | 205,909 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION:— | | | | | |
| Delaware ... ... ... ... ... | 6,934 | 1,506 | 43 | 341 | 5,044 |
| Maryland ... ... ... ... ... | 21,975 | 5,299 | 674 | 2,128 | 13,874 |
| District of Columbia ... ... ... | 9,175 | 2,299 | 82 | 574 | 6,220 |
| Virginia ... ... ... ... ... | 8,388 | 3,425 | 267 | 1,162 | 3,534 |
| West Virginia ... ... ... ... | 7,301 | 2,622 | 482 | 855 | 3,342 |
| North Carolina ... ... ... ... | 1,615 | 904 | 20 | 320 | 371 |
| South Carolina ... ... ... ... | 1,852 | 474 | 8 | 239 | 1,131 |
| Georgia ... ... ... ... ... | 4,289 | 1,514 | 65 | 417 | 2,293 |
| Florida ... ... ... ... ... | 3,631 | 2,231 | 169 | 434 | 797 |
| NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION:— | | | | | |
| Ohio ... ... ... ... ... | 120,571 | 44,745 | 11,481 | 9,327 | 55,018 |
| Indiana ... ... ... ... ... | 32,068 | 10,874 | 2,083 | 2,805 | 16,306 |
| Illinois ... ... ... ... ... | 203,338 | 64,390 | 4,364 | 20,021 | 114,563 |
| Michigan ... ... ... ... ... | 84,202 | 43,839 | 838 | 10,343 | 29,182 |
| Wisconsin ... ... ... ... ... | 49,464 | 17,995 | 3,356 | 4,569 | 23,544 |
| Minnesota ... ... ... ... ... | 40,548 | 12,022 | 1,288 | 4,810 | 22,428 |
| Iowa ... ... ... ... ... | 58,864 | 21,027 | 3,091 | 6,425 | 28,321 |
| Missouri ... ... ... ... ... | 52,989 | 15,666 | 1,613 | 3,878 | 31,832 |
| North Dakota ... ... ... ... | 7,526 | 2,909 | 147 | 1,800 | 2,670 |
| South Dakota ... ... ... ... | 8,862 | 3,862 | 549 | 1,153 | 3,298 |
| Nebraska ... ... ... ... ... | 24,579 | 9,757 | 922 | 2,773 | 11,127 |
| Kansas ... ... ... ... ... | 31,023 | 13,283 | 2,005 | 4,219 | 11,516 |
| SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION:— | | | | | |
| Kentucky ... ... ... ... ... | 14,260 | 3,256 | 337 | 793 | 9,874 |
| Tennessee ... ... ... ... ... | 6,423 | 2,207 | 300 | 544 | 3,372 |
| Alabama ... ... ... ... ... | 5,668 | 2,347 | 306 | 1,223 | 1,792 |
| Mississippi... ... ... ... ... | 2,288 | 798 | 30 | 196 | 1,264 |
| Louisiana ... ... ... ... ... | 9,029 | 2,063 | 126 | 399 | 6,436 |
| Texas ... ... ... ... ... | 16,651 | 8,213 | 313 | 1,952 | 6,173 |
| Indian Territory ... ... ... ... | 1,755 | 779 | 175 | 404 | 397 |
| Oklahoma ... ... ... ... ... | 2,535 | 1,121 | 94 | 333 | 987 |
| Arkansas ... ... ... ... ... | 3,194 | 1 394 | 113 | 342 | 1,345 |
| WESTERN DIVISION:— | | | | | |
| Montana ... ... ... ... ... | 20,870 | 8,077 | 935 | 2,422 | 9,436 |
| Wyoming ... ... ... ... ... | 5,833 | 2,596 | 393 | 1,253 | 1,591 |
| Colorado ... ... ... ... ... | 29,731 | 13,575 | 1,955 | 4,069 | 10,132 |
| New Mexico ... ... ... ... | 2,192 | 968 | 105 | 427 | 692 |
| Arizona ... ... ... ... ... | 3,255 | 1,561 | 136 | 399 | 1,159 |
| Utah ... ... ... ... ... | 25,679 | 18,879 | 2,141 | 3,143 | 1,516 |
| Nevada ... ... ... ... ... | 2,967 | 1,167 | 128 | 247 | 1,425 |
| Idaho ... ... ... ... ... | 7,104 | 3,943 | 732 | 796 | 1,633 |
| Washington ... ... ... ... | 22,875 | 10,481 | 1,509 | 3,623 | 7,262 |
| Oregon ... ... ... ... ... | 12,557 | 5,663 | 401 | 2,283 | 4,210 |
| California ... ... ... ... ... | 91,638 | 35,746 | 1,949 | 9,467 | 44,476 |
| ALASKA ... ... ... ... ... | 1,687 | 674 | 41 | 295 | 677 |
| HAWAII ... ... ... ... ... | 1,412 | 739 | 21 | 427 | 225 |
| PERSONS in the MILITARY and NAVAL SERVICE of the UNITED STATES (including civilian employés, &c.) stationed ABROAD. | 5,222 | 1,565 | 96 | 453 | 3,108 |

TABLE 60.—UNITED KINGDOM.—NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM enumerated in the UNITED STATES* at each CENSUS, 1850 to 1900.

| CENSUS YEAR. | United Kingdom. | England. | Wales. | Scotland. | Ireland. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 ... ... ... | 1,340,812 | 278,675 | 29,868 | 70,550 | 951,719 |
| 1860 ... ... ... | 2,199,079 | 433,494 | 45,763 | 108,518 | 1,611,304 |
| 1870 ... ... ... | 2,626,241 | 555,046 | 74,533 | 140,835 | 1,855,827 |
| 1880 ... ... ... | 2,772,169 | 664,160 | 83,302 | 170,136 | 1,854,571 |
| 1890 ... ... ... | 3,122,911 | 909,092 | 100,079 | 242,231 | 1,871,509 |
| 1900 ... ... ... | 2,788,304 | 842,078 | 93,682 | 233,977 | 1,618,567 |

* Excluding Alaska and Hawaii.

TABLE 61.—BRITISH EMPIRE.—AREA and POPULATION at or about the time of the CENSUS in 1901.

| | Area in Square Miles. | Population, Enumerated or Estimated, 1901. |
|---|---|---|
| **British Empire** ... ... ... ... | **11,876,745*** | **400,543,713*** |
| **United Kingdom** ... ... ... | **121,089** | **41,458,721** |
| **Isle of Man and Channel Islands.** | **303** | **150,370** |
| **Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, &c.** | **11,755,353*** | **358,934,622*** |

* These totals include some places for which the figures are partly estimated, and are exclusive of a number of islands and rocks which, although British Territory or under British protection, are not included in any Colony or separate Protectorate. Many of these islands have no permanent inhabitants.

TABLE 62.—AREA and POPULATION of the BRITISH COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, PROTECTORATES, &c., distinguishing the NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM.

NOTE.—The figures, except those marked * which, in some cases, are wholly or partly estimated, are derived from Census Returns, with inclusion in the population, when possible, of Soldiers and of Sailors of the Royal Navy and Merchant Service.

| | Area in Square Miles. | Population, Enumerated or Estimated, 1901. | Natives of the United Kingdom.(*a*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, &c.** | **11,755,353** | **358,934,622** | **1,652,050** |
| **In Europe** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **3,703** | **472,502** | **31,854** |
| **„ Asia** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **1,849,259** | **300,604,864** | **117,669** |
| **„ Africa** .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | **2,669,297** | **45,146,972** | **222,118** |
| **„ America** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **4,036,671** | **7,525,815** | **395,113** |
| **„ Australasia** ... ... ... ... ... ... | **3,176,223** | **5,184,469** | **885,296** |
| **Europe** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **3,703** | **472,502** | **31,854** |
| Gibraltar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 27,460 | 7,398 |
| Malta and Gozo .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 117 | 207,890 | 23,893 |
| Cyprus .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,584 | 237,152 | 263 |
| **Asia** ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | **1,849,259** | **300,604,864** | **117,669** |
| INDIA ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,711,259 | 294,361,056 | 96,653 |
| Provinces .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,077,797 | 231,899,507 | — |
| States and Agencies .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 633,462 | 62,461,549 | — |
| OTHER POSSESSIONS ... ... ... ... ... ... | 138,000 | 6,243,808 | 21,016 |
| Ceylon .. .. .. .. . .. .. .. .. .. .. | 25,332 | 3,573,419† | 5,842 |
| Maldive Archipelago .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | ? | 30,000* | ? |
| Straits Settlements .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 542 | 573,598 | 3,594 ‡ |
| Federated Malay States .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 26,300 | 678,595 | 1,220 ‡ |
| Johore .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9,000* | 200,000* | ? |
| State of North Borneo .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31,106* | 104,527 | ? |
| Brunei .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,000* | 45,000* | ? |
| Labuan .. .. .. .. . .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30* | 8,411 | ? |
| Sarawak .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 41,000* | 500,000* | ? |
| Hong-Kong .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 405* | 309,466 | 9,864 |
| Wei-Hai-Wei .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 285* | 130,792* | 496 |

(*a*.) In many cases information as to the numbers of the Natives of the United Kingdom resident in the Colonies and Dependencies cannot be obtained, or the figures given are only estimates.
* *See* note at head of Table.
† The figures given for Ceylon do not include the Boer Prisoners of War.
‡ In the returns for Straits Settlements and for Federated Malay States the population is classified by "nationality," and not by birthplace.

TABLE 62.—AREA and POPULATION of the BRITISH COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, PROTECTORATES, &c., distinguishing the NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

NOTE.—The figures, except those marked * which, in some cases, are wholly or partly estimated, are derived from the Census Returns, with inclusion in the population, when possible, of Soldiers and of Sailors of the Royal Navy and Merchant Service.

| | Area in Square Miles. | Population, Enumerated or Estimated, 1901. | Natives of the United Kingdom.(*a*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Africa** | **2,689,297** | **45,146,972** | **222,118** |
| Gambia (Colony and Protectorate) | 4,500* | 90,404 | 158† |
| Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate) | 34,000* | 1,026,432* | 366† |
| Gold Coast (including Ashanti and Northern Territory) | 80,000* | 1,486,433* | ? |
| Lagos (Colony and Protectorate) | 26,700* | 1,388,847* | ? |
| Northern Nigeria | 323,000* | 20,000,000* | ? |
| Southern Nigeria | 49,704* | 5,000,000* | 336 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 276,995 | 2,405,552 § | 217,000 |
| Basutoland | 10,293* | 264,047* | |
| Natal and Zululand‡ | 35,019* | 929,970* | |
| Orange River Colony | 50,000* | 385,045 § | |
| Transvaal | 119,200* | 1,354,200 § | |
| Bechuanaland Protectorate | 386,200* | 180,000* | |
| Northern Rhodesia | 606,170* | 339,066 ‖ | |
| Southern Rhodesia | 143,830* | 503,065* | |
| British Central Africa | 42,217* | 736,724* | 409 |
| Zanzibar and Pemba Island | 1,020* | 200,000* | 180 |
| East Africa Protectorate | 350,000* | 4,000,000* | 415 |
| Uganda Protectorate | 80,000* | 4,000,000* | 253 |
| Somali Coast Protectorate | 68,000* | 500,000* | 20 |
| Socotra | 1,382* | 4,000* | ? |
| Ascension Island | 34* | 410 | 264 |
| St. Helena | 47 | 5,200¶ | 1,819 |
| Tristan da Cunha | ? | 74 | — |
| Mauritius and Dependencies | 838* | 378,195 | 845 |
| Seychelles Islands | 148* | 19,258 | 53 |
| **America** | **4,036,871** | **7,525,815** | **395,113** |
| NORTH AMERICA | 3,905,793 | 5,613,260 | 391,970 |
| Dominion of Canada | 3,745,574 | 5,371,315 | 390,019 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 160,200* | 220,984 | 1,951 |
| Bermudas, or Somers Islands | 19* | 20,961¶ | ? |
| CENTRAL AMERICA | 19,578 | 1,614,406 | 2,359 |
| West Indies— | | | |
| Bahama Islands | 4,403½ | 53,735 | 160 |
| Jamaica | 4,207* | 755,730† | ? |
| Turks, and Caicos Islands | 169* | 5,350 | 22 |
| Cayman Islands | ? | 4,322* | ? |
| Leeward Islands— | | | |
| Antigua | 108* | 34,178 | ? |
| Barbuda | 62* | 775 | ? |
| Redonda | | 18 | ? |
| Montserrat | 32½* | 12,215 | ? |
| St. Christopher or St. Kitts | 68* | 29,782 | ? |
| Anguilla | 35* | 3,890 | ? |
| Nevis | 50* | 12,774 | ? |
| Virgin Islands and Tortola | 58* | 4,906 | ? |
| Dominica | 291* | 28,894 | ? |

(*a*). In many cases information as to the numbers of the Natives of the United Kingdom resident in the Colonies and Dependencies cannot be obtained, or the figures given are only estimates.

* *See* note at head of Table.

† In the returns for Gambia and for Sierra Leone the population is classified by "nationality" and not by birthplace.

‡ The population given above for Natal (including Zululand) is the estimated number in March, 1901. The result of the Census taken in 1904 shows that, excluding the Native Areas, 284,691 persons were enumerated in the Colony of Natal.

§ Census, 1904.

‖ The population given for Northern Rhodesia relates only to North Eastern Rhodesia, no estimate for North Western Rhodesia being obtainable.

¶ The populations given for St. Helena and the Bermudas are exclusive of Boer Prisoners of War.

## TABLE 62.—AREA and POPULATION of the BRITISH COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, PROTECTORATES, &c., distinguishing the NATIVES of the UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

NOTE.—The figures, except those marked * which, in some cases, are wholly or partly estimated, are derived from Census Returns, with inclusion in the population, when possible, of Soldiers and of Sailors of the Royal Navy, and Merchant Service.

| | Area in Square Miles. | Population, Enumerated or Estimated, 1901. | Natives of the United Kingdom.(*a*) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **America**—*continued.* | | | |
| Windward Islands— | | | |
| Grenada | 133 | 63,433 | 140 |
| St. Vincent | 132* | 47,548* | ? |
| St. Lucia | 233 | 49,883 | 475 |
| Barbados | 166* | 195,588* | ? |
| Trinidad | 1,754* | 255,148 | 1,337 |
| Tobago | 114* | 18,751 | 48 |
| British Honduras | 7,562 | 37,479 | 177 |
| SOUTH AMERICA | 111,500 | 298,149 | 784 |
| British Guiana | 104,000* | 295,896* | ? |
| Falkland Islands | 7,500* | 2,253 | 784 |
| **Australasia** | **3,176,223** | **5,184,469** | **885,296** |
| THE COMMONWEALTH | 2,972,918 | 3,836,154 | 679,159 |
| New South Wales | 310,700 | 1,359,133 | 220,401 |
| Norfolk Island | 12* | 627* | ? |
| Victoria | 87,884 | 1,201,341 | 214,371 |
| Queensland | 668,497 | 528,366* | 126,159 |
| South Australia | 903,690 | 339,727 | 56,862 |
| Western Australia | 975,920 | 189,385 | 41,551 |
| Tasmania | 26,215 | 172,475 | 19,815 |
| OTHER POSSESSIONS | 203,305 | 1,348,315 | 206,137 |
| New Zealand | 104,471* | 816,214 | 205,463 |
| Cook Islands and other Dependencies | 280* | 12,292* | ? |
| British New Guinea | 90,540* | 350,000* | ? |
| Pacific Islands— | | | |
| British Solomon Islands | ? | ? | 50† |
| Fiji Islands and Rotumah | 7,435* | 120,128 | 624 |
| Tonga Islands | 390* | 18,540* | ? |
| Union Islands | 7* | 1,000* | ? |
| Ellice and Gilbert Islands | 180* | 30,000* | ? |
| Pitcairn Island | 2* | 141* | ? |
| OTHER ISLANDS | ? | ? | ? |

(*a*.) In many cases information as to the numbers of the Natives of the United Kingdom resident in the Colonies and Dependencies cannot be obtained or ,the figures given are only estimates.

* *See* note at head of Table.

† The return for the British Solomon Islands relates to "nationality" and not to birthplace.

# APPENDIX B.

## Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900. [63 Vict. Ch. 4.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS. A.D. 1900.


Section.—1. Census to be taken in 1901.
„ 2. Central authority for and expenses of census.
„ 3. Enumeration districts and enumerators.
„ 4. Preparation and filling up of schedules.
„ 5. Collection, correction, and copying of schedules.
„ 6. Enumeration in public and charitable institutions.
„ 7. Returns of persons travelling or on shipboard or not in houses.
„ 8. Abstracts of returns.
„ 9. Power to supply further abstracts to local authorities.
„ 10. Matters to be prescribed by instructions.
„ 11. Penalties for offences.
„ 12. Application to Scotland.
„ 13. Extent of Act and short title.


CHAPTER 4. A.D. 1900.

An ACT for taking the CENSUS for GREAT BRITAIN in the year one thousand nine hundred and one. [27th March, 1900.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

**Census to be taken in 1901.**

1. A census for Great Britain shall be taken in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, and the census day shall be Sunday the thirty-first day of March in that year.

**Central authority for and expenses of census.**

2.—(1.) The Local Government Board shall superintend the taking of the census.

(2.) The Registrar-General shall, subject to the approval of the Board, prepare and issue such forms and instructions as he deems necessary for the taking of the census.

(3.) The expenses incurred, with the approval of the Treasury, for the purposes of the census, shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

**Enumeration districts and enumerators.**

3.—(1.) For the purposes of the census every registration sub-district shall be divided into enumeration districts, and an enumerator shall be appointed for each enumeration district.

(2.) Overseers of the poor and relieving officers for poor law unions shall, if so required by the Local Government Board, act as and be enumerators for the purposes of this Act.

**Preparation and filling up of schedules.**

4.—(1.) Schedules shall be prepared by or under the direction of the Local Government Board for the purpose of being filled up by or on behalf of the several occupiers of dwelling-houses, with the following particulars, and no others, namely, particulars showing—

(*a*) the name, sex, age, profession or occupation, condition as to marriage, relation to head of family, birth-place, and (where the person was born abroad) nationality of every living person who abode in every house on the night of the census day ; and

(*b*) whether any person who so abode was blind or deaf and dumb, or imbecile or lunatic; and

(*c*) where the occupier is in occupation of less than five rooms, the number of rooms occupied by him ; and

(*d*) in the case of Wales or the county of Monmouth, whether any person who so abode (being of three years of age or upwards) speaks English only or Welsh only, or both English and Welsh.

(2.) Every enumerator shall in the course of the week ending on the Saturday next before the census day leave at every dwelling-house within his enumeration district one or more of these schedules for the occupier thereof or of any part thereof, and on every such schedule shall be plainly expressed that it is to be filled up by the occupier for whom it is left, and that the enumerator will collect all such schedules within his district on the Monday then next following.

(3.) Every occupier for whom any such schedule has been so left shall fill up the schedule, to the best of his knowledge and belief, so far as relates to all persons dwelling in the house, tenement, or apartment occupied by him, and shall sign his name thereto, and shall deliver the schedule so filled up to the enumerator when required so to do.

(4.) In this section the expression "dwelling-house" shall include every building and tenement of which the whole or any part is used for the purpose of human habitation, and where a dwelling-house is let or sub-let in different tenements or apartments and occupied distinctly by different persons or families, a separate schedule shall be left with or for and shall be filled up by the occupier of each such distinct tenement or apartment.

(5.) For the purposes of this section, a person who is travelling or at work on the night of the census day, and who returns to a house on the morning of the following day, shall be treated as abiding in that house on the night of the census day.

**Collection, correction, and copying of schedules.**

5.—(1.) Every enumerator shall visit every house in his district, and shall collect all the schedules so left within his district, from house to house, and so far as may be possible on the day next following the census day, and shall complete such of the schedules as on delivery thereof to him appear to be defective, and correct such as he finds to be erroneous, and shall copy the schedules, when completed and corrected, and shall furnish a return, according to the best information which he is able to obtain, of all the persons present within his district on the night of the census day, but not included in the schedules collected by him.

(2.) Every enumerator shall also furnish the prescribed particulars as to whether or not houses are occupied or inhabited, and as to the counties, boroughs, parishes, and other areas for electoral or administrative purposes, and the ecclesiastical parishes or districts in which the houses are situate.

Enumeration in public and charitable institutions.

**6.** The Governor, master, or chief resident officer of every prison, workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum, and of every public or charitable institution which may be determined upon by the Registrar-General, shall be the enumerator of the inmates thereof, and shall conform to such instructions as may be sent to him by the authority of the Local Government Board for obtaining the returns required by this Act, so far as may be practicable, with respect to the inmates.

Returns of persons travelling or on shipboard or not in houses.

**7.** The Registrar-General shall, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, obtain returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to persons who during the night of the census day were travelling or on shipboard, or for any other reason were not abiding on that night in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators, and shall include these returns in the abstracts to be made under this Act.

Abstracts of returns.

**8.**—(1.) The Registrar-General shall, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, prepare a preliminary abstract and a detailed abstract of the census returns.

(2.) The preliminary abstract shall be printed, and laid before both Houses of Parliament within five months next after the census day, if Parliament be then sitting, or if Parliament be not then sitting, then within the first fourteen days of the session then next ensuing.

(3.) The detailed abstract shall be printed and laid before both Houses of Parliament at as early a date as may be found practicable.

Power to supply further abstracts to local authorities.

**9.** The Registrar-General may, if he thinks fit, at the request and cost of the council of any county, borough, or urban district, cause abstracts to be prepared containing statistical information with respect to the county, borough, or district, which can be derived from the census returns, but is not supplied by the census report, and which, in his opinion, the council may reasonably require.

Matters to be prescribed by instructions.

**10.**—(1.) Instructions issued under this Act may prescribe, among other things—

(*a.*) The mode in which enumeration districts are to be formed and enumerators appointed; and

(*b.*) The duties of superintendent-registrars, registrars, enumerators, and other persons employed under this Act; and

(*c.*) The mode in which the householders' schedules are to be copied, and the persons to whom the schedules and copies are to be delivered; and

(*d.*) The persons by whom and the mode in which the copies are to be summarised, verified, examined, corrected, and otherwise dealt with; and

(*e.*) The allowances to be paid to persons employed under this Act; and

(*f.*) The mode in which and the persons by whom the amount of the allowances payable in respect of each registration district is to be certified, and the persons by whom and the mode in which the payments are to be made; and

(*g.*) Anything authorised by this Act to be prescribed.

(2.) The scale of allowances payable under this Act shall be subject to the approval of the Treasury.

Penalties for offences.

**11.**—(1.) If any superintendent-registrar, registrar, enumerator, or other person employed under this Act, makes wilful default in the performance of any of his duties under this Act, or makes any wilfully false declaration, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(2.) If any occupier for whom a schedule is left under this Act—

(*a.*) wilfully refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to fill up the schedule to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign and deliver it as by this Act required; or

(*b.*) wilfully makes, signs, or delivers, or causes to be made, signed, or delivered, any false return of any matter specified in the schedule; or

(*c.*) refuses to answer, or wilfully gives a false answer to, any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be obtained under this Act;

he shall for each offence be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

(3.) If any person employed in taking the census communicates, without lawful authority, any information acquired in the course of his employment, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust within the meaning of the Official Secrets Act, 1889, and that Act shall apply accordingly.

52 & 53 Vict., c. 52.

Application to Scotland.

**12.** In the application of this Act to Scotland—

(1.) "Secretary for Scotland" shall be substituted for "Local Government Board" and "Board"; "Registrar-General for Scotland" for "Registrar-General"; "registration district" for "registration sub-district"; "burgh" for "borough"; "poor-house" for "workhouse"; and "police burgh" for "urban district":

(2.) The expression "council" shall include the commissioners of a police burgh:

(3.) The schedules under this Act shall include particulars showing whether any person who abode in any house on the night of the census day (being three years of age or upwards), speaks English only or Gaelic only, or both English and Gaelic:

(4.) The particulars to be furnished by the enumerators shall show, with respect to each dwelling-house, the number of rooms, including a kitchen (if any) as a room, having a window, not being a window with a borrowed light:

(5.) Sheriffs, sheriff clerks, chief magistrates, town clerks, inspectors of poor and assistant inspectors of poor, shall perform such duties as may be prescribed, including, if so prescribed, such duties as were imposed on them by the Census (Scotland) Act, 1890.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 38.

Extent of Act and short title.

**13.**—(1.) This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

(2.) This Act may be cited as the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900.

[FORM OF OCCUPIER'S SCHEDULE.]

# CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.

No._____

## OCCUPIER'S SCHEDULE.

*Prepared pursuant to the Census (Great Britain) Act, 1900.*

☞ This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Occupier. | ..... |
| Postal Address. | ..... |

## NOTICE TO THE OCCUPIER.

In compliance with the Census Act, this Schedule must be filled up by the OCCUPIER or person in charge of the house or tenement.

If a house be let or sub-let to separate Persons or Families, each Occupier of a separate tenement or apartment must make a return for his own portion of the house upon a SEPARATE SCHEDULE.

Before filling up the Schedule all the Instructions printed in the Headings and on the back must be read.

**This Schedule will be CALLED FOR on MONDAY, APRIL 1st, by the appointed Enumerator.**

In order that he may not be delayed, the answers must be written in the proper columns early on the *morning of that day*. It is the duty of the Enumerator to complete the return if defective, and to correct it if erroneous. The Occupier, if unable to write in the particulars himself, may allow another person to do so.

The Return is required for carrying out the provisions of the Census Act. The contents of the Schedules will be treated as confidential; they will be published in General Abstract only, and strict care will be taken that the Returns are not used for the gratification of curiosity, or for other purposes than those of the Census.

Any Person who REFUSES to give INFORMATION, or who wilfully gives FALSE INFORMATION as to any of the required particulars, is liable, on summary conviction before Justices, to a *Fine not exceeding Five Pounds*.

REGINALD MACLEOD.
*Registrar General.*

*Approved by the Local Government Board,*
WALTER H. LONG,
*President.*

## INSTRUCTIONS for filling up ... OCCUPATION."

**1. The precise nature of the occupation must be inserted in Column 6, in accordance with the Instructions given below.**

**2. A person following more than one occupation should state each of them in the order of their importance. Magistrates, Members of Parliament, and Officials may state their official title, but should not omit to return their profession or ordinary occupation, if they have any.**

**3. Vague terms, such as Merchant, Broker, Agent, Manufacturer, Contractor, Manager, Superintendent, Foreman, Dealer, Apprentice, Artisan, Mechanic, Machinist, Machine Worker, Factory Hand, Operative, Labourer, &c., must not be used alone. Full and distinctive description of the occupation must be given.**

**4. Children attending school and also engaged in a trade or industry should be described as following the particular trade or industry.**

**5. The Occupier's attention is called to the heading of Column 8, in which column the words "At Home" should be entered opposite the names of persons engaged in any trade or industry carried on at home.**

**6. The ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE.—Persons in these services should state their rank or grade and the branch of the service to which they belong.**

**7. CLERGYMEN** of the Church of England should return themselves as such. PRIESTS and MINISTERS of other religious communities should state to what community they belong—as, "*Roman Catholic Priest*," "*Wesleyan Minister*." Local or occasional preachers should return their ordinary occupation, but may also add the fact of their being preachers. Clergymen who are also Schoolmasters should state the fact

8. LEGAL PROFESSION.—Members of this profession should state whether they are Barristers, Solicitors, Articled Clerks, Barristers' Clerks, Solicitors' Clerks or Law Clerks.

**9. SONS or other RELATIVES of FARMERS employed on the farm should be returned as "*Farmer's Son*," "*Farmer's Brother*," &c.**

10. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS should be entered according to the particular work on which they are usually engaged—such as, "*Shepherd*," "*Hind*," "*Carter on Farm*," "*Horse Man on farm*," "*Horse Keeper on Farm*," "*Teamster on farm*," "*Waggoner on farm*," "*Cattleman on Farm*," "*Stockman on farm*," "*Yardman on farm*," "*Ordinary Agricultural Labourer*," &c. The term "Labourer" must not be used by itself to describe an "Agricultural Labourer."

11. SHOPKEEPERS and SHOP-ASSISTANTS should return themselves as such and should also state their branch of business—as, "*Grocer-Shopkeeper*," "*Draper's Assistant*," &c. Persons wholly or principally engaged in manufacture or repair—such as, "*Journeymen Bakers*," "*Tailors' Cutters*," "*Watchmakers*," "*Bootmakers*," &c.—should return themselves as such and not as "Shopkeepers," or "Shop-Assistants."

**12. MANAGERS, FOREMEN, SUPERINTENDENTS, OVER-LOOKERS, &c., should state the special branch of trade in which they are employed.**

**13. NURSES.—The term "Nurse" by itself is too indefinite. The kind of nurse should be stated, as "*Hospital Nurse*," "*Sick Nurse*," "*Monthly Nurse*," "*Nurse (domestic)*," &c.**

**14. DOMESTIC SERVANTS should be entered according to the nature of their service, adding in all cases "Domestic." *Examples:* "*Coachman—Domestic;*" "*Gardener—Domestic;*" "*Cook—Domestic.*" Coachmen, Gardeners, &c., *not in Domestic Service*, should describe themselves as "*Coachman (not domestic)*," "*Market Gardener*," &c.**

15. ENGINEERS should fully state the nature of their employment. CIVIL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, and MINING ENGINEERS should describe themselves as such. ENGINE and MACHINE MAKERS should specify the precise branch of the trade in which they are employed—as, "*Steam-engine Maker—Fitter*." ENGINE-DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN should state whether they drive or stoke Railway Engines, Ship's Engines, or Stationary Engines, or whether they are Furnace Stokers—as "*Stoker on Steam-ship*," "*Railway Engine-driver*," "*Gas Stoker*," "*Furnace Stoker at Potteries*."

16. ARTISANS, MECHANICS and WORKERS in MANUFACTORIES should state not only the general name, but also the particular branch of the industry in which they are engaged, naming, where possible, the material used or article made, thus—"*Brass Founder*," "*Silk-throwster*," "*Watchmaker—Finisher*," "*Printer—Compositor*." Such terms as Founder, Finisher, Printer, Throwster, Machinist, &c., must not be used alone. SEWING MACHINISTS should name the article they machine—as, "*Boot Machinist*," "*Shirt Machinist*," &c.

17. WEAVERS, SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, DYERS, &c., should invariably state the material in which they work and the precise process in which they are engaged—such as, "*Cotton-spinner*," "*Silk Weaver*," "*Cotton card-room hand*," "*Wool-winder*," &c.

18. MINERS and QUARRYMEN should always state the kind of mine or quarry in which they work, and the nature of their employment in or about the mine or quarry—as, "*Coal-miner—Hewer*," "*Lead-miner*," "*Slate-quarryman*." The term "Miner" or "Quarryman" should never be used alone.

19. LABOURERS, PORTERS, CARTERS, should specify the nature of their employment—as, "*Railway Porter*," "*Navvy*," "*Bricklayer's Labourer*," "*Labourer in Ship Yards*," "*Railway Carter*," "*General Labourer*." The term "Labourer," "Porter," &c., should never be used alone.

20. RETIRED.—Persons who have retired from their profession or occupation should state their former calling, with the addition of the word "*retired*"—as, "*Retired Farmer*," "*Retired Grocer*," "*Retired Blacksmith*."

21. LIVING ON OWN MEANS.—Persons neither following nor having retired from a profession or occupation, but deriving their income from private sources, should return themselves as "*Living on own means*." Such terms as "Gentleman" "Esquire," &c., must not be used.

## FIVE EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE OCCUPIER'S SCHEDULES.

| Cols. 1. Name and Surname. | 2. Relation to Head of Family. | 3. Condition as to Marriage. | 4. Sex. | 5. Age last Birthday. | 6. Profession or Occupation. | 7. Write either "Employer," "Worker," or "Own account," opposite the name of each person occupied in any trade or industry. | 8. Whether working at home. | 9. Where born. | 10. If (1) Deaf and Dumb. (2) Blind. (3) Lunatic. (4) Imbecile, feeble-minded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ST EXAMPLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| John Smith | Head of Family | Married | M. | 48 | Grain Merchant | Employer | — | Surrey, Godstone | |
| Edith Smith | Wife | Married | F. | 46 | | | | Surrey, Godstone | |
| Thomas Smith | Son | Single | M. | 25 | Clergyman (Church of England) | | | London, Paddington | |
| Robert Smith | Son | Single | M. | 23 | Solicitor's Clerk | | | London, Paddington | |
| Jean Martel | Visitor | Single | F. | 25 | Wine Agent | Own account | | France (German subject) | |
| Ellen Roberts | Servant | Single | F. | 23 | Housemaid (Domestic) | | | Canada | |
| Jane Edwards | Servant | Single | F. | 25 | Cook (Domestic) | | | Herts, Bushey | |
| 2ND EXAMPLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| John Smith | Head of Family | Married | M. | 46 | Machine Minder (Cotton Mill) | Worker | — | Lancs., Oldham | |
| Elizabeth Cox | Wife | Married | F. | 46 | Woollen Weaver | Worker | — | Lancs., Oldham | |
| William Cox | Son | Single | M. | 18 | Cotton Spinner | Worker | — | Yorks., Bradford | |
| Rosa Cox | Daughter | Single | F. | 15 | Retired Laundress | Worker | — | Yorks., Bradford | |
| Mary Ann Hall | Mother-in-Law | Widow | F. | 71 | Alderman | Worker | At home | Ireland | Blind from childhood. |
| James Smith | Boarder | Single | M. | 24 | Copper Miner | Worker | — | Cornwall, Conway | |
| Sidney Smith | Boarder | Single | M. | 23 | | | | Lancs., Oldham | Imbecile. |
| 3RD EXAMPLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| (George Wood | Head of Family | Widower | M. | 55 | Shoemaker | Own account | At home | London, Newington | |
| Alan Wood | Son | Single | M. | 25 | Draper's Assistant | Worker | At home | London, Newington | |
| Flora Wood | Daughter | Single | F. | 23 | Shirtmaker | Worker | At home | London, Newington | |
| Ellen Wood | Aunt | Single | F. | 71 | Living on own means | | | Northampton, Oundle | |
| Richard Webb | Servant | Single | M. | 24 | Carter on Farm (General Servant (Domestic)) | Worker | — | Isle of Man | |
| Martha Jones | Servant | Single | F. | 20 | | | | | |
| 4TH EXAMPLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Walter Johnson | Head of Family | Widower | M. | 30 | Railway Engine Stoker | Worker | — | | |
| James Johnson | Son | | M. | 10 months | | | | | |
| 5TH EXAMPLE. | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward Martin | Head of Family | Widower | M. | 55 | Shoemaker | Own account | At home | | |
| Hannah Martin | Daughter | Single | F. | 25 | Dressmaker | Worker | At home | | |
| Julia Martin | Daughter | Single | F. | 19 | Milliner | Worker | At home | | |

**LIST of the MEMBERS of this FAMILY, of VISITORS, of BOARDERS, and of SERVANTS, who SLEPT or ABODE in this Dwelling or Tenement on the NIGHT of SUNDAY, 31st MARCH, 1901.**

*(See examples of Schedules printed on the back hereof.)*

| Cols. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9 | 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **NAME and SURNAME.** | **RELATION to Head of Family.** | **CONDITION as to Marriage.** | **SEX.** | **AGE Last Birthday.** | **PROFESSION or OCCUPATION.** | | | **WHERE BORN** | **If (1) Deaf and Dumb. (2) Blind. (3) Lunatic. (4) Imbecile, feeble-minded.** |
| | *This* SCHEDULE *must include any Person* DWELLING *in this house or tenement on the Night of March 31st, and alive at* MIDNIGHT; *and also any Person who, although not in the house during the* CENSUS NIGHT, *arrived on the* MORNING OF MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, *and had not been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included.*<br>Write first the Name of the Head of the Family, followed by the Names of his Wife, Children, and other Relatives; then the Names of any Visitors, Boarders, and Servants. | State whether Head, or Wife, Son, Daughter, or other Relative, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant. | Write either "*Married*," "*Widower*," or "*Single*," opposite the Names of all Persons except Young Children. | Write "*M*" opposite Males, and "*F*" opposite Females. | In the case of *an Infant under One Year* state the Age in *Months*, writing "*Under one Month*," "*1 Month*," "*2 Months*," &c. | State the Occupation, if any, of each person (whether man, woman, or child). For those engaged in any trade or industry, state the particular branch, and also the material worked or dealt in.<br>The instructions on the back of the Schedule must be carefully read before this column is filled up. | Write opposite the name of each person engaged in any trade or industry, either<br>(1) "*Employer*" (that is, employing persons other than domestic servants).<br>(2) "*Worker*" (that is, a worker for an employer); or<br>(3) "*Own Account*" (that is, neither Employer nor working for Employer, but working on own account). | Write opposite the name of each person carrying on trade or industry AT HOME the words "*At Home.*" | State the Birthplace of each person<br>(1) If in ENGLAND or WALES, the COUNTY and TOWN, or PARISH.<br>(2) If in SCOTLAND or IRELAND, the name of the COUNTRY.<br>(3) If in a BRITISH COLONY or DEPENDENCY, the name of the COLONY or DEPENDENCY.<br>(4) If in a FOREIGN COUNTRY, the name of the COUNTRY, and whether the person be a "*British Subject*," a "*Naturalised British Subject*," or a "*Foreign Subject*," specifying nationality such as "*French, German, &c.*" | Write the precise Infirmity, if any, opposite the name of the Person; and if the Infirmity dates from childhood, add "*from childhood*." Do not use such a general term as "*Afflicted*" or "*Infirm.*" |
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**If the above persons occupy less than five rooms, write in this space the number of rooms occupied by them.**

**I declare the foregoing to be a true Return, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.**

To be signed by the Occupier or Head of Family. } Witness my Hand (*Signature*) _____

## MEMORANDUM on the subject of Occupations for the guidance of Local Officers engaged in making or revising the enumeration.

The following columns contain a list of insufficient descriptions of Profession or Occupation in most frequent use, with examples of the additional particulars which should be entered in the Occupation Column of the Schedule. The object is to avoid error which would otherwise arise if a Box Maker, for instance, were allocated as working in the wrong material.

| Insufficient Description. | Additional Particulars required. |
|---|---|
| Accountant. | Whether *Chartered Accountant*, *Bank Accountant*, *Company's Accountant*, &c. |
| Artist. | Branch of Art—as *Artist (Painter)*, *Photographic Artist*, *Art Ware Artist.* |
| Bag Maker. | Material—as *Paper Bag Maker*, *Leather Bag Maker*, *Canvas Bag Maker.* |
| Bailiff. | Whether *Farm Bailiff*, *Broker's Bailiff*, *Water Bailiff (Dock Service)*, &c. |
| Binder. | Material or Trade—as *Hat Binder*, *Book Binder*, *Shoe Binder.* |
| Box Maker. | Material—as *Cardboard Box Maker*, *Wooden Box Maker*, *Tin Box Maker.* |
| Broker. | Branch of Business—as *Bill Broker*, *Distraining Broker*, *Sugar Broker.* |
| Burnisher. | Material or Trade—as *Gold Burnisher*, *Brass Burnisher*, *Needle Burnisher.* |
| Clerk. | Nature of Employment—as *Bank or Insurance Office Clerk*, *Solicitor's Clerk*, *Commercial Clerk.* |
| Coachman, Groom. | Whether in domestic service or otherwise—as *Coachman (Domestic)*, *Coachman (not Domestic)*, *Groom (Livery Stable).* |
| Collar Maker. | Whether *Horse Collar Maker*, *Shirt Collar Maker*, *Paper Collar Maker*, &c. |
| Cook. | Whether in domestic service or otherwise—as *Cook (Domestic)*, *Cook (not Domestic)*, *Restaurant Cook.* |
| Dealers (as distinct from Makers). | Shopkeepers or other persons engaged in selling or dealing should describe themselves in such a way as will leave no doubt that they are Dealers and not Makers, and should also make it quite clear as to the article or material in which they deal. In many cases persons calling themselves Tailors, Boot Makers, Hatters, Bakers, Watchmakers, &c., &c., are merely Dealers and should describe themselves as *Merchant Tailor*, *Clothier-Dealer*, *Shopkeeper-Boot and Shoe Dealer*, *Hatter's Shop Keeper*, *Baker-Shopkeeper*, *Shopkeeper-Watch*, *&c.*, *Dealer*, &c., as distinct from *Bread and Biscuit Baker*, *Butcher-Slaughterman*, *Working Watchmaker*, &c. |
| Designer, Draughtsman. | Nature of Trade—as *Ship Draughtsman*, *Engine Draughtsman*, *Lace Designer.* |
| Enameller. | Trade or Material—as *Pottery*, *Watch Dial*, *Cycle—Enameller.* |
| Engine-Driver. Fireman. Tenter. Stoker. Minder. Hand. | Whether in connection with Railway, Ship, Manufactory, &c.—as *Railway Engine Driver*, *Ship Fireman*, *Colliery Pumping Engine Minder or Tenter*, &c. |
| Engineer. | Whether *Civil Engineer*, *Mining Engineer*, *Ship's Engineer*, &c. |
| Engine and Machine Makers. | Workmen at Engine and Machine Manufactories should describe themselves as such and should also state in what operation they are engaged—as *Engine Smith's Striker*, *Engine Fitter*, *Engine Turner's Latheman*, *Engine Maker—Milling Machinist.* |
| Engraver. | Nature of Engraving or Trade—as *Copper Plate Engraver*, *Steel Engraver*, *Calico Printer's Engraver.* |
| Farm Servants. | Should be described so as to show distinctly whether they are principally engaged in the working or tending of horses, or the tending or management of cattle—as *Carter on Farm*, *Horsekeeper on Farm*, *Teamster on Farm*, *Cattleman on Farm*—the words "*on Farm*" should invariably be inserted. Only when the work on the farm is of such a general character that these distinctions cannot be drawn should the person be returned as a *Farm Servant* or *Agricultural Labourer.* |
| Finisher. | Nature of Trade—as *Finisher (Woollen Yarn Dressing)*, *Finisher (Hat Making)*, *Engine Maker—Brass Finisher.* |

| Insufficient Description. | Additional Particulars required. |
|---|---|
| Fireman, Furnaceman. | Whether in connection with Railway, Ship, Manufactory, &c.—as *Ship Fireman*, *Colliery Ventilation Furnaceman*, *Furnaceman* (*Steel Smelting Works*). |
| Fitter. | Nature of Trade—as *Engine and Machine Maker—Fitter*, *Coach Fitter*, *Potter's Fitter*. |
| Founder. | Material or Trade—as *Ironfounder* (*Bedstead Making*), *Brass Founder* (*Engine Making*), *Bell Founder*. |
| Gardener. | Whether in domestic service or otherwise—as *Gardener* (*Domestic*), *Gardener* (*not Domestic*), *Market Gardener*. |
| Grinder. | Nature of Manufacture, &c.—as *Rail Grinder in Rolling Mills*, *Needle Grinder*, *Scissor Shank Grinder*. |
| Hammerman. | Nature of Industry in which employed—as *Hammerman in Engineering Works*, *Hammerman* (*Ship Building*), *Hammerman* (*Anchor Making*). |
| Housekeeper. | Whether in domestic service or otherwise—as *Housekeeper* (*Domestic*), *Housekeeper* (*not Domestic*), *Housekeeper* (*in charge of offices*). |
| Machine :— Hand. Minder. Feeder. Worker. Machinist. | Nature of Work or Trade—as *Boring Machinist in Engine Shop*, *Cotton Crighton Opener Feeder*, *Wool Warping Machine Minder*, *Boot Nailing Machine Operator*, *Dressmaker's Machinist*. |
| Messenger. | Nature of Business in which employed—as *Railway Messenger*, *Post Office Messenger*, *Dock Messenger*. |
| Miller. | Material or Trade—as *Corn Miller*, *Oil Miller*, *Engine Maker—Miller*. |
| Mine and Quarry Workers. | Mineral worked and nature of employment should invariably be stated. In the Census Returns an attempt will be made to show separate figures for "Coal—Hewers," "Coal—other workers below-ground," "Coal—workers above-ground," and consequently such a description as Coal Miner in the Schedule would be useless for this purpose; and, again, so many terms are equally applicable to below-ground and above-ground workers that it is necessary in the case of Colliery—Horsekeepers, Horse-drivers, Ostlers, Inclinemen, Haulage Engine Tenters, Pumpmen, Belt Boys, Way Cleaners, Oilers, Greasers, &c., &c., to add the words *below-ground* or *above-ground* so as to leave no doubt as to where the person is mainly employed. |
| Moulder. | Material and Trade—as *Brass Moulder in Railway Carriage Works*, *Pig Iron Moulder*, *Iron Moulder* (*Stove and Grate Making*). |
| Nurse. | Whether in Domestic Service or otherwise—as *Nurse* (*Domestic*), *Hospital Nurse*, *Monthly Nurse*. |
| Packer. | Branch of Manufacture or Trade—as *Cotton Yarn Packer*, *Stationer's Packer*, *Packer* (*Ship Building*). |
| Painter. | Nature of Painting or Trade—as *Painter* (*Artist*), *Ship Painter*, *House Painter*, *Coach Painter*. |
| Pattern Maker. | Trade in which employed—as *Engineer's Pattern Maker*, *Pattern Maker* (*Lamp Making*), *Lace Pattern Maker*. |
| Pensioner. | Source of Pension—as *Army Pensioner*, *Police Pensioner*, &c., but present Occupation, if any, should also be stated. |
| Polisher. | Material or Trade—as *Plate Glass Polisher*, *French Polisher*, *Lithographic Stone Polisher*. |
| Porter. | Nature of Employment—as *Coal Porter*, *Deal Porter*, *Dock Porter*, *Railway Porter*. |
| Refiner. | Material—as *Steel Refiner*, *Oil Refiner*, *Sugar Refiner*. |
| Rivetter. | Trade in which employed—as *Boiler Rivetter*, *Ship Plate Rivetter*, *Boot Rivetter*. |
| Sawyer. | Material or Trade—as *Wood Sawyer*, *Machine Sawyer* (*Engine Making*), *Stone Sawyer*. |
| Smith. Striker. | Trade in which employed—as *Boiler Angle Iron Smith*, *Blacksmith* (*Bolt Making*), *Anchor Smith's Striker*. |
| Sorter. | Material, Trade, &c.—as *Rag Sorter* (*Paper Mill*), *Wool Sorter*, *Leather Glove Sorter*. |
| Stoker. | Whether in connection with Railway, Ship, Manufactory, &c.—as *Stoker on Steam Ship*, *Furnace Stoker at Potteries*. |
| Surveyor. | Nature of Employment—as *Bank Surveyor*, *Land Surveyor*, *Ironstone Mine Surveyor*. |
| Timekeeper. | Industry or business in which employed—as *Timekeeper in Cotton Factory*, *Builder's Timekeeper*. |
| Turner. | Trade or Material—as *Wood Turner* (*Cabinet Maker*), *Carriage Axle Turner*, *Engine Maker Turner*. |

| Insufficient Description. | Additional Particulars required. |
|---|---|
| Textile Workers :—<br>Ballers.<br>Bleachers.<br>Carders.<br>Combers.<br>Dyers.<br>Finishers.<br>Makers-up.<br>Reelers.<br>Scutchers.<br>Spinners.<br>Warpers.<br>Weavers.<br>Winders, &c. | In every case the material worked should be stated in addition to the precise nature of the employment—as *Cotton Stripper and Grinder, Cotton Card Room Jobber, Cotton Lap Machine Minder, Silk Cop Winder, Silk Spinning Mill Piecer, Wool Warp Twister, Worsted Piece Burler, Wool Comb Minder.* |
| Warehouseman. | Industry or business in which employed—as *Manchester Warehouseman, Warehouseman (Silk Hat Factory).* |

The following is a list of vague terms which are useless if they stand alone :—

*Agent.*
*Apprentice.*
*Artificer.*
*Artisan.*
*Assistant.*
*Buyer.*
*Canvasser.*
*Collector.*
*Contractor.*
*Dealer.*
*Factory-hand.*
*Factory-worker.*
*Foreman.*
*Forewoman.*
*Ganger.*
*Half-Timer.*
*Improver.*
*Inspector.*
*Journeyman.*
*Keeper.*
*Labourer.*
*Machine-Worker.*
*Machinist.*
*Manager.*
*Manufacturer.*
*Mechanic.*
*Merchant.*
*Mill-hand.*
*Operative.*
*Overlooker.*
*Overman.*
*Overseer.*
*Salesman.*
*Shopkeeper.*
*Shopman.*
*Superintendent.*

Designations such as these are valueless for the purposes of the Census, and further details in the following manner should always be given :—

*Cotton Card-room Hand—half-timer.*
*Ship Rivetter Apprentice.*
*Forewoman Cardboard Box Making.*
*Wool Scribbling Overlooker.*
*Railway Ganger.*
*Engine Maker's Planing Machine Hand.*
*Journeyman Baker.*
*Colliery Pit Heap Inspector.*
*Colliery Below-ground Labourer.*
*Hatter's Shop Assistant.*
*Baker—Shopkeeper.*
*Clothier's Shopman.*

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1. VII. 1904.

# CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

(63 Vict. c. 4.)

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# 1901.

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# GENERAL REPORT

WITH

# APPENDICES.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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